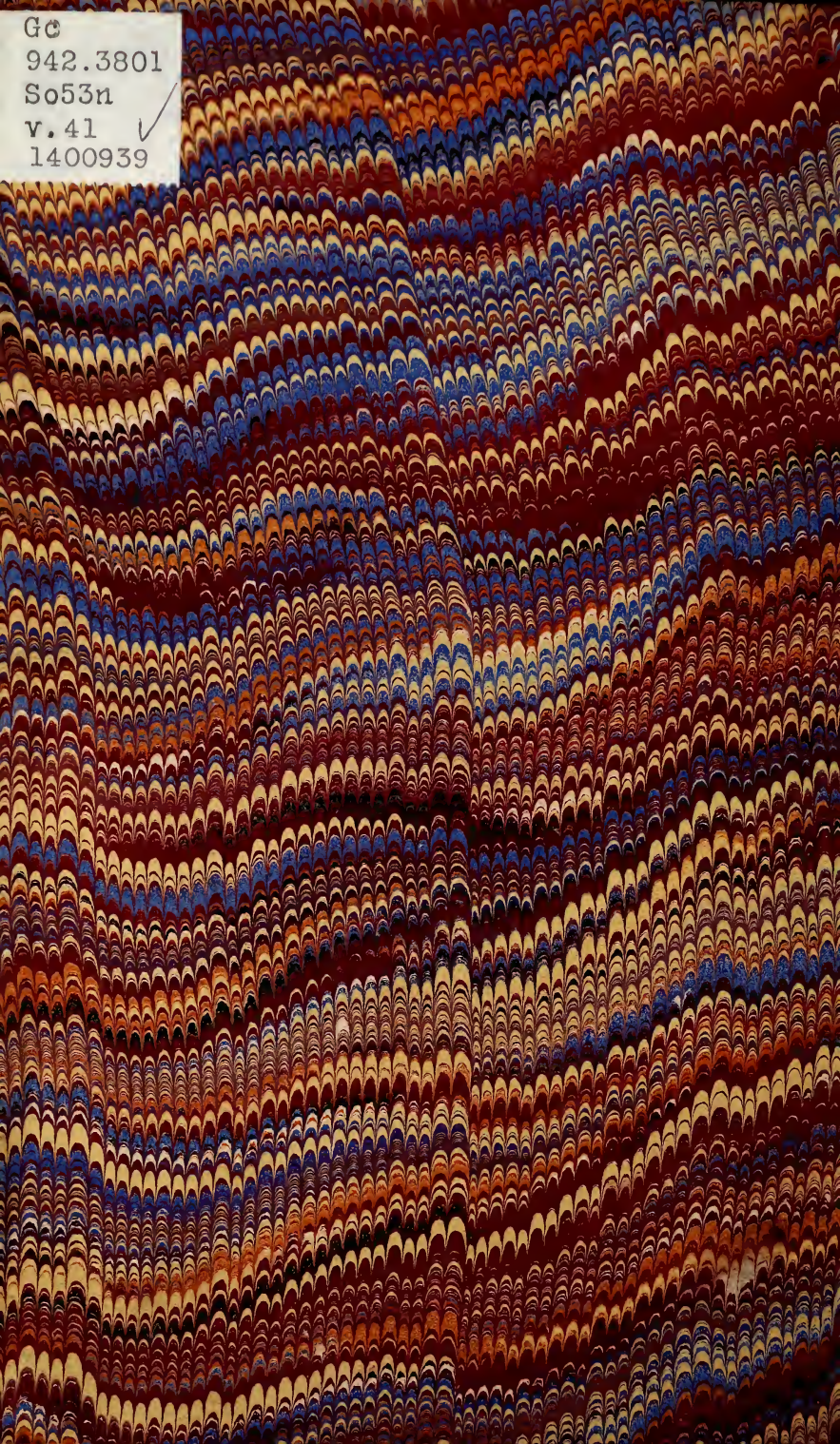


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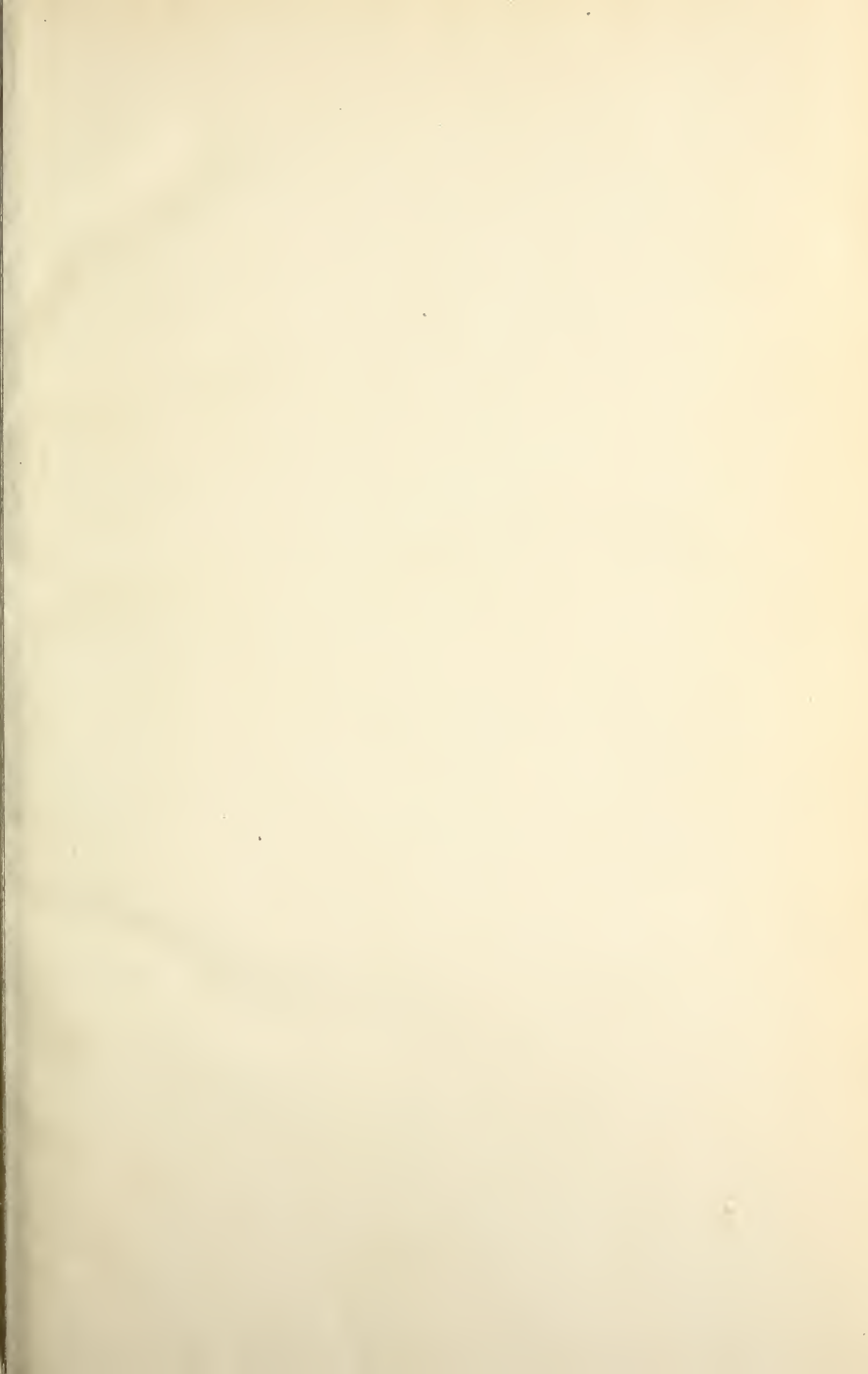


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Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1895.

VOL. XLI.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.



GREAT CHALFIELD MANOR HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Somersetshire
Archaeological & Natural History
Society
FOR THE YEAR 1895.

—
VOL. XLI.



Taunton:
BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, FORE STREET
MDCCCXCV.



BARNICOTT AND PEARCE
TAUNTON

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P R E F A C E .

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THE present volume contains the third instalment of Mr. Murray's "Flora of Somerset," and completes the botanical lists. It was fully intended to include the title page and introductory matter at the same time—indeed, the *Proceedings* have been considerably delayed in the hope of so doing; but finding at last that this important part of the work can not be ready for some weeks, it is inexpedient to postpone further the issue of our volume.

The introduction and title will be sent out with the *Proceedings* for 1896, but in the meantime members will be in possession of the completed "Flora."

The three portions already published, with the matter yet to come, will, when bound together, form a book of such value and interest to botanists as cannot fail to establish the reputation of the author, and will redeem the Society from the reproach which has been cast upon it, of forgetting that one of its main objects is the pursuit of Natural History.

Thanks are due to Mr. Roland Paul for the entire provision of the illustrations of Westwood Church and the interiors of Hinton Charterhouse; also for the plan of the latter.

The Society's thanks are also due to the Rev. F. W. Weaver for revising the paper by Sir John Maclean, a task for which the Editor is incompetent.

F. T. E.

December, 1895.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1895.

THE forty-seventh annual meeting of the Society was held at Bath on Tuesday, July 23rd, in the lecture room of the Bath Institution. At the commencement of the proceedings, owing to the President (Mr. E. B. CELY TREVILIAN), being unavoidably absent, Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, one of the hon. general secretaries, explained the circumstances of the case, and the President-Elect (Mr. H. DUNCAN SKRINE, of Claverton Manor) then took the chair. Mr. Skrine is one of the best-known figures in Bath, and he has for many years taken such an interest in the affairs of the Society that it was only a fitting tribute to his abilities to see him in the honourable position of President.

Notwithstanding the distractions of the General Election, then actively progressing in the neighbourhood, there was a large attendance of members.

The annual report was read by Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, one of the Hon. Secs., as follows :—

Report.

“Except upon one point the forty-seventh annual report of your society is again satisfactory.

“The number of members is now 559, showing no material change.

“At the end of the year 1894, there was a balance against the society of 17s. 2d., instead of one in hand of £49 14s. 2d. in 1893, and of £89 17s. 6d. in 1892.

“The steady diminution of the funds in hand was discussed at the last annual meeting, and a very general opinion was expressed that the volume of *Proceedings* should not be curtailed ; at the same time, it was not contemplated that the volume then in preparation should be abnormally bulky and costly ; such has, however, proved to be the case, partly against, rather than with, the consent of the Editor. Your committee have placed a minute upon record, ‘That the attention of the editorial secretary be directed to the growing cost of the annual volume of *Proceedings*, which is now in the opinion of this council considerably beyond the financial resources of the society.’ While thus making known to the society that the volume must be curtailed, it is right to point out that there are other reasons for an adverse balance besides the cost of printing. Considerable augmentation has arisen in the fixed expenses of the Museum, and further from the supply of assistance to the Curator, who has thus been able to make good progress in the arrangement of the large collections.

“On the Castle Purchase Fund there is a small debt of £4 2s. 7d. This account has now been closed, and a new Restoration Fund has been opened, as arranged at the last annual meeting ; but inasmuch as no public appeal has yet been made, one kind gift of £5 is all that can be announced as received during the year.

“During the past year 5317 persons visited the Museum.

“Early in the autumn of 1894, Mr. Buckle was invited to inspect and to report upon the needful repairs, and upon the proposed restoration of the Castle buildings. After a careful examination, Mr. Buckle sent an elaborate and exhaustive exposition of his views, accompanied by full drawings and measurements. This document was submitted to each member of the council in succession and a number of individual opinions

were expressed in writing thereon. A special meeting of the council was held on January 18th, 1895, to consider the scheme put forward and the various criticisms upon it. The result was the following resolution:—‘That the best and hearty thanks of the council be accorded to Mr. Buckle for the trouble he has taken, and that such special thanks for his valuable report and plans be entered on the minutes of the society, but the council deeply regret his scheme is beyond the power of the society to entertain with any hope of success, and that they see no possibility of carrying it out at present, even in its most modified form.’ At the same meeting a sub-committee was appointed to consider the best lines on which to proceed, and their report is annexed.* Further, the secretaries were empowered to restore the roof of the Muniment room, which was in a ruinous condition, in the same form as before. This latter has been done in a plain substantial manner, but the recommendations of the sub-committee have necessarily remained in abeyance for want of funds.

“The Index to Collinson, which it was hoped to present complete at this meeting, though in a forward state, is not ready, but it is promised during the current year, and it is hoped may be in type by Christmas.

“The County History remains *in statu quo*, but is by no means lost sight of.

“The *Proceedings* of this Society have been sought by many others. Fresh agreements for exchange have, however, been concluded only with the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Geological Survey of the United States, the Geological Institution of the University of Upsala, and the Guildhall Library of the Corporation of London.

“Again your Society has to record its loss by the death of two of its oldest and most valued members. Sir Jerom Murch, so well known in Bath, who presided over your Society’s gather-

* This Report can be seen by members on application to the Curator.

ing when last it visited this place in 1876, and Mr. Moysey, have gone to their rest. By the lamented death of Mr. Moysey the Society loses another of its original Trustees, whose number is thereby reduced to six.

“Within the past few days a further severe loss has fallen upon the Society in the unexpected death of Col. Ewing. During the past two years he has given great attention and much assistance as Honorary Superintendent of the Museum and Library, and the interest he has taken in them, together with his judgment and experience, have been of the utmost value.”

The Rev. Preb. BULLER, in moving the adoption of the report, said there was a fine old sentence from a saintly writer, “That no one safely speaks except one who willingly keeps silence.” He would not only willingly, but most thankfully keep silence that morning, because he was only a very humble learner in the school of archæology. But it was a great pleasure for him to attend those yearly gatherings, in order that he might gain instruction from other well-stored minds, and indulge his love of topography. A visit to the ancient and beautiful city of Bath could never be aught but a privilege to a Somersetshire man. He had looked forward with special interest to that meeting because they were to be taken somewhat beyond their own district, into that of Wilts and Gloucestershire, and he thought it an excellent arrangement now and again to visit spots in adjoining counties.

The Rev. J. WORTHINGTON seconded the resolution, and referred to the loss which the Society had sustained by the deaths of Sir Jerom Murch, Mr. H. G. Moysey, and Colonel Ewing. With regard to Sir Jerom Murch, he remarked that in the fine old city of Bath he need say little or nothing. He had been associated personally with the late Sir Jerom Murch, more or less, for a long series of years; in fact, he knew him almost ever since he was a boy, and he was one who was privileged to have an interview with him in his old age. All Bath

people knew how much he had done for their city, and they could not, on that occasion and on that spot, pass his name without this tribute which he had ventured to pay to his memory. With respect to Colonel Ewing, he had looked upon him as a valued friend; he could bear personal testimony to the interest he had taken, and the valuable work he had done for the Society up to within a few days of his death; now he was buried by the side of her who was the first partner of his joys and sorrows, and the authoress of some of the best children's books that had ever been written. They rested together at Trull, one of the most picturesque places in Somerset.

The report was adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. H. J. BADCOCK) produced and read the balance sheets as follows :—

Treasurer's Account.

The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1894.

| Dr. | | Cr. | |
|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1893, Dec. 31st. | £ s. d. | 1893. | £ s. d. |
| By Balance of former Account ... | 49 14 2 | To Expenses attending Annual Meeting ... | 21 6 1 |
| " Members' Entrance Fees ... | 14 3 6 | " Stationery, Printing, etc. ... | 13 8 11 |
| " Members' Subscriptions in arrear ... | 5 5 0 | " Purchase of Books, Specimens, etc. ... | 2 14 0 |
| " Members' Subscriptions for the year 1894 ... | 245 3 0 | " New Cases, Fittings, etc. ... | 11 0 6 |
| " Members' Subscriptions in advance ... | 8 18 0 | " Coal and Gas ... | 34 2 1 |
| " Excursion (Non-Members') Tickets ... | 17 0 0 | " Printing and Binding vol. xxxix ... | 81 11 0 |
| " Museum Admission Fees ... | 27 7 4 | " Illustrations ... | 50 19 4 |
| " Sale of Publications ... | 3 15 4 | " Postage of Volumes ... | 11 19 2 |
| Balance ... | 0 17 2 | " Curator's Salary, 1 year to Christmas, 1894 ... | 105 0 0 |
| | | " Errand Boy, 1 year to Christmas, 1894 ... | 15 4 0 |
| | | " Subscriptions to Publications of Societies ... | 8 13 0 |
| | | " Insurance ... | 4 10 6 |
| | | " Rates and Taxes ... | 12 18 4 |
| | | " Postage and Carriage, etc. ... | 6 2 4 |
| | | " Sundries (Scrubbing, etc.) ... | 2 14 3 |
| | <u>£372 3 6</u> | | <u>£372 3 6</u> |
| | | 1894, Dec. 31st. | |
| | | Balance ... | 0 17 2 |
| | | H. J. BADCOCK, | |
| | | Treasurer. | |

July 12th, 1895. Examined and compared with the Vouchers
and Bank Book and found correct. } W. M. KELLY,
J. E. W. WAKEFIELD.

Taunton Castle Purchase Fund.

Treasurer's Account from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

| RECEIPTS. | | | | EXPENDITURE. | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 1893. | | £ | s. d. | 1893, Dec. 31st. | | £ | s. d. |
| By Rents of Premises | ... | 70 | 16 7 | To Balance | ... | 6 | 2 5 |
| " Rents of Castle Hall | ... | 69 | 12 8 | " Repairs and Improvements to | ... | 81 | 10 3 |
| " Sale of old Stove | ... | 0 | 2 0 | " Property | ... | 16 | 2 6 |
| | | | | " New Iron Entrance Gates | ... | 8 | 6 7 |
| | | | | " New Iron Stove | ... | 20 | 19 10 |
| | | | | " Rates and Taxes | ... | 1 | 8 7 |
| | | | | " Castle Hall Expenses | ... | 6 | 7 4 |
| | | | | " Gas | ... | 3 | 16 6 |
| | | | | " Insurance | ... | | |
| Balance | ... | 4 | 2 9 | | | | |
| | | <u>£144</u> | <u>14 0</u> | | | <u>£144</u> | <u>14 0</u> |

H. J. BADCOCK,
Treasurer.

July 12th, 1895. Examined and compared with the Vouchers } W. M. KELLY,
and Bank Book and found correct. } J. E. W. WAKEFIELD.

Mr. BADCOCK, referring to the accounts produced, said that stern economy would be necessary for some time to come in order to get them into shape again. The fact was, they had been getting far more for their half-guinea subscription than the Society could afford. He wished to remind their friends at Bath that the great want was more support in regular subscriptions; for when they remembered that these only amounted to £245 3s., representing the contributions of only five or six hundred persons out of the whole county, including Bath, they would see that for a society of this sort it was hardly the extent to which they ought to be supported, and he appealed earnestly to the people living in the largest city in Somerset for more regular subscribers.

The Rev. F. S. P. SEALE moved the adoption of the accounts. He criticised their finances, and thought it was a disgrace that they were compelled to eke out their income by letting the Castle Hall at Taunton for entertainments. They ought not to be obliged to look upon letting that hall—one of the most interesting in the kingdom—as a source of revenue, while they were unable to exhibit all their own archæological treasures for want of room. They had had, in the past year,

5,317 visitors to the Castle and Museum, but the interest of the whole would be immensely increased if they were able to display all the valuable specimens in the possession of the Society. The volume of the Society's transactions was an increasing source of expense as it increased in size, and it became a question whether the record should be curtailed.

The Rev. J. B. MEDLEY seconded the resolution.

Mr. ELWORTHY (Hon. Sec.) said that the minute of the Committee, which appeared in the report, certainly amounted to a censure upon the Editor, and he asked leave to say a word or two in self defence ; but inasmuch as the censure was not (as in a recent instance) accompanied by a reduction of £100 a year in his salary, he did not consider it necessary to resign. There were other reasons which he specified for the insufficiency of the income, but he wished specially to remind the members that at the last meeting at Langport the question was put whether the volume of the *Proceedings* should be maintained in its integrity or cut down. They were then unanimous that the volume should not be pinched. It was his duty to tell them that unless further funds were forthcoming the book would have to be very much curtailed. The illustrations in the last volume cost over fifty pounds.

In the conversation which followed suggestions were made as to the desirability of raising the annual subscription to fifteen shillings or a guinea. It was also proposed to make an appeal for voluntary assistance from those members who take special interest in the Society's work ; but nothing definite was determined.

The Rev. GILBERT SMITH proposed, and the Rev. A. CARTWRIGHT seconded, the re-election of the retiring officers, adding the names of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with that of the late President (Mr. E. B. Cely Trevilian) to the list of Vice-Presidents—and took the opportunity of calling attention to the very valuable *Flora of Somerset*, by the Rev. R. P. Murray, of which two instalments have been already

issued in the volumes of *Proceedings*. Mr. Smith expressed the opinion that the Natural History side of the Society's work had not hitherto received its fair share of attention, but that the *Flora* was a good step in the right direction.

On the motion of the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, seconded by Mr. AUSTIN KING, the selection of the next place of meeting and the appointment of the new President were left to the Council.

Nineteen new members were elected on the motion of Lieut.-Colonel J. R. BRAMBLE, seconded by Mr. T. MEYLER.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. T. H. HOLMES made a statement with regard to the work of the Somerset Record Society. He mentioned that of Mr. Hunt's valuable work on the "Priory Church of Bath," only four copies had been sold in Bath. The preface was published separately, and while a great many were sold at Langport last year, scarcely any copies had been sold in this city. The Society spent £200 in publishing the two cartularies of Bath. Towards this four guineas only had been received from this city. The cartularies of Bruton and Montacute would make up the next year's book. Bishop Ralph would be the subject of this year's volume, and there would be another on the same subject owing to the quantity of matter to be dealt with. He (Mr. Holmes) had gone through 2,000 documents. He had revised 500 pages of the book, and the first of these volumes and the two cartularies of Bruton and Montacute would be ready at the beginning of next year. An Assize Roll for the county had been undertaken by Mr. Chadwyck-Healey. Sir Edward Fry, who was first asked, almost consented to undertake the work. When the documents belonging to the Marquis of Ailesbury were sent to the Record Office for examination a cartulary of Muchelney Abbey was found, and a copy of it was taken. There was another cartulary somewhere. The one discovered would be the subject of a future volume.

The President's Address.

Mr. H. D. SKRINE then delivered the following address :—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

My first duty is to thank you, as I do sincerely, for the kind confidence you have reposed in me, by conferring on me the great honour of being your President for this year, and to assure you that I will do all in my power to justify your choice. It is indeed a great honour, and one to which I feel I had no right to aspire, to hold this office in my native city, and, as it were, to represent its neighbourhood on the present occasion, and to offer you all a most hearty welcome to the “Queen of the West.”

It is just nineteen years since you visited this neighbourhood, and I think we shall be able to show you some worthy finds of ancient historical treasures, which were not to be seen when you were here before.

I will not attempt to enumerate the valuable discoveries among the ancient Roman Baths, which will be detailed to you by very competent authorities ; nor need I enlarge on the *agrémens* of the city and its environs, which are patent to your observation ; but I would venture to assert that, for its beauty and picturesqueness of situation, the elegance and dignity of the architecture—ecclesiastical, municipal, and domestic—this city may fairly lay claim to its title of “Queen of the West ;” while its philanthropical institutions and those connected with literature, the arts and science, merit high consideration. But when all is said and done, it seems to me that the greatest and most influential attraction to Bath is its matchless healing springs, and we may ask you to acknowledge the truth of the motto on the Pump Room, *Ἀριστον μὲν ὕδωρ*. The water is best.

My predecessor in this chair, nineteen years ago, was a dear friend of mine, and it is with very great regret to us all that he has passed away from this world very recently ; for I am

sure that were he with us now he would have been able to promote the interest of this meeting, and I greatly miss his counsel. Sir Jerom Murch was, for very many years, the earnest promoter of all good works started in this city, and by his wisdom and tact had great influence in the council and elsewhere.

He laid down some rules for his guidance in making his address to this Society, which I shall endeavour to follow. He said, he thought any subject which he should present to the meeting should be something local, but not of merely local interest, rather of general or national importance. Secondly, such as had not been treated of before at the meetings of this Society. And thirdly, that it should be kept within reasonable limits.

He gave you the coronation of King Eadgar in Bath, which formed an epoch in the history not only of Bath, but of the nation.

I can offer you the result of some investigations of my own since we met here, which will, I think, throw some light on the historical traditions which belong to this neighbourhood. I allude to the occupation of Hampton and Claverton Downs by the Belgæ, the conquerors of the South of England.

The Hampton Camp was indeed well known before by name to antiquaries, but has never been accurately described, and its extent has been very much underrated. It will, I think, well repay a visit to the members of this association; and it will be a great pleasure to me to point out on the spot the importance of my small discoveries, and to receive the members at Claverton Manor before or after the inspection.

I am not sure that I shall be justified in enlarging a little at present on the camp and its importance in the early history of this country, but there may be no opportunity of doing so later, and I crave your indulgence.

The camp crowns a steep and wooded hill, some six hundred feet above the valley of the Avon, and commands a view over

a considerable expanse of country on the south, including Salisbury Plain and the Dorsetshire Hills; on the east, the Wiltshire Downs; and on the north, the Cotswold range, in Gloucestershire; on the west, the Bristol Channel and the Welsh mountains.

It must, therefore, have been of great strategic importance to a people occupying the South of England.

The interior area of the camp, formerly supposed to be only thirty acres, is really seventy-four acres, and this space is divided into a number of irregular parcels of land, varying in extent from one to seven or eight acres, and divided from each other by longitudinal mounds, the remains of ancient walls, which once separated the huts and gardens of the inhabitants and the fields where they housed their cattle. These mounds are also clearly traceable outside the camp on my land, and we can show them to have also extended much further on both sides, before the plough levelled them.

The ancient inhabitants of Britain were, it seems, accustomed to choose the sites of their villages and forts on the hills; and this camp was, I believe, a frontier post of the Belgæ, who settled in these parts many years before the Roman invasion.

The Belgæ are supposed to have had for their northern boundary the wansdyke, which can be traced on both sides of this camp. It is distinctly visible on the east, in a field of mine at Warleigh, on the opposite side of the river Avon, but the plough has obliterated it on Monkton Earleigh Down; but at Newton Park it is again to be seen, where it has been utilized by the Romans on their road to Marlborough.

It is also said to be traceable near Combe Down, and farther on, at Englishcombe, Stantonbury Camp, and Maes Knoll, on the way to Portishead.

There is a rather remarkable boundary which divides the parishes of Claverton and Hampton, which resembles the dyke as seen at Englishcombe.

A little stream, called the "Mere Broc," or boundary brook,

in a land limits document of the tenth century, has apparently at times worn the sides of the ravine, and its spring-head may have supplied sufficient water to the camp. On the Claverton side the bank is very precipitous, and has quite the character of an ancient dyke, and the boundary is said, in the Saxon document, to lead along the road up from the river to the Herces, Dik, or ditch of the camp.

If we can connect, as I believe we can, the wansdyke with the Belgic Camp on Hampton Down, this would seem to fix the construction of that great earthwork anterior to the Roman occupation of Britain, and the irregular shape of the camp, and the lines of its enclosures, are clearly pre-historic. I must not, however, omit to mention that General Pitt-Rivers considers that the result of his excavations near Devizes, on the line of the dyke, has convinced him that it cannot have existed previous to the time of the Romans. The question, however, is by no means settled, and the name given to it by the Saxons is a remarkable one, and is suggestive of mythical antiquity.

Sir Richard Celt Hoare, a great observer of antiquities, says that where he has seen marks on a hillside, near a camp of irregular lines of mounds, the remains of ancient inclosures, he is satisfied that a British village once existed there. The lines of mounds on Hampton Down and Claverton Down are manifestly the foundation of walls, inclosing fields and dwellings; and it is equally clear that the camp was later in its origin than the mounds outside, some of which can be shewn to have been cut through transversely by the rampart and ditch of the camp. This is shewn on a map I have had made by a competent surveyor. I contend, therefore, that at Hampton and Claverton Downs are the remains of a great settlement in pre-historic times.

The camp itself, before the quarries had destroyed the east front, must have been eighty acres in extent, and was larger than the Roman city of Bath, and, as I have already observed, the settlement extended far beyond the camp.

The most important discovery I have made was by tracing the foundations and excavating the area of an ancient dwelling, which is surrounded by a wall three feet high and six feet in diameter; in extent eighty-nine feet by sixty. I have extracted from the floor of this dwelling broken pieces of ancient pottery, part of a quern, teeth of domestic animals, and stones brought from some distance, used apparently for polishing and various purposes.

The shape and dimensions of the inclosure nearly tallies with a British dwelling which I saw at Chyoster, near Penzance. There is, at that place, a considerable area (the remains of a village) covered with walls and *débris* of walls, which once contained a number of separate dwellings. One of these is nearly perfect: the walls about seven feet high, an outer wall all round, and a concentric wall on two sides. The dwelling itself is approached by a passage between the two walls, eighteen feet long.

The sides of the inclosure between the walls were divided into four distinct habitations. The first, fourteen feet by thirteen; the second, fifteen by seven-and-a-half; the third, twelve by nine; the fourth, opposite the entrance, twenty-five by twenty-one. Each of these dwellings was open to the court by a doorway, and was no doubt roofed with turf or thatch. I entered four other similar buildings, but all in a more or less dilapidated condition. The space within the walls was about the same as the one at Claverton. A high "agger" was all round the village, and there was a fortified camp on the hill above.

The camp at Hampton Down exactly corresponds with Cæsar's account of a British "oppidum" or town. He says "the Britons call a place with a tangled wood round it, and fortified by a rampart and ditch, a town." Such was the "oppidum" of Cassivellaunus, which was assailed by Cæsar, after passing the Thames at the Conway Stakes. "It was," he says, "very strong by nature and art, and the enemy held their ground for

some time, but at last yielded to the onset of the Romans, and abandoned the place. A considerable number of cattle was found in the place."

Strabo tells us that inside their fortified places they would build their huts and collect their cattle, but not with the view of remaining there long.

Hampton Camp was, however, a fortified camp of the Belgic frontier, and was probably held by a strong garrison and permanently occupied. Supposing then that this was also a settlement or town, it would be the city of Bath, said by Ptolemy to be one of the cities of the Belgæ.

And now comes a very interesting question: Who were the Belgæ? Dr. Guest, in his "*Origines Celticæ*," says they were a powerful and aggressive people, but from what quarter they intruded themselves into the seats where we find them settled, is a question difficult to answer. He says that they were certainly Celtic in their origin, but distinctly different from any other Celtic race with which history is acquainted.

The ultimate conclusion to be drawn from his argument, as it appears to me, is that they were a mixed race, having in their migrations inter-married with the tribes with whom they came in contact. Before the end of the third century B.C. they had overrun and peopled the districts where Cæsar locates them.

Cæsar himself says Gaul was parcelled out between three great tribes—Belgæ, Celtæ, Aquitani—and he places the Belgæ north of the Seine and Marne. But the south of France, from Lyons downward, which was called *Provincia* (now Provence), was, between the Rhone and Marseilles, peopled by a tribe named Volcæ or Belcæ, who Guest shows to have been of Belgic origin.

These Volcæ or Belcæ (the letters V and B are interchangeable) are shown to be identical with those of the North by the testimony of Jerome, who, having lived at Treves among the Northern Belgæ, said that he had found men of the same speech

at Ancyra, in Phrygia, and these were Volcæ ; so that identity of speech proves identity of race.

Guest, in a long argument from etymology, concludes that the name *Belgæ* was rather a characteristic than an actual tribal name, and that it means "Herdmen."

If this be accepted, then in it we may see a good reason for their migrations. Herdsmen must have had, frequently, occasion to shift their quarters, where their flocks and herds had outgrown their pastures ; and so we find *Belgæ* not only in Britain, but in Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor, and even on the steppes of the Danube.

It was with the intention of breaking the power of the *Belgæ* in Gaul that Cæsar attacked what he considered to be their central stronghold in Britain ; and it does not appear that he encountered here any other race, though he does mention other tribal names.

But now to return to our camp and settlement. The rampart on all sides but the east, where the ground has been quarried, is perfect, and a road is clearly seen to traverse it from the south. This must have been the old line of the British road from Seaton to Lincoln, afterwards diverted by the Romans, so as to pass through Bath, and it was called the fosse road.

A very similar, though narrower, trackway can be traced in my field, "Bushy Norwood," leading towards the camp.

This field in question, rightly named "Bushy Norwood," is all that remains of the wild forest waste called Claverton Down, and may give some idea of the ancient borderland, crowned by the camp on Hampton Down.

Such is a brief account of such historical proofs as I have been able to collect of the origin and history of this ancient settlement of the Britons ; and I think it well deserves further investigation, and to be included in the list of ancient historic monuments protected by Act of Parliament.

On the motion of Canon CHURCH, seconded by Mr. W. DAUBENY, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the President for his address.

Mr. SKRINE reminded them that the Society was established twenty-four years before it visited Bath, and nineteen years had elapsed since it came here. That perhaps accounted for the lack of local interest.

After the meeting the members assembled at the Guildhall, where a splendid

Luncheon

was provided in the Banqueting room, by the kindness of the Worshipful the Mayor, to whose invitation a large company responded.

The Mayor (Alderman JOLLY), who presided, gave the toast of the Queen, which was duly honoured, and spoke of the pleasure it gave him, on behalf of the citizens of Bath, to welcome so learned and important a Society. Even if one had no practical knowledge of the subject they all felt a deep, if somewhat vague, interest in all that concerned the past. He alluded to the richness of Bath in historic interest and mentioned that it had been said that to completely uncover the Roman remains they would have to excavate half Bath. He did not think that many citizens of Bath knew the extent of the discoveries that had been made.

Mr. SKRINE thanked the Mayor for the hearty welcome he had given the Association, and for his generous hospitality.

From the luncheon the members passed to the civic library, where was displayed the magnificent plate belonging to the corporation, including two large maces used on state occasions. Several of the city charters and other municipal documents of interest were exhibited, concerning which a paper was read by Mr. AUSTIN KING (Printed in Part II).

The new portions of the Guildhall were also examined under the guidance of Mr. B. H. Watts.

The Abbey.

After leaving the Guildhall the members of the Society went to the Abbey, where the architectural features both outside and in were described by Mr. E. BUCKLE. He drew attention to the Norman remains—the bases buried under the pavement, and the arch at the east end of the south aisle—the only fragments that survive of the great church founded by Bishop John of Tours (the first bishop of Bath), and dedicated by Bishop Robert. This was truly a great church, for the nave alone occupied the entire site of the present building, and the choir must have extended nearly to the other side of Orange Grove. But in due course it became ruinous, and when Bishop Oliver King (about A.D. 1500) was moved to rebuild it he deemed it expedient to reduce the size of his new church to that which we now see.

The story of the new building is well told in Harrington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*, whence we learn that the bishop lying at Bath on the occasion of Prior Bird's institution in 1499 dreamed that he saw a vision of the Holy Trinity, with angels ascending and descending by a ladder, near to the foot of which was a fair olive tree supporting a crown, and a voice that said, "Let an Olive establish the Crown, and let a King restore the Church." This warning he applied partly to his master, King Henry VII, and partly to himself; and he at once began the rebuilding of the church, and on the west front he had carved an architectural representation of his dream. Unfortunately this front was built of one of the softer of the Bath stones, and much of the carving has now hopelessly perished. But there is a large literature on the subject, and we are consequently able, to some extent, to understand the scheme of this elaborate front. Presumably the figure in the large niche at the top represented the Trinity. Below and on either side is a choir of angels, with two shields in the midst of them. The bearings on these shields have now perished, but Carter ascribes them

to Cardinal Adrian. If this is correct it shews that though the west front is entirely devoted to a representation of Bishop King's dream, it was not actually completed until after his death. In the centre of the window tracery is an angel with another shield, of which again only the outline is now visible. On the turrets on either side the ladders form the most conspicuous features, with the angels ascending and descending. But grouped with the ladders are twelve niches containing the figures of the twelve apostles, St. Andrew, the tutelary saint of Wells, being especially prominent. At the base of the ladders are figures, apparently of shepherds, perhaps emblematical of the bishop's office ; and over these figures scrolls, on one or more of which it is supposed that the words occurred, "De Sursum est," which Harrington assures us appeared on the west front, indicating the divine origin of the bishop's dream. Lower down are large figures of St. Peter and St. Paul in niches on either side of the west doorway, and these figures, we are told, formerly bore the following inscriptions :— "Claviger ætherius factus de Simone Petrus," and "Ecce furor Sauli factus conversio Pauli." The doors themselves belong to a later date, being the gift of Sir Henry Montague, and they bear both his own arms and those of his brother, the bishop, as well as the motto, "Ecce quam bonum et quam jucundum."

On the buttresses, at the ends of the aisles, are presentations of the olive tree, rising from a crown and surmounted by a mitre, with large labels beneath, from which the text has entirely perished. But we have it, on Harrington's authority, that one of these bore the words :

"Trees going to choose their king,
Said 'be to us the Olive king.'"

The other, he states, had certain French words which he could not read ; but these words have been conjectured to be the corresponding phrase from the Vulgate :

“Ierunt ligna, ut ungerent super se regem :
Dixeruntque Olivæ : Impera nobis.”

Judges, ix, 8.

One text still remains prominent over the two aisle windows : “*Domus mea domus orationis.*” On the centre mullion of these windows are two statues, one a very puzzling figure of a man with a deed in his hand, and something like an elaborate aureole over his head ; the other, that of a man in armour, holding a money bag, supposed to represent Henry VII.

One peculiarity of the church is the fact that the lower story has depressed arches and poor tracery, while the clere-story has acutely pointed windows with fine tracery of the Somerset pattern. It has been suggested that the original architect was an East Anglian and that only the upper part is due to a Somerset Architect, but against this theory must be set the fact that the plan shews great resemblance to St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol (a thoroughly Somerset building), where also the transepts are very tall and narrow compared with the nave, a variation from commonplace planning, which has a remarkable effect at Bath, since here the central tower is in consequence oblong on plan with the east and west faces much wider than those to the north and south.

Another curious feature is the square head to the east window with the arched form below, and something of the same kind may also be noticed in the tower windows, each of which is enclosed in a rectangular frame.

The building probably owes nearly as much to Prior Bird as it does to Bishop King, and it is satisfactory to find a permanent memorial of the prior in the charming chantry chapel on the south side of the altar. The sculpture of this chapel is full of plays upon the name Bird, and it also contains one very interesting feature, namely, Bird's arms ensigned by a mitre and crozier, shewing that Bath monastery claimed the position of a mitred priory, an honour which was in the gift of the pope. This claim is further borne out by the glass in St.

Katherine's church above Batheaston, where Prior Cantlow, Bird's predecessor, is accorded similar honours.

After the death of King and Bird, the work was carried on by Prior Gybbs, but before long came the Dissolution, and the building was still unfinished. Bishop King was succeeded by Cardinal Adrian and Cardinal Wolsey, Bishop Clark and Bishop Knight, and the fact that none of them completed the work gave rise to the following lines, which have been ascribed to Harrington :

“O Church ! I wail thy woful plight,
Whom King nor Cardinal, Clark nor Knight,
Have yet restored to ancient right.”

It was not, however, until the beginning of the seventeenth century that another bishop completed what King had begun.

In the interval the monastery had been dissolved and the church made over to the corporation, but it still remained very incomplete. Sir John Harrington was walking with Bishop Montague in Orange Grove, when they were caught in a shower, and the knight artfully led the bishop for shelter into a part of the church which was still roofless. Bishop Montague remarked that they were still in the rain. “How can that be,” returned Harrington, “seeing that we are within the church.” The ruse was successful, for Bishop Montague took the matter up at once, and by the time he left the see the church was practically completed. Montague's principal work was the covering of the nave with a coved plaster ceiling of good Gothic design ; this unique ceiling has unfortunately been removed to make room for the “restoration” of a fan vault such as Oliver King may have intended, but the plaster ceiling in the vestry happily still remains. Montague's tomb stands appropriately under one of the nave arches. This is not Gothic but in the stately Jacobean style of his own day. He was translated to Winchester, so that on his tomb appear the arms not of Bath and Wells but of Winchester. Winchester,

like Bath, has for its arms the keys of St. Peter crossed by the sword of St. Paul, but the field at Winchester is coloured a royal red, that at Bath a watery blue. This (the sole distinction, except for the circling garter) was overlooked at the restoration; the arms on Montague's tomb were assumed to be those of Bath Priory, and the coats on the roof were painted in imitation of those on the tomb, so that now the building is decorated in a meaningless manner with several coats belonging to the see of Winchester.

From the Abbey a move was made to the Roman Baths, where Major DAVIS made a lengthy statement, chiefly relating to the steps taken by the Corporation to excavate and preserve them under his supervision. He believed there was another bath as large as that uncovered, but as the members of the Town Council were not antiquaries, and could not spend the rates on antiquarian research, that bath would probably not be uncovered.

Mr. ELWORTHY gave a short general description of Roman baths, pointing out the distinction between Balnea and Thermæ. Those at Bath were Thermæ, of probably second or third class as compared with the like in Rome. He showed clearly where was the *Caldarium*, in which are still to be seen portions of the *hypocaustum*; but until the remains at Bath are carefully and thoroughly examined in a scientific manner by competent experts nothing of real value will be known as to what may be still existing of Aquæ Solis. The works now in progress may possibly render such an investigation for ever impossible; while for the present the recent discoveries are a sealed book.

At the

Evening Meeting

the chair was taken by the Very Rev. the DEAN OF WELLS.

Canon CHURCH read a paper on the Chartularies of the Priory of SS. Peter and Paul (printed in Part II) which led to a lively discussion.

The DEAN, in tendering the thanks of the meeting to Canon Church for his interesting paper, said he was the greatest living authority on matters relating to the Cathedral Church of Wells or the Bath Abbey. He had touched most impartially upon many points of difficulty, and even in speaking against his enemies.

MR. ELWORTHY also spoke of their deep debt of gratitude to Canon Church, for it was only by such diligent work as his, aided by a ripe scholarship, which brought out for us the real domestic history of the days of our forefathers.

Canon CHURCH, replying to one or two questions asked by Bishop Brownlow, said when the chapters of Bath and Wells could not agree about the election of a bishop each chapter selected proctors, who met half-way between the two cities—at Farrington Gurney—to agree, if they could, upon a bishop. The first time, however, they failed to agree. Canon Church had thought that Bishop Jocelyn had not, perhaps, shown that gratitude towards Bath which from his early bringing up he might have been expected to exhibit. He devoted himself so exclusively to Wells.

Bishop BROWNLOW thought the bishop perhaps did the monks at Bath a good turn by living at Wells, and gave an instance in his own communion where, under somewhat similar conditions, the presence of a prelate would have been embarrassing to the monks.

Canon CHURCH, on this point, said he only meant that there was a certain loss of dignity to the Bath chapter through Bishop Jocelyn giving himself up so completely to what is now the cathedral city.

The Forest of Mendip.

The Rev. T. S. HOLMES read some notes prepared by Bishop Hobhouse on a map of the forest as it existed in olden times (printed in Part II).

In the discussion which followed it appeared that there are

now existing three of these maps, *viz.*, that presented by Bishop Hobhouse to the Wells Museum ; one in possession of Mr. T. Fortescue Horner, of Mells Park, of which a photograph was exhibited ; and a third in the Society's Museum at Taunton, presented some years ago by Mr. William George.

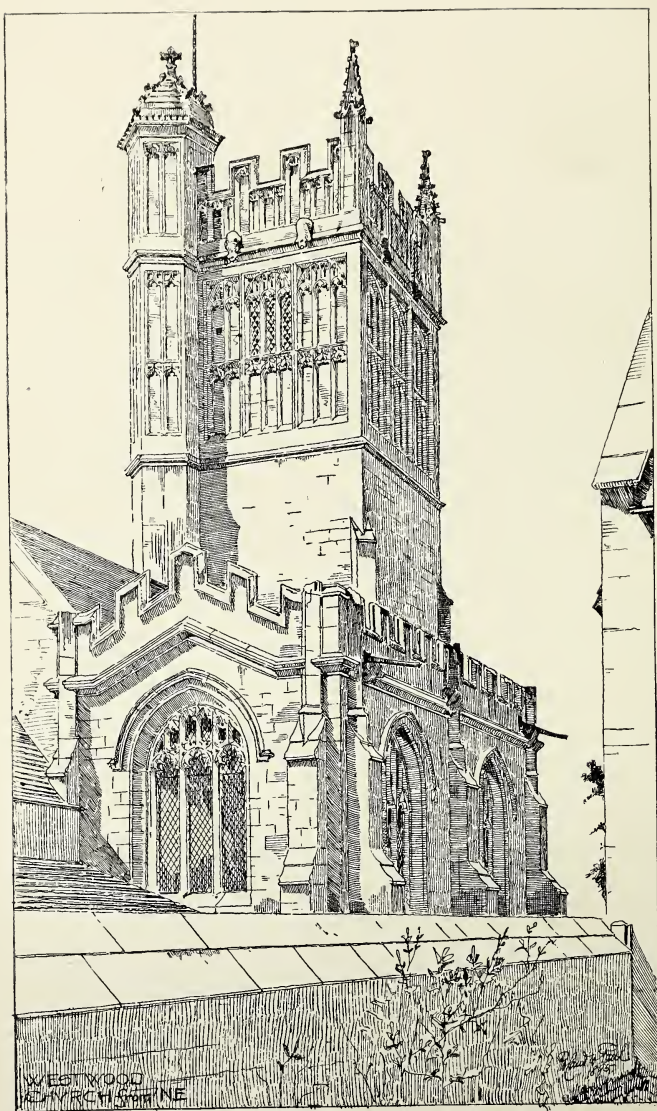
The Clevedon Family.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER gave the digest of a paper by the late Sir John Maclean on the Clevedon family (printed in Part II).

Wednesday.

Notwithstanding a continuous fall of rain, and a very gloomy forecast, a large party started, under the able direction of Col. Bramble, and drove through Walcot, Batheaston and Box Hill to Chalfield Manor House, which was reached, after passing through fields and very primitive farm roads. The picturesque group of buildings at Chalfield* soon aroused the enthusiasm of the visitors, who had no lack of information as to the history of the dwellings and its possessors, or as to its more noteworthy architectural features. With plans and pedigrees to secure accuracy, the Rev. E. Kingston, the rector, told the story of the house, and answered numerous enquiries, while Mr. E. Buckle, hon. diocesan architect, dilated on its artistic attributes. The house, he said, gave a good idea of the way in which an English country gentleman lived in the fifteenth century. Around him were his farmyard, granaries and other outbuildings ; he, in point of fact, carried on all his farming operations under his own eye. Although the house was thoroughly Gothic in style, they would see that feeling for balance and symmetry beginning to find expression, which afterwards became so marked a feature of the Renaissance. Not only was the place noteworthy for this grouping together of the domestic and the agricultural buildings, but it was also striking from the

way in which the church itself came within the moated area. Attention was called to the curious doorway and bell tower of the little edifice, as well as to the singular screen in the interior, with its heraldic emblazonry of the Tropenell family, who built the house and improved and beautified the church. Leaving the church, Mr. Bailey, the occupant of the house, kindly allowed the visitors to see the interior, which though sadly cut up, still presents several interesting features, suggestive of its former glories. Remounting, the party drove thence to Bradford, and having alighted at the Swan Hotel, proceeded at once to inspect the little Saxon chapel, which Mr. Buckle described as the most interesting object that would be visited this year. There was no doubt in his mind that it was a pre-Norman erection, although its precise date was uncertain, and the present stone edifice may have replaced one of wood which St. Aldhelm founded. At neither of the porches, north or south, were there doors, nor at the inside entrance. The interior was open to the winds ; the only place, strange to say, where there was a door, was at the chancel arch, the jambs of which can still be detected. Another peculiarity was the absence of windows. No vestige of an original window remained, and it was difficult to see where any could ever have existed, except for one probably high up in the west wall. The two south windows were possibly Saxon in date, but were certainly insertions. As for the style the builder evidently had seen a Romanesque church and tried to produce a copy from memory, but not knowing how to produce the arcading outside, and the other ornamentation visible, cut it out of the solid stone after he had built the church. The childishness of this proceeding shewed the antiquity of the building and proved that it belonged to the earlier period of Saxon architecture. With regard to the angels above the chancel arch, Mr. Buckle suggested whether they might not have been part of an extensive piece of sculpture, the centre of which was the Crucifixion ; but against this it was urged that there was no



WESTWOOD
CHURCH STONE

trustworthy evidence that the heavenly messengers originally occupied the position in which they are now to be seen. Discussing these and other points, the company strolled into the parish church, the principal points of interest in which were again elucidated by Mr. BUCKLE.

After luncheon at the "Swan," the party proceeded to Kingston House, which was kindly thrown open by Mr. Moulton, and the beauties of which, both inside and out, especially the latter, were examined. Beneath the trees at the bottom of the lawn, Mr. F. SHUM read a paper on the mansion (published in Transactions of the "Bath Field Club") preceding it by a general description of Bradford and the noteworthy objects, as well as people identified with it.

Crossing the ancient bridge over the Avon, attention was given to the chapel still remaining in sound repair upon it. Here it was pointed out that chapels or oratories were a common feature upon mediæval bridges; that the building of bridges and repair of castles were, in early days, eminently works of piety, proved by the survival in the title of the head of the Roman Church, who is still Pontifex Maximus.

The

Manor Barn

of the fourteenth century, once belonging to the Abbey of Malmesbury, was next visited. Its massive and elaborate roof was described by Mr. BUCKLE.

Thence the members were driven to

Westwood,*

to survey its pretty church and charming manor house. Here Mr. BUCKLE did not fail to draw attention to the old painted glass which the late Canon Jones collected from the aisle and placed in the east and two side windows of the chancel, and in which is so quaintly and strikingly depicted our Lord's Passion.

* In vol. xxii is some account of Westwood.—[ED.]

The ornamental altar rails of old oak and the fine Jacobean pulpit were also brought under notice, the latter having been brought from a farmyard, where it had been lying no one knew how long. Whether it belonged to the church is not certain, but it was found to fit exactly the stone basement remaining, and from the top of which the minister was wont to preach without being enclosed. Great pleasure was also taken in the manor house adjoining, well preserved as it is, although after not a little mutilation in the past. The panelled and tastefully-decorated ceilings were deservedly admired; while amusement was caused at finding depicted in relief over the kitchen mantel-shelf a mermaid with two tails, holding in one hand a looking-glass, and in the other a comb; a scene in which geese were hanging a fox which had vainly tried to decoy them into his maw, besides fishes, dogs, etc.

In a pelting shower the breaks were remounted, and driven along the margin of the beautiful Iford and Freshford Valley. Descending into the vale through Freshford, the journey was continued thence to

Binton Charterhouse.

Here the remains of the ancient and wealthy Carthusian House, founded by Ella, daughter of Fair Rosamond, so roughly used, too, immediately after the dissolution of religious houses, were explored, as well as the charming manor house. Assembling in the chapter house (or what is supposed to be such) of the priory,

Mr. E. T. D. FOXCROFT, in the absence of the Rev. H. Gee, who had been expected, gave a brief account of the foundation and subsequent history of the priory, as well as of the fragments of it still *in situ* (printed in Part II).

Mr. Foxcroft having been thanked for his monograph, the company adjourned to the manor house, where tea and refreshments were kindly provided by Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote, who were cordially thanked for their welcome forethought and

hospitality. The way homeward was through Limpley Stoke and Claverton, and the Grand Hotel was reached at 7.15, all expressing themselves delighted with the excursion and the able way in which it had been conducted by the hon. secretary, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. BRAMBLE.

Thursday.

The weather on Thursday was no better than on the preceding day, nevertheless, the muster was large enough to fill four breaks. In a drenching downpour the carriages left the Grand Hotel under the direction of Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE, and proceeded up Lansdown Road to the Chapel Farm, a divergence being made at Camden Crescent *en route* to see the fine panoramic view of the city and country thence obtained.

Lansdown.

On reaching the hamlet of Lansdown, The Rev. C. W. SHICKLE, rector of Langridge, welcomed the party, and exhibited sundry plans arranged on a screen at the side of the porch of the ancient chapel of St. Lawrence. These were made by Mr. Gill, architect, and were explained in detail by Mr. SHICKLE (*see Transactions of the "Bath Field Club,"* vol. viii, p. 158).

Thence, in sunshine the party drove to the site of the battle of Lansdown. Here, standing on the greensward at the roadside, they listened to a lucid description of the encounter, one of the most sanguinary of the Civil War, from the DEAN OF WELLS. The Dean explained that he had prepared himself for the task of military historian by gaining access to the top of the house known as Battlefields, whence he could survey not only the immediate scene of the conflict, but the various points held by the Royalists in the preliminary manœuvres.

The carriages stopped a furlong before reaching the monument of Sir Neville Grenville, with Cold Ashton and Marshfield well in sight on the N.E., and Roundaway Down on the

E.S.E., some fifteen miles distant. There the Dean spoke of the battle, and of some events that preceded or followed it (printed in Part II).

The Dean was heartily thanked for his address, which, had time permitted, would probably have given rise to some discussion, Mr. SHICKLE remarking that he did not believe the Royalists wished to capture Bath ; they were on their way to join the king's forces at Oxford, and finding Waller's troops near at hand they could not, gallant men as they were, resist the temptation of having a brush with the enemy.

The order to proceed, however, sounded, and while some resumed their seats, others crossed to the spot where stands the monument erected to Sir Neville Grenville, and made a closer survey of it.

Leaving the site of the battle, the road led down, past Battlefields, across the county border and up the hill to

Cold Ashton.

On reaching the village the beautiful manor house, built by, and long the residence of, the wealthy Gunning family, was visited. Here Mr. BUCKLE expatiated on the massive handsome gateway, with the Gunning arms doubly emblazoned, its snug porch and heavy original door of oak ; while some mounted to the balustraded leads above, whence a deep and wide expanse of broken, undulating meadow land could be seen.

Next the church was visited, where restoration, as Mr. BUCKLE remarked, had been carried out in a commendable conservative spirit. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and appears to have formerly been connected with the priory of Bath.

Mr. SAYRES gave a brief history of the church, which was erected on the site of an older one at the commencement of the sixteenth century by the then rector, Thomas Keys, whose rebus, a key and a T, appears on the labels of the window

mouldings, on the painted glass, and elsewhere (see *Proceedings* of Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society, vol. viii, 1883-4). The object that more particularly attracted the notice of Mr. Buckle and the visitors was the pulpit, which, made of wood, stands in a recess in the wall, with an ornamental stone canopy over. When it was placed there records fail to tell, though tradition says it was once occupied by Bishop Latimer. It was so arranged that a single doorway in the wall gave access both to pulpit and rood loft. While three stone steps on one side of the doorway led to the pulpit, a flight of steps on the other side led to the rood loft. The father of the present rector renovated the canopy, which apparently had been much damaged, as behind it a text of Scripture was painted, indicating that the space had been vacant. With these evidences of bygone neglect and mutilation it was the more pleasing to note the reverent care with which the edifice, both inside and out, is now preserved.

The next stoppage was at

Marshfield,

specially interesting in connection with the battle described by the Dean. Here luncheon was served in the Parish Room, previously a nonconformist meeting house.

The parish church of St. Mary once belonged to the Abbey of Keynsham, but Queen Mary gave both impropriation and advowson to New College, Oxford, in exchange for the manor of Steeplinglee and other manors in Bedfordshire and Essex.

Here the Rev. — TROTMAN, of Northleach, son of the vicar, gave a succinct account of the manor and the church.

Mr. BUCKLE, in dealing with the architecture, ventured the opinion that the chancel had been at one time extended and a portion at the western end added to the nave. To this fact he attributed the double chancel arch, the position of the old one being marked by the outline of the door leading

to the rood loft, and by the archway (walled up) on the opposite side, which afforded another exit for the priest.

The church plate having been inspected, Colonel BRAMBLE stated that in the time of Elizabeth all the ancient vessels were ordered to be melted down and re-moulded to one pattern. The chalice had, as they would see, a rather large foot, and was shaped as a wine glass. It was made out of the ancient silver, and bore the date 1576. The cover, when taken off, could be used as a paten.

Canon TROTMAN explained that when he came to the parish he found that the foot, having been damaged, had been removed and the cover placed there in its stead. An entry in the register proved that it was done by a man in the town, who was paid five shillings for the work. He (the Canon) took it to a silversmith in Bristol, who had restored the foot in correct design, and the cover was liberated and devoted to its proper use.

Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY pointed out that after the Reformation, when the laity partook of the elements in both kinds, a larger chalice was required and hence the silver in the new ones was beaten out much thinner to provide vessels of greater capacity.

Canon TROTMAN wished to know why the two larger silver flagons were required.

Colonel BRAMBLE thought their introduction was due to the Puritans, who to show that they attached no significance to the Sacrament, were wont to get from the alehouse the cups used by the tapsters in drawing ale, which these silver vessels were modelled after.

Mr. ELWORTHY thought the size was due to the simple fact that a great deal of wine was consumed; people took heavy draughts, and therefore larger cups were required.

A clergyman remarked that this fact was confirmed by the large sums paid for wine, as disclosed in some parish accounts.

The mace, preserved with the church plate, which had formed

the subject of an interesting monograph by Mr. E. GREEN, appears to have had its origin in a lawsuit. Queen Elizabeth granted the manor to the Earl of Sussex, who sold it to George Gorslet, John Chambers, Nicholas Webb, and Thomas Cripps. The first-named had the largest share, and was lord of the manor. A dispute arose over the division of the property, which was carried to the Court of Chancery, where Gorslet gained the day, and as a peace offering he presented the mace to the town.

Leaving Marshfield the travellers turned towards Bath along the road skirting Cold Ashton and down the hill through Swainswick. It had been intended to go by Bannerdown, where stands the three-shire stone, but time prevented.

At

Claverton Manor

the members were courteously received by the President and his family, who had kindly prepared tea and other refreshments. In the picture gallery were seen relics found in exploring the ancient camp on the Down above, including pieces of rude pottery, tusks and bones of domestic animals, part of a quern, etc. From the charming grounds in front of the mansion and the romantic views there to be seen, the visitors strolled through the wood known as Bushy Norwood, on to Hampton Down, where Mr. SKRINE pointed out the ancient ridges of earth and stone hut circles, with remains, in one or two instances, of stone floors, and an excavation conjectured to have been a well. In the adjoining field was pointed out a continuation of the same earthworks, also the roadway that passed through the camp.

Here Prebendary BULLER, in the name of the Society, thanked Mr. Skrine for his services as President, and bore testimony to the advantages as well as honour of having one of the most distinguished laymen in the county—one respected and revered in that neighbourhood—at their head. Under his guidance they had been enabled to pursue their labours in

peace, while there was much that was exciting and acrimonious around them. They could not be too thankful for these favourable circumstances, as well as for the courtesy, geniality, and hospitality of their President. Their thanks were also due to the Mayor of Bath, to the Secretary, Colonel Bramble, who had so ably managed their excursions, to Mr. Buckle, and to those gentlemen who had admitted them to their houses, and allowed them to inspect the same, wet and foot-dirty as they were.

Mr. SKRINE briefly expressed his acknowledgments for the compliment paid him, and the pleasure it gave him to be of any service to the Society, whose presence in Bath would be welcome oftener than it had been in the past. He hoped that further explorations would be made in the camp around them, the magnitude of the area attesting the importance of the settlement and the valuable discoveries it was likely to yield.

Colonel BRAMBLE replied and intimated his indebtedness to the local Committee for their co-operation, specially mentioning Mr. E. T. D. Foxcroft and Mr. Daubeney, the hon. local secretary.

The visitors then walked to the top of Bathwick Hill, where the breaks were in waiting, and in these, after taking a cordial farewell of Mr. Skrine, they returned to Bath and dispersed. Thus ended the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Society, to the success of which, the Assistant Secretary and Curator, Mr. W. Bidgood, contributed not a little.

Additions to the Society's Museum and Library.

During the Year 1895.

THE MUSEUM.

Pair of Turkish pattens.—From Mr. W. DE C. PRIDEAUX.
Groat of James II.—From Mr. E. E. ORAM.

Small box of bones from a quarry at Clevedon, containing remains of horse, rhinoceros, bear, wolf, etc.—From Mr. HOLLYMAN.

Plate of Staffordshire ware.—From Mr. DEE.

Bristol token, 1670; Taunton token, Robert Tompson.

The Ancient and Holy Wells of Cornwall.—From the Publisher.

Complete set one cent to five dollars United States Columbian postage stamps, proofs.—From Mr. CLATWORTHY.

Two skins of puff adder from Natal.—From Mrs. LOUCH.

Two specimens of crocidolite from West Griqualand.—From Mr. FRANKLIN.

Document giving to Mr. Henry the keeping of the woods in Balligamin, signed by Edmund Spenser; a large python, a crocodile, and a fine specimen of Neptune's cup, *Alcyonium poculum*; and a terra-cotta plaque or stove tile of Rhenish ware, 16th century.—From Dr. JAMES TURLE.

Drawing of the seal of Sir William Paulton of Crocombe.—From Mr. J. T. IRVINE.

Bath tokens—Abbey Church (penny), Botanic Gardens (penny), W. Gye (halfpenny), Lambe and Son (halfpenny), All Saints Chapel (halfpenny), Cross Bath Pump Room (halfpenny), Free School (halfpenny), General Hospital (halfpenny), Kensington Chapel (halfpenny), Private Bath, Stall Street (halfpenny), Interior New Pump Room (halfpenny), Lambe

and Son (farthing), Pump Room, Heath (farthing).—Purchased.

Slab of coal shale from St. John's Colliery, Staveley, Derbyshire.—From Mr. J. R. JOHNSON.

Tokens—Birmingham Company, payable in Bristol; Birmingham Coining and Copper Company, payable in Bristol.—Purchased.

A parcel of dried specimens of Somersetshire plants.—From Miss ANNIE BAKER.

A polished specimen of the "Cocoa-de-Mer," from the Seychelle Islands.—From Mr. GALBRAITH.

Eight specimens of Public House Checks—Luttrell Arms, Dunster, (3); Bristol Arms and Three Crowns, Bridgwater; King's Head, Frome; George Hotel, Castle Cary; Greyhound, Wincanton.—From Mr. TITE.

THE LIBRARY.

Bath Chronicle, Dec. 5, Dec. 26, 1793; Jan. 2, Jan. 16, 1794; *Morning Chronicle*, April 25, 26, 28, 1800; *The Oracle*, Feb. 15, 18, 19, 1799; *The Courier*, June 25, 27, 1808.—Purchased.

Prospectus of a history, plan and directory of the town of Taunton, with MS. list of subscribers; also a bill for two fire engines supplied to the town of Taunton, 1753.—From Mr. HUGH NORRIS.

Greek Lexicon.—From Mr. CHISHOLM-BATTEN.

Nova Scotian Institute—*Proceedings*, vol. i, pt. 3.

Alexander Popham, M.P. for Taunton; and the Bill for the Prevention of the Gaol Distemper, 1774.—From the Author, Mr. A. D. WILLCOCKS.

Letter Books of John Hervey, First Earl of Bristol, 3 vols.; *The Diary of John Hervey, First Earl of Bristol*; *Ichworth Parish Registers*, 1566-1890; a volume of Charges, etc., containing *Bishop Ken's Ichabod, or Five Groans of the Church*,

1691 ; *Bishop Burnett's Pastoral Care* ; *Bishop Kidder's Charge at Axbridge*, 1692 ; *Bishop Stillingfleet's Charge at Worcester*, 1690 ; *Bishop Burnett's Discourses to the Clergy of the Diocese of Sarum*, 1694 ; *Sprint's Sermon before an Assembly of Ministers at Taunton*, 1706 ; *Enty's Sermon before an Assembly of Ministers of Devon and Cornwall*, 1707.—From the Rev. S. H. A. HERVEY.

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Wincanton Field Club—*Fifth Report*, 1893-4.

The Cypress of Souma ; Memoir of Thomas Cornysh, Bishop of Tenos.—From the Author, Mr. WINSLOW JONES.

Vanishing Loudon.—From the Author, Mr. R. W. PAUL.

The Residue of the Contemplations upon the Principall Passages of the Historie of the New Testament, by Jos. Exon, 1634.—From Mr. H. J. VAN TRUMP.

A Companion to Mr. Bullock's Museum of Curiosities, No. 22, Piccadilly, 1807.

Some Memorials of the Life and Death of Elizabeth Jane Alford (formerly Pring), by her husband, Henry Alford.

Life of Bishop Ken, 1713 ; *An Account of Mr. Lock's Religion*, 1700 ; *Two Treatises of Government* (Locke), 1690 ; *The World Conquered* (Alleine), 1668 ; *Warner's Practical Sermons*, 1810 ; *Warner's Illustrations, Critical and Miscellaneous, of Novels by the Author of Waverley* ; *Preliminary Lessons on the History of England*, Taunton, 1815 ; *The Parson's Home, a Poem*, 1849 ; *Sermons by various Clergymen of the Church of England*, 1847 ; *An Essay on Heraldry*, 1858 ; *Barker's Sermons*, 2 vols., 1820 ; *Taprell's Lectures on the Lord's Prayer*, 1792 ; *Rack's Essays and Poems*, 1781 ; *The Annual Circular Letters of the Western Baptist Association*, from May, 1769, to its dissolution at Chard, May, 1823 ; *Amory's Sermon to the Congregation of the New Meeting in Taunton*, 1759 ; *Sampford Ghost!!! a Full Account of the Conspiracy at Sampford Peverell, near Tiverton* [1810] ; another, 3rd ed. ; *The Forms of Consecrating Churches, Chapels and Churchyards*, 1829 ; *Wheeler's Westmoreland Dialect*, 1802 ; *Memoirs of Mr. Duncan Camp-*

bell, 1732 ; Tim Bobbin's *Miscellaneous Works*, 1793 ; Louth's *Life of William of Wykeham*, 1758 ; *Entertaining Account of all the Countries of the Known World, and a New History of England*, printed at Sherborne, 1752 ; Wilson's *Journal of Two Successive Tours on the Continent*, vol. i ; *Minute Book of the 3rd Somerset Volunteer Rifles*, 1860.—From Mr. SLOPER.

Sermons and Tracts, being the Posthumous Works of the late Reverend Mr. Henry Grove, of Taunton, 4 vols., 1795 ; *Amian and Bertha* (E. Fox), 1858 ; *Rhymes in the West Country Dialect*, by Agrikler, 4th ed. ; Heath's *Romance of Peasant Life in the West of England*, 1872 ; *Local Legends and Fragments of History relating to Langport and Neighbourhood* ; Alford's *Fair Maid of Taunton*, new ed. ; *The Fisherman and his Net* ; *A Hero of the Workshop and a Somersetshire Worthy*, Charles Summers ; Lord King's *Life of John Locke*, 2 vols. ; Dr. Wolff's *Mission to Bokhara* ; Quekett's *Lectures on Histology* ; Lady Holland's *Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith* ; Sydney Smith's *Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy* ; *The Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith* ; Peacock's *Life of Dr. Thomas Young* ; *Juliana Horatia Ewing and her Books* ; Waterton's *Wanderings in South America*, 3rd ed. ; Thurloe's *State Papers*, vols. 3 and 4 ; *Newspaper Press Directory*, 1893.—From Mr. C. TITE.

The Collected Poems of Thomas Winter Wood (Vanguard).—From the Author.

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Taunton of To-day.—From the Author, Mr. R. BARNICOTT.

Lee of Pocklington : a Rejoinder.—From the Author, Mr. J. HENRY LEE.

Collections for a Parochial History of Tickenham.—From the Northern Branch, per Rev. I. S. GALE.

Old Stoke Charity.—From the Author, Mr. W. B. GREENFIELD.

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Report of the British Association for 1894; Daily Weather Reports, July to Dec., 1894; Jan. to August, 1895.—From Dr. PRIOR.

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Particulars and Conditions of Sale of the Wrington Estates; also the Somerset and Dorset Estates of Viscount Bridport.—From Messrs. HAMNETT.

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Index to the Series of Records known as the Remembrancia, 1579-1664; London and the Kingdom, 3 vols.; Report of the City Day Census, 1881; Statistical Vindication of the City of London, or Fallacies exploded and Figures explained; Catalogue of Works of Art belonging to the Corporation, 2 vols.; The Guildhall Library and its Work; a Descriptive Account of the Guildhall of the City of London, its History and Associations.

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Ohio ; Omaha and Ponka Letters ; Catalogue of Prehistoric Works east of the Rocky Mountains ; Bibliography of the Algonquian, Athapaskan, Chinookan, Salishan, and Wakashan Languages ; The Pamunkey Indians of Virginia ; The Maya Year ; An Ancient Quarry in Indian Territory ; List of Publications ; Chinook Texts ; Archæologic Investigations in James and Potomac Valleys ; The Siouan Tribes of the East.

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University of Upsala—*Bulletin of the Geological Institution*, vol. i, nos. 1, 2 ; vol. ii, no. 1.

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Harleian Society—*Familiæ Minorum Gentium*, vols. 2, 3 ; *Registers of the Parish of St. James, Clerkenwell*, vol. vi.

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Whitaker's *Almanack*, 1895.

History of Northumberland, vol. ii.

The Evil Eye.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1895.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

The Clevedon Family.

BY THE LATE SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.

[THIS paper was compiled by one who did much for Archæology, Sir John Maclean. He designed it as a contribution to Somerset history, to be made through this Society; but, at his death, he had not completed it. His widow has kindly carried out his intentions. Though needing the revisal and re-arrangement of its author, it is still valuable to our county history, as being thoroughly trustworthy, all drawn from original records, and tracing the growth of a once important family from Ilbert or Hildebert, the sub-tenant of the Norman grantee of Clevedon, Mathew de Moretania, *i.e.*, of Mortagne in Perche, Normandy. The Clevedons took their name from the Manor of Clevedon, and gave its second name to the Manor of Milton-Clevedon. It adds another to the numerous instances of our landed families springing not from the Norman Grantees of Domesday, but from their followers who are named in Domesday as their sub-tenants. When the great Fief was broken up through attainder or other cause, the claim of the sub-tenant to remain seems to have been recognized by the Crown, whether from policy, or from tenant-right, or from the strength of the hereditary principle. Hildebert's descendants made great use of the Christian name of his chief, Mathew. This fact favours the not unlikely surmise that Hildebert was allied in blood to his feudal lord.] The additions in square brackets are by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., to whom has been entrusted the work of editing the MS.

AS the family of Clevedon did not hold immediately of the King *in capite*, in tracing its descent we miss the Inquisitions post mortem and the records of homage, livery, etc., which, in the case of the King's tenants *in capite*, form such valuable evidence, and therefore have to rely upon incidental notices alone.

The earliest direct notice we find of the family is in 1166. When King Henry II was about to marry his daughter Maud to the Duke of Saxony, in order to levy the aid to which he was entitled thereon, he commanded the Barons and Tenants *in capite* to certify to him what knights' fees they respectively had, how many of the Old feoffment and how many of the New, and by whom the same were holden. Accordingly, in the Certificate of Henry Luvel (Lovell), in the Co. of Somerset, it is shewn that William de Clyvedon held of him two knights' fees.¹ These two fees we conclude were in Midelton (Milton) in the Hundred of Bruton. And on the same occasion we find that William, Earl of Gloucester, certifies that William de Clyvedon held of him in Gloucestershire one knight's fee.² The Earl does not render any specific Certificate for Somerset, and inasmuch as Clevedon was afterwards held of the Honour of Gloucester we can scarcely doubt that this refers to the same William Clyvedon.

This William de Clyvedon married Hawise, sister of Robert, Bishop of Bath (1133—1166), and relict of one of the de Estons of Eston-in-Gordano. It is stated in the Cartulary of Bruton Abbey that Hawise, sister of Robert, Bishop of Bath, with the consent of her "husband, William de Clyvedon, and Matilda, my daughter, and my heirs, and of Osbert Deneis, her husband³ gives to the Priory of Bruton two natives (serfs), Selwin and Alfred, and all their land—

(1). "Liber Niger," vol. 1, p. 100.

(2). "Ibid," p. 163.

(3). For issue *see* pedigree. [In an Exchequer Lay Subsidy, 1327-8, under the head of Milton occurs, "Roberto le Deneys ijs." *Somerset Record Society*, iii, 102.]

two ferlings—in alms.”¹ This charter was witnessed by William de Clivedon and Alfred de Montsorel.¹ And the gift was subsequently confirmed by Osbert Deneis and Matilda.²

Another charter shews that Philip de Eston in the time of Reginald, Bishop of Bath (1174—1191), granted to the Priory of Bruton one ferling of land in his land of Milton; in default of his being unable to warrant this land he confirms his father’s gift of Eston and that of his grandmother, Hawise. Witness, Richard de Morgan.³

William de Clyvedon granted the church of Middleton (Milton) in alms to the Priory of Bruton, Archdeacon Robert having already invested them with it at Cary, in full ruri-decanal chapter, the donor being present. Nevertheless, Robert Fitz Clerk ought to hold it of the aforesaid Canons and to render to them yearly one gold (Mark), to hold it as before it was demised, and henceforth the Canons are to possess it. The said Robert has sworn that he will observe this Contract on his part without fraud. Witness, Robert, Archdeacon, Ilbert and Gervase, Deans, Roger de Aldithford⁴ (*i.e.* Alford *hodie*). Confirmed by Savaric, Bishop of Bath (1192-1205).⁵

William de Clevedon had a grant of Free Warren in the time of Henry II, but we do not know the date of his death. His son, Matthew de Clevedon (I), however, having done homage, obtained livery of seizin of his lands in Somerset in 1217, and in 1225 he was appointed one of the collectors of the Aid granted by parliament in the previous year; and there is an

(1). Cart. Bruton, No. 101. This Cartulary is now in the possession of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ilchester, and these and other extracts from it were kindly given to me by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobhouse. Unfortunately, like other instruments of the same early period, they are undated. [It is now being printed by the *Somerset Record Society*.]

(2). Ib. No. 102.

(3). Ibid., 99.

(4). Ibid., 98.

(5). Ibid., 99.

entry in the Testa de Nevill Returns for Somerset and Dorset,¹ shewing that at that time, 1229-30, he held one of the two knights' fees of Richard Luvel (Lovel) in Mideltune, in Bruton Hundred, afterwards called Milton-Clevedon, from having long been a portion of the possessions of the Clyvedon family, of which place the Lovels were chief lords for many descents. And we shall see, later on, that Alienor Lovel held the wardship of the heir of John de Clyvedon for half a knight's fee in Mylton of the inheritance of Richard Lovel.²

But to revert to Matthew de Clevedon, through whom we glean some important information concerning the early genealogy of the family. In 1188-9, Matthew de Clyvedon brought a suit in the king's court to recover against Richard de Ken six and a half hides of land in Ken³ and Hiwis as his just inheritance, which, he alleged, descended by right of Hildebart, who came at the conquest, to which Henry, the great-grandfather of the said Matthew, succeeded, and held that land in the time of King Henry I, the grandfather of the then king, taking thereout *esplevia*⁴ to the value of five shillings.⁵ The case was postponed, and we do not find that judgment was given, nor do we know the date of the death of this Matthew.

In the Octave of St. Hilary, 7 Hen. III, 1222-3, a Fine was levied between Matthew de Clevedon, claimant; and John de Ken⁶, tenant; for two knights' fees in Ken and Hiwis when a duel in arms was fought between them in court. Matthew acknowledged the two fees to be the right of John to hold from the said Matthew doing the service of two knights, except regal service, as much as belongs to a virgate

(1). "Testa de Nevill," p. 160.

(2). Subsidy Roll Som. 31 Edward I.

(3). The Manor of Ken was held afterwards of the Manor of Clevedon which it adjoined.

(4). The profits of an estate in custody.

(5). Cal. Rotuli Curie Regis, vol. 1, p. 419.

6. Probably the son of Richard Ken, named above.

and eight acres of the same land in Hiwis, viz., 32 acres and Messuage, which lie in Amerham, and held by Matilda, widow ; and 40 acres lying in the same field next the 32 acres to hold of the chief lord of the fee by the service which is due from the land, and besides this, John gave the said Matthew 10 marks.¹ The widow Matilda must, we think, have been the daughter of Hawise, the wife of William Clevedon, by one of her former Husbands, and the widow of Osbert Deneis.

Hiwis was formerly a member of the Manor of Banwell and is situate in Brentmarsh.

There would seem to be here a gap in the line of descent. The next name we find is Raymond, concerning whom are Letters Patent of 56th Henry III (1272) for a partition of the lands of Thomas de Amire between John de Acton (misprinted "Atton" in the Calendar of Patent Rolls) and Margery² his wife, and Reimond de Clievedon and Elizabeth his wife, daughters and co-heirs of the said Thomas de Amire. The dates would seem to preclude Raymond from being the son of Matthew, but probably he was his grandson. Raymond would seem to have been alive in 1273-74, when the Jurors on the Inquisitions for the Hundred Rolls returned Raymond de Clifdon as among those in the County of Som-

1. [FEET OF FINES. (Somerset). S.R.S. vi. The following relate to the *Clivedon* family : always so spelt, except in one instance, when it is *Clifdon*.

3 Hen. III. Mathew de C. is witness to an interesting agreement, pp. 33-4.

7 Hen. III. M. de C. and John de Ken (as above), p. 45.

11 Hen. III. Philip de Wikes and Wm. le Daneys, of Wrokeshall, claimants, and Mathew de C., whom Agatha, his mother, called to warrant as to her dower from the moiety of a hide and 80 acres of laud and 20 acres of wood in Middleton, p. 51.

11 Hen. III. Edm. de Tudenham, claimant, and Wm. de Clivedon and Alda, his wife, defor., for 3 carucates of land in Luninton (? Lavinton), p. 63.

27 Hen. III. Elyas, son of Richard, claimant, and Mathew de C., whom Wm. de C. called to warrant for a virgate of land in Hennegrave (Hengrove in Milton Clevedon), p. 123.

33 Hen. III. Walter Pigun, claimant, and Mathew de Clifdon, tenent, for 22/- rent in Clifdon, p. 139.

33 Hen. III. A claim similar to the one made 3 Hen. III, p. 371.]

(). She is afterwards called Margaret.

ersert who took and retained waifs and astrays (*averia astraur sive cumeliggis*) by ancient custom, but by what warrant the jurors knew not.¹ And two years later, the jurors say that Reymund de Clifdon and John de Acton (his brother-in-law) have gallows in Wndrestroe,² and assise of bread and beer, by what warrant they are ignorant; and, under the head of Portbury Hundred, they further say that Sir Raymund de Clyvedon, now for the first time styled a knight, and others, claimed to have wreck of sea, and that the said Raymund had raised a wall³ and obstructed the king's highway at Clyvedon; and, under the Hundred of Bruton, they find that the said Sir Reymund holds his land in Milton in free warren, but by what warrant they know not.⁴ Sir Raymond de Clevedon was dead before the year 1280, and his wife, Elizabeth, survived him, as appears from the following return: John de Acton and Margery, his wife, and Elizabeth who was the wife of Raymund de Clyvedon were summoned to shew by what warrant they claimed gallows and emendation of bread and beer in Wodestre,⁵ and other their lands without license. And John, Margery, and Elizabeth appeared and said that the gallows had pertained to them from time immemorial, and that the Dean and Chapter of Wells had granted to them the aforesaid emendation for twelve pence, which they gave per annum.⁶ Elizabeth, the relict, in 1297 was returned as holding lands in Somerset and Dorset worth £20 per annum, and was summoned to perform military service.⁷ She died before 1303, for in that year her heirs are mentioned.⁸

(1). Rot. Hund., vol. 2, p. 124.

(2). Ibid. p. 129. *Hodie*, Wanstrow, 5 miles from Bruton, on the Frome road.

(3). Ibid., p. 130.

(4). Rot. Hund., vol. 2, p. 137.

(5). Wanstrow.

(6). Pleas de quo waranto, 8 Edw. I, 1280.

(7). Parl. Writs, vol. 1, p. 537-8.

(8). Subsidy Rolls, 31 Edw. 1.

Raymond de Clyvedon would appear to have been married previously to his alliance with Elizabeth Amire, but we do not know anything of the lady or her family, nor have we any evidence of this marriage, or of the birth of his son, or that he held any of the family possessions. There was, however, a Raymond de Clyvedon II who from his name and designation must, we think, have been the son of the above-mentioned Raymond. This Raymond (II) was a very important personage. In 1292 he was summoned, with divers other persons, Barons of the realm, to attend the king wheresoever he should be (no particular place being mentioned in the writ), to consult upon the affairs of the nation, but after this occasion his name is not contained in any writ of a parliamentary nature.¹ On the 8th of June, 1294, he was summoned to a Council at Westminster, to attend the king on urgent affairs immediately after the receipt of the writ, and on the 14th was exempted from general service for the king's expedition into Gascony; and on the 1st of September in the same year, he was summoned for service beyond the sea against the king of France, and on the 7th of July, 1297, he was summoned to perform military service in person, in parts beyond the sea, and to attend the king in London with horse and arms.² What became of him afterwards we know not. Possibly he proceeded on this campaign and perished in the war. At all events he was dead without leaving issue male before 1303, in which year his heirs³ are mentioned (but not named) as holding divers lands in the Hundreds of Winterstoke and Childwill, consisting of two knights' fees, in Kevillbainham⁴, Hillbeck, Angsted, Divale, etc., in Somersetshire.

We may here mention that Matthew Clyvedon (I) probably

(1). Banks's Baronage, vol. 4, p. 176. Citing Rot. Claus. 22 Edw. I, m. 8. It should have been Rot. Vasconie of the same year and membrane.

(2). Parl. Writs, vol. 1, p. 537.

(3). Aid for marrying the king's daughter. Subsidy Roll Som. 31 Edw. 1.

(4). Keevil is in Wilts, near Trowbridge. Hilpertton is the next parish to Keevil.

had a younger son named Thomas. In the 13th century a certain Thomas de Clyvedon granted to Gwyschard de Charone and his heirs and assigns, all his messuages and lands in Hortune and Stykeslaw [co. Wilts], which he had of the gift of Robert, son of Richard Templeman, Knt., Michael, son of Robert, of William de Stykeslaw, Roger his son, and Isabella, daughter of William Maudut, of 6d. by the year.¹

Raymond Clyvedon (I) by his wife Elizabeth Amire, had two sons, John and Matthew (II.) Elizabeth in 1285 held in Milton of Roger de Moels 20s. worth of land, and Margaret, or Margery, de Acton held of the same Roger, Wandestre by the service of 10½d., and at the same time in the Hundred of Somerton, William de Govelton² and Elizabeth de Clyvedon and Baldwin de Norrington held two fees in the aforesaid ville of Govelton,² of which the aforesaid William had two parts and Elizabeth and Baldwin a quarter part, held of William Bluet, and William, of the King *in capite*. This is the fourth part of a fee in Govelton² held by Mathew Clyvedon in 1303. At the same time Margaret de Aketon [Acton] and Elizabeth de Clyvedon held two fees in the ville of Aure (Alre) of Hugh de Hoddingswell, and the same Hugh of the King *in capite*. This was held by John de Acton and Matthew de Clyvedon in 1303 as one Knight's fee.

John de Clyvedon (I), the elder of the two brothers mentioned above, held in 1285 in Milton, in the Hundred of Bruton, of Hugh Lovell,⁴ one Knight's fee. In 1294 John de Clyvedon, described as of Somerset and Dorset, was summoned to serve against the Welsh; and in 1297 he was returned as holding lands of the value of £20 a year *in capite*, or otherwise, in the said counties, and was summoned to perform military service, in person, beyond the sea. We do not

1. [A wrong reference is given here, and I have not been able to find the right one. F.W.W.]

2. Yovelton. Now Yeovilton.

3. *Kirby's Quest* "Somerset and Dorset," page 160.

4. *Ibid.*

find anything further concerning him, and he was dead before the year 1303. He married a lady named Elizabeth, but we know not her parentage. She would appear to have survived her husband many years, and in February 1348-9, and in 1352 twice, she presented to the Rectory of Cryket St. Thomas, in succession to William de Rodeney and Walter de Rodeney, who presented respectively in 1325 and 1327.¹ Possibly she was the heir of the Rodeneys, for we are not aware that the advowson of this church was ever vested in the Clevedon family. John de Clyvedon left issue, a son of his own name, (John II), of whom we shall treat hereafter.

Matthew (II), son of Raymond de Clyvedon, was the founder of the family of Clyvedon of Alre, or Aller, where his posterity remained for several descents. He held Aller in 1303, and is described as Lord of Aller in 1316.² In this year both Matthew de Clyvedon (II), and John de Clyvedon, possibly his son, attested an Indenture, made between the Bishop of Wells and the Master of the Hospital of St. Mark by Bristol, concerning the mill, etc., of Nether-Weare, belonging to the Hospital, and hurtful to the Bishop's tenants. An exchange was effected by friendly mediation at Nether-Weare, in June.³ And in the same year he is described as a Knight in the attestation to a charter among the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Wells;⁴ and also in this year, pursuant to a Writ tested at Clipston,⁵ on the 5th March, Matthew de Clievedon is certified to be one of the Lords of the townships of Ginaton,⁶ Aller and [Stoke] Giffard in the County of Somerset.

1. "Somerset Incumbents," page 346.

2. Nom. Vill.

3. "Bishop Drokenford's Register," page 7.

4. Wells Cath. MSS., p. 79.

5. Clipston, near Lincoln, was a favourite Royal Palace with our Angevin and Plantagenet Kings, down to the time of Henry IV. The first two Edwards spent a considerable part of their time there. "Parliamentary Writs," 9 Edw. II.

6. [The parish of Greinton adjoins Aller.]

Having taken part with the Earl of Lancaster and the Barons in their rebellion, Sir Matthew de Clivedon (II), Knt., described as of Somerset, submitted to a fine of 400 marks, in consideration of which his life was spared, and he was discharged from prison upon giving sureties for his future good behaviour. Bond and recognizance, dated at York, 11th July, 16 Edw. II. (1322).¹ Nevertheless, a month afterwards the Sheriff of Somerset and Dorset was commanded to pursue him, and others, with "hue and cry."² He appears, however, to have soon made his peace, and obtained pardon, for in 1324 he was returned by the Sheriff as summoned for service, pursuant to a Writ dated 9th May. In this year he would seem to have been quite restored to the King's favour, and was employed in many offices of trust. He was accepted as one of the manucaptors for the good behaviour of Hugh de Torpington, on his discharge from prison as an adherent of the Earl of Lancaster. Recognizance, 12th February, 1324-5. In this year also he was associated with John de Meriet as arrayers of Horse and Foot from the County of Somerset.

Sir Matthew, like his father, left two sons, John (III) and Matthew. John presented to Aller very soon after his father's death.³ This probably was the same John de Clevedon who was appointed by Bishop Drovensford, his Steward. In 1315 the Bishop notified to all his knights and tenants that "Sir John de Clevedon, Knt., being appointed our Seneschal, you are to respect him in that office"; and soon afterwards he was appointed one of the Auditors of all the Episcopal Manors; nevertheless the patent for his appointment as seneschal was not issued until St. Matthew's day (21st Sep.) 1320.

In the year 1316 complaint was made to the Bishop, when at Lydiard, on Thursday, in the vigil of St. Lambert, 10 Edward II (16 Sep. 1316), that the parson ran too many oxen

1. "Parliamentary Writs."

2. Writ tested at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2 Aug., 1322.

3. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 4.

with the Bishop's herd. Sir John de Clevedon, the Bishop's seneschal, called a jury of twelve men of the manor to give evidence on oath, who prove that the parson should have eight oxen to feed with the Bishop's.

John de Clyvedon was a witness with others to the confirmation, on Inspeximus, by the Dean and Chapter, of an agreement between the Bishop, John de Drokensford, and Richard Rodeney, Knt., concerning lands in Ceddre, in Stoke Giffard, and in other places. A.D. 1321.¹

On 16th Dec. 16 Edw. II (1322) Sir John de Clyvedon and his heirs received a Bond from the Bishop for the payment of £6 per annum during the life of John Tryvet for lands which the Bishop had of the gift of the said Sir John at Okehampton in Wyveliscombe. For this payment Sir John surrendered to the Bishop a life-hold in the Manor.²

Sir John de Clyvedon and others, witnesses to the foundation of two Chantries in the Cathedral of Wells, dated 21st February, 1330.³

John de Clyvedon and Richard de Acton, Knights, and Matthew Clyvedon are witnesses to a deed making arrangements for the services of a Chantry at North Cory on behalf of the Lord of Lillesdon, etc. Dated, A.D. 1355.⁴

Indenture made 4th Edw. II, between the Dean and Chapter of Wells and John de Acton, Nicholas Braunche, and John Clevedon, Knts., and Hugh de Bello Campo and Idonia his wife, John de Berkelee, and Walter Bole concerning pastures and Alder beds in Stathmore.⁵

There would appear to have been some difficulty about the Collection of the Tenths, prior to the grant of the following

1. Wells Cath. MSS., p. 89.

2. "Bishop Drokensford's Register," page 209.

3. Hist. MSS. Com. Report, No. 11. "Dean and Chapter of Wells," page 97. These were probably the two Chantries founded there by Robert Cormayles and John Drokensford.

4. Ibid, p. 180.

5. Ibid, p. 181.

subsidy, for on the 8th April, 1314, the Bishop writes to the Dean and Chapter a very urgent appeal to press on the Collection of the Tenth. He says: "Use every effort. Exercise your powers of Excommunication and Suspension, etc."¹ The Bishop was Chief Collector in his diocese.

In the year 1316 a misunderstanding or dispute appears to have arisen between the Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, and the King respecting the subsidy granted by the parliament at Lincoln in 1315, a portion of which was charged on Ceddre moor. On 20th April, 1316, the Dean and Chapter acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Bishop, dated the 17th, in which he states that he has received a letter from the King, under the Privy Seal, ordering the Collection of the money agreed upon in the parliament at Lincoln. The Bishop sends this letter by the hands of his Seneschal (Sir John de Clevedon) and others who were present at that parliament. The Dean and Chapter reply that they will appear by their proctors in the parliament now sitting in London, and act in the same way as others who are there, and as the King's letters to themselves shall direct.²

On the 5th of January following, the Dean and Chapter write to the Bishop concerning the payment of the Tenth, informing him that they have been much disturbed by the threatening tone of a royal letter, of which they send a copy to the Bishop, and beg his protection. A portion of Ceddre Moor is that to which the disputed payment belongs. They cannot decide such questions without consultation with the full chapter. Hence the delay. A Chapter has been summoned. Their deliberations have taken place in the presence of the lords J. Randolph, John de Clyvedon (III), and Matthew de Clyvedon (II).³

A portion of these Tenth appear to have been paid, and,

1. Hist. MSS. Commission. "Dean and Chapter of Wells," p. 85.
2. Ibid., pp. 80-81.
3. Ibid., p. 82.

cir. 1319, the Dean and Chapter write to the Bishop as to the answer he is to give to the King's demand for the payment of the 500 marks, residue of the Tenth. They will not delay, but must take council with their brethren.¹

In 1319 Matthew de Clievedon was summoned to perform Military Service in person against the Scots, muster at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the Octave of Holy Trinity (10th June.) Test. 20 Mar., 12th Edw. II. This muster, however, was postponed for one month when he was again summoned.²

When, in 1321, in consequence of the demand made by his rebellious Barons, Edward II was constrained to banish from the Kingdom Hugh le Despenser, the younger, the Office which he held of Constable of the Castle and Keeper of the Barton and Town of Bristol, was granted by the King "to his beloved and faithful Matthew de Clyvedon³ and John de Clyvedon, his brother, at the rent of £210 and certain other charges, being the same conditions upon which it had been held by le Despenser, and his predecessor, Lord Baddlesmere. The tenure of the Clyvedons, however, was very short. Probably the grant was only intended by the King to be temporary, and that the grantees were aware of it. They held it barely one year. Le Despenser was recalled, and the Office was regranted to him on 3rd May, 1322.⁴

In the same year (1322) Matthew de Clevedon presented to the chantry of St. Mary at Aller, and in 1325 he presented a Clerk of his own name to the Parish Church of St. Andrew, at Aller, and on the Kalends of Decr in that year the Bishop issued a Commission⁵ to Dean Godley to examine the Certifi-

1. Hist. MSS. Commission. "Dean and Chapter of Wells," p. 84.

2. "Parliamentary Writs."

3. Letters Patent, dated 10 May, 1321. "Rot. Originalia," 14 Edw. II, m. 10.

4. Ib. 15, Edw. II, m. 15. See also "Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society's Volume XV, pp. 187-189.

5. Dated at Odstock by Sarum, 9 Kal. Dec., 1325. "Bishop Drokenesford's Register," page 300.

cate upon the vacancy, etc., with a view to the institution and induction of Matthew Clevedon, Clerk,¹ as Rector of Alre. He was not instituted, however, until 1328.² This was doubtless Matthew, the son of Sir John Clevedon, who received the tonsure in 1321.³

There are many charters among the muniments of the Chapter at Wells noted in a Volume called "*Liber Albus*," relating to the Manors of Cheddar and Shipham, and the Advowson of the Church of the latter manor, in which manors, etc., the Clyvedons of Alre would seem to have been much concerned, but the nature of their interest in the property does not clearly appear. Unfortunately, most of the charters are undated, and are printed promiscuously. The first we shall notice is an undated one, whereby Robert Malherbe, Lord of Shipham, granted a tenement there to one William le Walshe.⁴ There is another by which Henry de Cuntevill granted land in Shipham to Robert Malherbe, also undated, but we consider all these are as early as the time of Edward I. In the beginning of the following reign, certain lands in Shipham had become vested in Matthew de Clyvedon of Alre, who granted them to his son, John de Clyvedon, and his wife, Mary de Drokensford, dated 12 Edw. II.;⁵ and in the same year, the said John and Mary, his wife, appointed (certain persons) to receive possession of the said lands from the said

1. "*Somerset Incumbents*," page 4; for the chantry see p. 5.

2. On the 5 Kal., May 1329, he was granted letters dimissory as Rector of the Church of Alre, to obtain all minor orders, and likewise the order of Subdeacon. We know nothing of him after this date.

Dimissoria,—[27 Aprilis, 1329.] Memorandum quod, V^{to} Kalendas Maii, anno supradicto [M^o. CCC^{mo} vicesimo nono], apud Dogmeresfelde, dominus concessit Matheo de Clyvedone, Rectori ecclesie de Alre, clerico, litteras dimissorias ad omnes minores ordines, et similiter ad ordinem subdiaconatus, etc., in forma consueta.

*E Registr. domini, domini Johannis de Drokenesforde,
Bathoniensis et Wellensis Episcopi,—folio CCCvj.*

3. Reg. Drok. S.R.S. i, p. 211.

4. Hist. MSS. D. and C. of Wells, p. 216.

5. Ibid., p. 217.

Matthew. Given at Alre, 12 Edw. II.¹ By a charter dated at Schepham on Sunday next after the feast of St. Thomas, 15 Edward II, Margeria Malherbe granted to Matthew Clyvedon, Kt., the court (curia) of Schepham, which had been her dowry.² This grant would carry the manor, and John de Clyvedon, Kt., Lord of Alre, granted to Richard Hendibody and Margeria, his wife, a tenement in Shipham. Given at Alre on Sunday next after the feast of St. Luke, 28 Edw. III³ (query, was this the same Margery now remarried to Richard Hendibody, who granted the Manor Court 33 years before). Sir John de Clevedon thus acquired the Manor of Shipham and from him it passed to his descendant William, the last Lord Botreaux, who died in 1462, s. p.m. He was the son of Elizabeth St. Loe, daughter and sole heir of Margaret de Clevedon, daughter and sole heir of Sir John de Clevedon, only surviving son of the aforesaid Sir John de Clevedon and Mary Drozensford, his wife. William, Lord Botreaux sold the Manor of Schepham with certain exceptions in 6th Henry V (1428).⁴ He presented to the Church of Shipham in the same year and in 1434, and to Aller in 1438 and 1442.⁵

Sir John de Clevedon would appear to have vacated the Stewardship of the Bishop's lands, at least of some of the manors, for on the 7th of June, 1327, he was appointed during pleasure the Bishop's Steward (of manors) *vice* Sir J. Randolph.

There are many other documents among the Wells Chapter Muniments referring to the Clevedons, but they relate chiefly to formal matters connected with the Bishop's Court. Both Sir John and Sir Matthew Clevedon appear to have been

1. Hist. MSS. D. and C. of Wells, p. 217.
2. Ibid., p. 217.
3. Ibid., p. 217.
4. Ibid., p. 217.
5. Som. Incumbents, pp. 4, 182.

domestic knights, but we do not find anything relating to the private history of the Clevedon family except two incidents which may be deserving of notice. The first is a mandate from the Bishop to the Reeves and tenants of the Manor inherited by Sir Matthew Clevedon in Yeovilton, stating that he has made John de Pucklechurch guardian of it whilst in the Bishop's hands, and all are to obey.¹ The other is a memorandum, dated 4 Ides of April, 1321, that the Bishop had absolved Sir Matthew, one of his attendant knights, from the Ban of excommunication incurred by violence to Sir Simon Sauvage, Clerk,² by abstracting him from Chard Church. The offender had previously made satisfaction to Simon, and sworn to abide injunctions.³ Sir Matthew would seem to have been a turbulent man, and perhaps it was for this offence that the Bishop had seized his lands.

We may remark that we have not before seen any mention of the Manor of Yeovilton,⁴ but we may mention that it was one of the Manors which Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John Clevedon, carried in marriage to Sir Peter Courtenay. See *post*.

Sir John de Clevedon (III), who married Mary Drokensford, had issue by her—two sons, John (IV) and Philip. He married, secondly, a lady named Emma, of whom no further information has been preserved. By this marriage, Sir John had issue, one daughter, named Katherine. She married, firstly, Sir Peter Vele, of Charfield, Co. Glouc., Knt., who died *cir.* 1343, by whom she had issue, a son and heir named Thomas. Katherine, in 1347, became the second wife of Thomas (III), Lord Berkeley, to whom Smyth says: "She was fruitful, both in land and children, She survived her

1. Bp. Drokensford's Reg., p. 145.

2. Simon Savage was Rector of Asholt in 1314, when he resigned and was succeeded by his brother Nicholas—"Somerset Incumbents," 306. In 1320 he was instituted to the Rectory of Bradford, near Taunton—Ib. 314.

3. Ibid., p. 187.

4. Drokensford's Reg., p. 145.

second husband 24 years, and dying 13th March, 1385, was buried in Berkeley Church.”¹

John de Clevedon (IV), elder son of Sir John de Clevedon and Mary Drokensford, married a lady named Elizabeth, but we have no certain knowledge of her family. He died before 1348, leaving an only daughter and heir named Margaret. Elizabeth survived her husband many years. She presented to Cricket St. Thomas in 1348, and in 1352 twice. The two previous presentations were made by William and Walter de Rodeney, in 1325 and 1327, respectively.²

The only child of this marriage was a daughter named Margaret, of whom presently.

Philip de Clevedon, the younger son of Sir John and Mary Drokensford, married a lady named Elizabeth, of whose parentage we have no knowledge. He had a grant from his father in 1338 of an annuity of £11 14s. 6d. per annum. We believe they died s.p.

Margaret, daughter and sole heir of John (IV) de Clevedon, was twice married, first to Sir John St. Loe (or St. Laudo), Knt., as his second wife, by whom she had issue, a son named Alexander, and a daughter called Elizabeth, and secondly to Sir Peter Courteney, K.G., second son of Hugh, Earl of Devon, by Margaret de Bohun, his wife. He died s.p. A series of Inquisitions was taken after the deaths of these several parties, but it will suffice if we note the particulars which more especially relate to Margaret de Clevedon and her estates. The first was taken on 28th January, 1411, for the County of Wilts, on the death of Margaret, the relict of Sir John de Sancto Laudo (St. Loe), in which it was found that she was seized for life of the Manor and Advowson of Little Cheverel, Wilts, with remainder to Alexander de Sancto Laudo, her son, who predeceased her, remainder to William,

1. *Smyth's "Berkeley MSS."* Maclean's Edition, vol. i, p. 346.

2. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 346. Was Elizabeth Clevedon a daughter and heir of that house?

Lord Botreaux, kinsman and next heir of the said Alexander : viz., son of Elizabeth, sister of the said Alexander ; that the said Margaret died 5th January, last past, and that the said William, Lord Botreaux, is of full age.¹ The second was taken on 21 Nov., 1412, for the County of Dorset. It was found that Sir John de Clevedon, Knt., Nicholas de Aylesbury, Chaplain, and John de Huldebrond (as feoffees to uses) gave and granted to Sir John Sancto Laudo and Margaret, his wife, and their heirs male, the Manor of Maiden Newton, etc., that the said Sir John had had two wives : viz., Alice, daughter of Sir John Paveley, of Broke (Wilts), and secondly, the said Margaret, daughter of John de Clevedon, Junr. By the said Margaret, his second wife, he had issue, a son, Alexander, and daughter, Elizabeth. Sir John died, and the said son, Alexander, also died in the lifetime of his mother, Margaret, s.p. ; and the said Elizabeth was married to Sir William Botreaux, Knt., Lord Botreaux, and they had issue William, Lord Botreaux, that now is.²

The third Inquisition was taken on the 19th Jan., 1411-12 for Somerset. The jurors found that Margaret, relict of Sir John Sancto Laudo, held the Manors of Alre, Yevilton, Cricket-Thomas, Shepham, Cheddre, Leghe, etc., and rents in Welles, with the Advowsons of the Churches of Alre, Cricket Thomas, Shepham and the Chantry of Alre, by grant to her and Sir Peter Courtnay, Knt., her second husband, who is now deceased, under a final concord, levied in 15th Richard II (1391-2), with remainder to William Botreaux, son of Elizabeth, daughter of them, the said John de Sancto

1. Inq. p.m. 13 Henry IV, No. 30. William Lord Botreaux was born 20 Feb. 1389-90, summoned to parliament 1412-61, and died 16 May 1462. Inq. p.m. 2 Edw. IV, No. 15. [He was buried in the church of N. Cadbury (Somerset). An abstract of his will is given in *Test. Vet.*, p. 191. It is dated 47 years before his death, and was made when he was about to accompany Hen. V into France.]

2. Inq. p.m. 14 Henry IV.

Laudo and Margaret, and to the issue of the said William Botreaux.

On the 22 Nov., 1375, an Inquisition was taken for Wilts, on the death of Sir John St. Lo, deceased, in which it was found that the said Sir John died 8th Nov. inst., and that Alexander, aged half a year, and now surviving, is his son and next heir by Margaret, his second wife, who is also surviving.¹

Perhaps the most interesting, at least for our purpose, is the following :—

Inquisition taken on Saturday before Passion Sunday, 6 Henry IV (4 April 1405), on the death of Sir Peter Courtenay, Knt. It was found that the said Sir Peter died on the 2nd February last past (1404-5), without issue,² and that Edward, Earl of Devon, is his kinsman and nearest heir : viz., son of Edward, brother of the said Sir Peter. The jurors found that the said Sir Peter held, in right of Margaret his wife, who is still surviving, the following Manors, etc. Mayden Newton, and Messuages in la Thorpe, Natton and Crokeway, Dorset ; Penyton, a moiety of Bedham, Flexland, and Benstede, Co. Southampton ; Little Cheveral and the Advowson of its Church and Chantry, Harden-Hywysh and Advowson, etc., Wilts ; Alre, Crikett-Thomas, Yevilton, Shepham, Cheddre, and Leghe, Standerwyk,³ Raden,³ Pobe-lewe,⁴ Nyweton-Seintlow, and Chelworthe, with the Advowsons of the Churches of Alre, Crikett-Thomas, and Shepham, and the Chantry of Alre, etc., in the Co. of Somerset ; with remainder after the decease of Margaret, his wife, to William Botreaux, son of Elizabeth, daughter of the said Margaret, by John de Sancto Laudo, her former husband.⁵

1. Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, No. 34, Part 2.

2. Sir Peter Courtenay presented to the Chantry at Aller, in right of his wife in 1403 and 1404. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 5.

3. Standerwick and Rodden, near Frome.

4. Publow.

5. Inq. p.m. 6 Henry IV, No. 38.

The Will of Margaret Courtenay is stated to have been dated 14th Nov., 1412, but this must be a clerical error, for it was proved 7th February, 1411-2, and she died 5th January, 1411-2. She desires to be buried in the Cathedral Church of Bath, near the body of "my late husband, John de St. Lo" (*Sancto Laudo*).

She mentions "my son William, Lord Botreaux, my daughter Elizabeth, wife of the said William, Lord Botreaux, my daughter (grand-daughter) Margaret Botreaux, Richard Bonvyll, John Bury, Alice Bonvyll, and my stepson, John [Bonvill]. She directs that prayers shall be said for the souls of herself, "John de St. Laudo, late my husband, of John de St. Laudo, my late husband's father, and of Ela his wife, my late husband's mother; and she appoints: Robert Vele, Richard Virgo, Richard Bonvyll, and John Bury, Executors; and William, Lord Botreaux, her son-in-law, Overseer.¹

William (II), Lord Botreaux, was 23 years of age on his father's death in 1391, whom he succeeded, and upon doing homage and giving security for his relief had seizin of his lands.² He was summoned to the parliament appointed to meet at Westminster on 2nd Nov., but we have no proof that he sat. He died 25th May, 1395. William de Botreaux, his son and heir, was aged 5 years and more.³ His wife survived him, and by virtue of Letters Patent occupied the Estates during the minority of the heir.

William (III), Lord Botreaux, succeeded to the Barony on his father's death. By an Inquisition taken at Oxford, 15 Oct. 13 Henry IV (1411), it was found that he was of full age on the 20th February previously. He was summoned and sat in numerous parliaments, from the 3rd February, 1413, until his death. On 13th Nov., 1413, he had licence from the King to travel in the Holy Land and other places, and to be

1. Prob. 7 Feb. 1411-12. P.C.C. [24 Marche.]

2. Rot. Fin. 17 Rich. II, m. 12.

3. Inq. p.m. 19th Ric. II, No 3.

absent for two years.¹ On the 28th June, 1416, being about to set out in the service of the King in the French wars, he was granted letters of protection during his absence, and he joined the Expedition 21st August following.² He did not perform his homage and have livery of seizin until 27th Nov., 1433.³ He presented to the Church of Aller in 1453, and to the Chantry there in 1438 and 1442; to the Church of Shipham in 1428 and 1434; to Newton St. Loe in 1419, 1428, 1449, 1453, and 1457; to Cricket Thomas, 1414, 1417, 1423, 1427, 1432, and 1440.⁴

In the Writ of Summons to Parliament, dated 10th of October, 7th Henry V, he is described as "Le Sire de Botreaux," and thenceforward he is always described as a knight.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Beaumont, and left a daughter and heir named Margaret, who, during her father's life-time, had become the wife of Robert, second Baron Hungerford, who died 18th of May, 1459.⁵

William, the third Baron Botreaux, died in 1462. In the Inquisition taken thereupon on 16th July, 2 Edw. IV, the jurors say that he held on the day of his death the manors of Alre, Walton, Cheddre, Cricket Thomas and Advowson, that he died 15th of May last past, and that Margaret who was the wife of Robert Hungerford, Kt., deceased, is daughter of the said William and his nearest heir, and is aged forty years and more.⁶

Margaret, Lady Hungerford, as sole heir of her father after his death, became Baroness Botreaux in her own right, and in 1474 as Margaret, Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, widow, daughter and heir of William, late Lord Botreaux, pre-

1. French Roll, 1 Hen. V, m. 13.

2. Ib. 4 Henry V, m. 85.

3. Fine Roll, 12 Hen. VI, m. 20.

4. Somerset Incumbents (*under these parishes*).

5. Inq. p. m. 37 Henry VI.

6. Inq. p. m. 2 Edw. IV. No. 15.

sented to the parish church of Aller as she had done to the chantry there in the previous year. She also presented to the church of Cricket Thomas in 1463, and also to many ad-vowsons of her Hungerford inheritance.¹ She survived her father about sixteen years. By an Inquisition taken after her death at Bradford on 25th of June, 1478, it was found that Margaret, Lady Botreaux, was wife of Robert, Lord Hungerford, and the jurors say that the said Margaret died the 7th of February last past before the taking of this inquisition, and they say that Mary Hungerford is cousin and nearest heir of the same Margaret, viz., the daughter of Thomas, son of Robert, son of the said Margaret, and they say that the said Mary at the time of taking of this inquisition was aged eleven years and more.²

The grandmother of this young Lady was the sole heir and sixth in descent of John de Molyns, summoned to Parliament as a Baron, 41 Edw. III (1367). She married Robert Hungerford who was summoned, *vitâ patris*, as Baron Molyns, so that the heir of Margaret Botreaux had now become, in her own right, Baroness Botreaux, Hungerford and Molyns. Her custody and marriage was granted in 1478 to William, Lord Hastings, whose son and heir, Edward, she married, and on 18th of February, 20th Edw. IV, special livery of seizin was granted to Edward Hastings, Kt., and the Lady Mary, his wife, heir of Margaret, the late Lady Hungerford, deceased, of land held by her *in capite* and of which she died seized.³ In 1485 she obtained the reversal of the attainder of her father and grandfather. Edward Hastings, in 22 Edw. IV, had summons to Parliament *jure uxoris* as Baron Hungerford, Moels, Botreaux and Molyns.

Edward, Lord Hastings and Hungerford, in right of Mary, his wife, presented to the Chantry of Aller in 1504, and in the

1. "Somerset Incumbents." (Index of Patrons).

2. Inq p.m. 18 Edw. IV, No. 40.

3. Rot. Pat. 20 Edw. IV.

following year to the parish Church. He was summoned to Parliament from the 22 Edw. IV, until his death. He died in 1506. His will is dated 4th November in that year,¹ and he left his wife surviving him. She married secondly Sir Richard Sacheverel, Kt., son of Ralph Sacheverel of Morley, co. Notts, who died 8th Henry VIII, s. p.² Sir Richard Sacheverel, Kt., and Mary, Lady of Hungerford, his wife, presented to the Church of Aller in 1522, and they jointly presented to the Chantry there in the following year; they presented to Newton St. Loe in 1521 and again in 1530.

George Hastings succeeded his father as Baron Hastings, and his mother as Baron Botreaux, Hungerford and de Molyns, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Hastings, and in 1529 was created Earl of Huntingdon.³ He married Anna, daughter of Henry Stafford, second Duke of Buckingham, relict of Sir Walter Herbert, Kt., second son of William Earl of Pembroke. He presented to Newton St. Loe in 1542. By Inquisition *post mortem* taken at Crokehorn (Crewkerne) 21st July, 28th Henry VIII, it appears that the said George, Earl of Huntingdon, died 24th March then last past (1525-6), and that Francis, then Earl of Huntingdon, etc., was his son and next heir, and was of the age of thirty years and more: and he had livery of seizin 13th June, 36 Henry VIII.

Francis Hastings succeeded his father as second Earl of Huntingdon and fourth Baron Hastings, and had livery of seizin of his father's lands 18th June, 36 Henry VIII. He married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Henry Pole, Lord Montacute, son and heir of Richard Pole, K.G., by Margaret Plantagenet, daughter and heir of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV. He presented to the church of Aller in 1537. After his death an inquisition was taken at Hynkley, Co. Leicester, when it was found that Francis, Earl

1. [P.C.C. 37 Bennett.]

2. Visitation of Notts: Harl. Soc. iv, 163.

3. Letters Patent, 8 December, 21 Henry VIII.

of Huntingdon, etc., died (illegible) June, 2nd Elizabeth, and that Henry, then Earl of Huntingdon, was his son and next heir, and on the 20th day of the same month was aged twenty-three years. Besides Henry his heir he left five sons: George, William, Edward, Francis and Walter. He died and was buried at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where is a monument to his memory. His Countess, Catherine, died 23rd September, 1576.

Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, succeeded his father as the third Earl, and fifth Baron Hastings, K.G., and had livery of seizin of his lands, 12th June, 3 Elizabeth. He presented to the church of Aller, 1582. He married Catherine, daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. He was buried at Ashby de la Zouch. Upon the Inquisition taken after his death, 22nd September, 39th Elizabeth, it was found that he died 8th December, 1595, without issue, and that George, brother of the said Henry, was his next heir, and was aged sixty years and more.

George Hastings succeeded his brother as sixth Baron Hastings. He married Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Port, Kt. He died 30th December, 1604, as found by the Inquisition taken after his death, in which it was also found that Henry, then Earl of Huntingdon, was the next heir of the said George, viz., the son and heir of Francis, Lord Hastings, deceased, son and heir-apparent of the said George, Earl of Huntingdon, and that the said Henry is of the age of eighteen years and six months or thereabouts. Francis, Lord Hastings, son of George, the fourth Earl of Huntingdon, died *vita patris*, and that Henry, son and heir of Francis, Lord Hastings, in December, 1604, succeeded as seventh Baron Hastings and fifth Earl of Huntingdon.

In 1607, Walter Hastings, Esq., Thomas Spencer, Esq., and Thomas Harvy, Esq., with the assent of the Earl of Huntingdon presented to the Church of Aller, and the advowson soon afterwards was conveyed to Emanuel College, in

which it is still vested. The manor also was dismembered and some portion of it conveyed to Sir Edward Hext.

We must now return to Matthew (III), son of Matthew (II), the first of Aller. It will be remembered that in 1321 he was appointed jointly, with his brother John, Constable of the Castle of Bristol and keeper of the town and barton, the circumstances attending which we have already stated.¹ On the 1st June, in the same year, the King granted to Matthew de Clevedon the keeping of the Hundred of Catesash and Stanes [Stone], in the County of Somerset, and of the King's Gaol of Somerton, to hold during the King's pleasure in the same manner as John de Kingeston had the keeping thereof, paying for the same yearly only as much as the same John was wont to pay. In 1343 Matthew was enfeoffed in the Office of the King's Forester in Somersetshire by Richard Damory,² who had acquired it some eight years previously from Matthew Peche, whose ancestors had held it for several generations. This Forestership was endowed with the Manor of Newton, in North Petherton. An official residence with a chapel was attached to the manor. John de Clyvedon, Knt., Matthew de Clyvedon and others were witnesses to an Indenture in 1355, by which the Dean and Chapter of Wells augmented the revenue of the Vicarage of North Cory.³ In 1362 Matthew de Clyvedon presented to the Rectory of Stoke Perrow.⁴ In 1389 Richard de Clyvedon (described as son and heir of Matthew) and Elyas Spelly were parties to a composition with the Dean and Chapter of Wells, and John Beauchamp of Lillesdon, Knt., concerning Saltmore in North-cury.⁵ Matthew represented the County of Somerset in par-

1. *Ante*, p. 13.

2. Rot. Orig., 14 Edw. II, m. 11. See also *Bishop Hobhouse's "Somerset Forest Bounds,"* S.A.S. xxxvii, ii, 85.

3. Hist. MSS. Com. Report. "Dean and Chapter of Wells," p. 180.

4. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 447.

5. Wells Cath. MSS., p. 159.

liament, in 1360, 1362, and 1364. We know not the precise date of his death. He was living in 1376, but dead before 1378. His wife's name was Johanna, and she was living in 1376.¹

A fine was levied in 21 Edward III, Easter term, and afterwards in Michaelmas term, to this effect. Between Edmund de Clyvedon, Knt., and Johanna, his wife, querents, and Richard de Clyvedon, defor., concerning the Manor of Milton juxta Bruton. To wit, that the aforesaid Edmund and Johanna recognised the aforesaid Manor with its appurtenances as the right of the same Richard, and the same Richard, for himself and his heirs granted the said Manor, that Emma, who was the wife of John de Clyvedon, held in dower as the inheritance of the aforesaid Richard, and which ought to revert to the said Richard, with remainder to the aforesaid Edmund and Johanna, and the heirs of their bodies, remainder to the right heirs of the aforesaid Edmund.²

Final agreement between John Wyking, John Pickering, and John Camb quer., and Matthew Clyvedon and Johanna his wife, def. of the Manors of Sele (Zeals), and tenements in Meere, Caldecote, Seles, Wolferton, Little Ammesbury, in Co. of Wilts, and tenement in Grayspere,³ in Co. of Somerset, which was acknowledged to be the right of the said John and others, who granted the same to the said Matthew and Johanna his wife, in tail, remainder to Alexander, his son, remainder to Richard, brother of the said Alexander.⁴

After this somewhat long digression we return to the senior line in the person of John, son and heir of John de Clevedon, who died before 1303. He held lands of the value of £40

1. Pedes Finium 50 Edw. III, "Divers Counties," No. 155.

2. Pedes Finium, Som., 21 Edw. III, Trinity Term. [Ric. Clyvedon, Inq. p.m., 5 Ric. II, No. 70.]

3. Now Gasper, a hamlet in Somerset, but attached to the parish of Stourton in Wilts.

4. Pedes Finium, 50 Edw. III, No. 155.

per annum or more, probably the same as had been held by his father and grandmother in 1297, £20 a year each ; and in respect to these lands she was, in 1301, summoned to Berwick-upon-Tweed, in person, to serve against the Scots.¹ In 1303, he succeeded his uncle, Raymond, in the Manor of Clevedon, etc., and, in 1308, he was one of the knights at the famous Tournament at Stepney. John de Clevedon presented to the Chapel of Hydehall, in Clevedon, in 1318, as he did again as Sir John de Clevedon, Kt., in 1326.² In March of the following year, he was on a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to hear and determine a complaint of the Dean of St. Andrew's, Wells, against the Abbot of Glastonbury ;³ and in October following he was appointed a Collector of the subsidy for the County of Somerset for the Scotch War.⁴ In February, 1328, he was again on a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to hear a case of John de Acton against Richard de la Regrave as to trespass.⁵ On the 26th July, 1329, he was appointed Custos of the See of Bath and Wells, then in the King's hands during the vacancy of the Bishopric,⁶ and on 18th May, in the same year, he was one of the three Commissioners of the Peace for the County of Somerset.

Sir John de Clevedon married a lady named Emelina, but we know not of what family. He died in 1336, leaving two sons, named Edmund and Matthew. His wife survived him.⁷ Both these sons received the tonsure on the 29th December, 1322.⁸

(1). Parl. Writs, vol. 1, p. 307.

(2). Somerset Incumbents, p. 258.

(3). Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. III.

(4). Ib.

(5). Ib. 3 Edw. III. [In the MS. the name *Regrave* is written in pencil]

(6). Ib. 4 Edw. III.

(7). But died in the same year, seized of Milsted. Inq. p. m. 50 Edw. III, No. 28.

(8). Bp. Droghda's Register, p. 211. It does not follow that because these lads took the first step towards Holy Orders they proceeded further, or that they ever contemplated doing so. The reception of this first degree con-

Sir John de Clyvedon, describing himself as Lord of Clyvedon, Knight, made his will on Friday, the vigil of St. Lawrence, 1336 (9 Aug.) He directs his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the Church of St. Andrew of Clyvedon. This interesting Will is printed *in extenso* in English at the end of this Paper. Probate dated 4 Kal. in the same year.

In 1340 Sir Edmund Clyvedon, Knt., presented to the Rectory of Thorn Coffin, in succession to Robert Coffin, who made the previous presentation in 1326.¹ On this occasion he presented as the custos of William Coffin, and did so again later in the same year. In 1348 William Coffin, himself, presented. In 1352 Sir Edmund again presented to this benefice, by reason of the custody of William Coffin, son of William Coffin, deceased. In 1362, Alice, sometime the wife of John Corde (? Credy), Esq., presented to the same benefice. This succession of guardianships would seem to us to imply some kindred ; and this conjecture would appear to be confirmed by the following documents. Early in the year 1377, a Writ was issued to the Escheator of Somerset, reciting that Emma Coffyn and Isabella Coffyn, being the heirs of Sir Edmund Clyvedon, who held from the King *in capite*, being under age and in the King's custody, held by Knight Service, on the days of their deaths respectively, as the King is informed, the Escheator is commanded to take into the King's hands, without delay, all the lands and tenements which the said

ferred many privileges. Most of the learned professions at that time were filled with ecclesiastics. The Rev. Preb. Hingeston-Randolph, the learned author of the admirable "Analytical digest of the Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of Exeter," has kindly called my attention to the remarkable fact that Bishop Stapeldon, on his first ordination at Crediton, in 1308, polled no fewer than the astounding number of four hundred Tonsurati ; and so great did the abuse become that the famous Bishop Grandison deplored it, proclaiming his resolve not to tonsure any more youths, except such as he had satisfied himself were fit to be advanced.

It will be observed that neither of these sons are described in Sir John's Will as Clerks.

1. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 198.

Emma and Isabella held of the said inheritance on the days when they died, and make enquiry by Jury what tenements the said Emma and Isabella held of the said inheritance, and how much of others, what the said lands produced yearly, on what days the said Emma and Isabella died, and who were their nearest heirs.

Accordingly an Inquisition was taken at Crewkerne, on Wednesday next after Holy Trinity, 51 Edw. III (1377), when the jurors found that the said Emma and Isabella Coffyn held in demesne, as of fee, the moiety of the manor of Thorn Coffyn and the advowson of the Church, by inheritance from Sir Edmund Clyvedon, who held it of the King in capite, and it was in the King's hands on the days they respectively died, and the jurors say that the said Emma and Isabella held no other lands or tenements in the county; and they say that the said Emma died about the feast of St. Peter *ad vincula* (1 August) 15th Edw. III; and the said Isabella died about the feast of the Assumption B.V.M. (15 Aug.) in the same year. And the jurors further say that Thomas Rocherdene, Elizabeth Heghene, and John Sully are their nearest heirs, because the said Emma and Isabella died without heirs of their bodies.¹

The Manor and Advowson had been long vested in the family of Coffin, perhaps for centuries, at least sufficiently long to give it its distinctive name; but we have no trace that the Clyvedons possessed any interest in it prior to 1340. Robert Coffin was sole patron of the benefice in 1326, when he presented thereto, but he appears to have died within the next fourteen years, leaving a minor heir, who was under the wardship of Sir Edmund Clyvedon, who presented twice in 1348. That year William Coffin himself presented, but dying in 1352, Sir Edmund again presented for William Coffin, the minor heir of the aforesaid William, who, probably, died in childhood, and the manor and advowson descended to, apparently, four female heirs, of whom it would appear that Alice,

1. Inq. p.m. 51 Edw. III, No. 7.

the relict of John Corde, or Crede, was the eldest, and presented in 1362, soon after which, it will be noticed, that two of the co-heirs died, and that in the Writ *diem clausit extremum*, issued thereon, and in the Inquisition following, the property is described as the *inheritance* of Sir Edmund Clyvedon. How could it have become his inheritance : could Emelina, his mother, have been the other co-heir ? He, however, died seized of it. See his Inq. p.m. presently. It continued in the Clevedon blood down to the time of Sir Baldwin Wake, who was created a Baronet in 1621.¹

In 1329 Sir Edmund Clyvedon presented to the Chapel of Hydehall in Clevedon, and in 1351 he again presented to the same chapel, as his father and grandfather had done.

For his legal proceedings with Matthew and Richard Clyvedon, see *ante*, p. 26.

Sir Edmund Clyvedon died on Wednesday, 13 January, 1375-6, as appears from the Inquisition taken at Clyvedon, on the 12th February following, before John at Hall, Escheator. The jurors found that the said Edmund did not hold either lands or tenements in Somerset of the King in demesne, either in capite or by service, but, they say, he held in demesne as of fee farm, as of fee, on the day on which he died the Manor of Clyvedon with appces of Thomas le Despenser,² by knight's service, he being under age and the King's

1. He married Abigail, d. of Sir George Digby, of Coleshill, co. Warw. The Manor of Clevedon afterwards passed into the Digby family, and at the death of John Digby, 3rd E. of Bristol in 1698, it was purchased by Abraham Isaac Elton, Esq., who was created a Baronet in 1717.

2. Thomas le Despenser, here named, was the youngest of the eight children of Edward le Despenser, and grandson of Hugh, the younger, executed at Hereford. He was born on 21st or 22nd Sept., 1373. Thomas le Despenser, on the death of his elder brother Edward, succeeded him in the Barony of le Despenser in 1378, though this title is not given him in the Inquisition p.m. of Sir Edmund de Clyvedon. Edward was betrothed as the future bridegroom of Constance, only daughter of Edmund Plantagenet, Duke of York, and Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Peter, King of Castile and Leon, and on the death of Edward, his brother, Thomas was substituted for him, and the marriage of these two children, one aged five years and the other a

ward, except a certain land called Twelfacre, which is held of Andrew Basset, of Tickenham, by the service of one penny rent, and they say the said Manor is worth yearly £42 and 20d. ; and they say that the said Edmund died seized in demesne as of fee of the Manor of Milton, which is held by military service, of Nicholas Seymour, who is under age, and the King's ward, and is of the yearly value of £20. And they say that the said Edmund also died seized of the fourth part of the Manor of Wandestre, [Wanstrow], held *in capite* of Thomas Peverel, and is of the value, per annum, of ten marks. They say further that the said Edmund died on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Hilary, 49th Edward III, and they find that Edmund, eldest son of Emmelina, daughter of the said Edmund Clyvedon and Thomas Hogeshaw, is the nearest heir of the said Edmund, and is aged three years and more.¹

Sir Edmund de Clevedon was twice married. The Christian name of his first wife was Joan. She was living in July, 1347, but when she died we know not, nor do we know her family name. She was the mother of Emmeline, so called after Sir Edmund's mother. His second wife's name was Alice,² but, in like manner, we are ignorant of her parentage. Probably she

year younger, was solemnized between 30 May, 1378 and 7 Nov., 1379. On the 16 February, 1380, all his lands, etc. were granted to his father-in-law during the minority of the heir. On 28th Sept., 1397, certain lands which had belonged to the Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Warwick were granted to le Despenser and Constance. Rot. Pat. 21 Ric. II, Part 1. He is styled in this grant Earl of Gloucester, but this was premature, for his actual creation did not take place until the following day, when it took place in Westminster Hall, he being "girded with the sword, and a coronet set upon his head by the King in manner and form accustomed." He did not, however, long enjoy his honours. On the usurpation of the Earl of Richmond, he remained faithful to the King. He was pursued to the death, and being delivered by a treacherous boatman into the hand of the Mayor of Bristol, he was forcibly taken from his custody by the rabble of the town, dragged into the marketplace, and brutally murdered on 13 January, 1400. He was never attainted.

1. Inq. p.m. 50 Edw. III, No. 14.

2. The family name of this lady is not known. She died 27 Mar., 1426. Inq. p.m. 4 Henry VI, No. 34.

was young when she married Sir Edmund, though she was then a widow, the relict of Sir John Fitz Roger, Lord of Chewton Mendip, Somerset, and after the death of Sir Edmund, she was young enough to wed three other husbands, having had five altogether, viz. :—

1. Sir John Fitz Roger. Died before 1381.
2. Sir Edmund Clyvedon. Died 1375-6. Inq. p.m. 50 Edw. III, No. 14.
3. Sir Ralph Carminow. Died 9 Oct., 1386. Inq. p.m. 10 Rich. II, No. 11.
4. Sir John Rodeney, ob. 1400. Died Sunday after Christmas. Inq. p.m. 2 Henry IV, No. 32.
5. Sir William Bonvill, of Shute, Devon. (2nd wife.) Died 14 Feb., 1408. Inq. 9 Hen. IV, No. 42. Will proved at Crediton, 1408.

Emmeline, daughter and sole heir, became the wife of Thomas Hogshawe, of Milsted, Co. Kent, and had issue, a son, Edmund Hogshawe, and two daughters, Joan and Margery. Edmund Hogshaw died within age, and unmarried, though found to be the heir of his grandfather, Sir Edmund Clyvedon. After his death, viz., on 8th Oct., 1388, a Writ was issued to enquire of what lands, and of what value were the lands of Edmund, son of Thomas Hogshaw, Knt., deceased, kinsman and heir of Edmund Clyvedon, Knt., deceased, viz., son of Emmeline, daughter of the said Edmund de Clyvedon, who held of the heir of John de Hastings, late Earl of Pembroke, deceased, who held of Edward, late King of England, *in capite*, which said lands were in our custody, on account of the nonage of the heir of the said Edmund Clyvedon, now in our hands, and as to the day on which the said Edmund, the son (the heir) died. The Inquisition, hereon, was taken at Bruton on 20th June, 1389. The jurors say that a third part of the Manor of Clyvedon was assigned to Alice, relict of the said Edmund de Clyvedon, who is still living, in dower, and that the residue of the Manor, with his other lands,

were granted by the King's letters patent to Robert de Disschington, Knt., until the heir should come of age, and that the said lands remained in the hand of the said Robert all his life, and since his decease have been in the hands of his executors, and they say that no parts of such lands are held of the said Earl, and that the Manor of Clyvedon is held of the heir of Edward le Despenser, under age and in the King's custody, and they are ignorant of its value, and they say, further, that the said Edmund, the son, died on Thursday next after the feast of St. Michael last past, 1388, and that Johanna and Margery, sisters of the said Edmund Hogshaw, are his nearest heirs, and that the said Margery is aged 18 years and more.¹

Johanna married Thomas Lovell, and held the fourth part of the Manor of Wandestre and the Manor of Milton Clevedon before her marriage, and died on St. Laurence's day, August 10th, 1388.² Thomas Lovell held the estates by the law of England after her death, and survived until 1400. On the Inquisition being taken thereupon, on the 2nd October, 2nd Henry IV, for the County of Somerset, the Jurors found that the said Thomas, on the day on which he died, was seized by the law of England of the Manor of Mylton Clevedon, juxta Bruton, held of the Manor of Castle Cary by the service of two knights' fees, and held of John Denamore, Kt., and the jurors say that the said Thomas was also seized of the fourth part of the Manor of East Wandestre by the law of

1. [Edmundus fil. Tho Hoggeshawe mil. et consang. et heres Edmundi Clyvedon chev. defuncti tenuit die quo ob. M. de Clyvedon de hered. Edwardi le despencer infra etat. et in cust. dom. Regis : et tenuit M. de Mylton viz 2 partes inde de Rico. Seymour mil. et 3 partes dicti M. de priore de Bruton ut de ecclesia sua B.M. de Bruton per serv. mil. et 4 partem M. de Wondestrede Tho. Peverell et quod Jo. soror pre dicti Edmundi et Margar. alter soror nunc ux Jo. Bluett sunt heredes dicti Edmundi (Inq. p.m. 12 Ric. II, No. 25.) At Edmund's death his sister Johanna was aged 19 and more and was unmarried ; his sister Margaret was 17 and more and was married to John Bluet.]

2. [There must be something wrong about this date. Johanna survived her brother, for she is said to be one of his heirs : he died Oct. 1, 1388.]

England, as above, and that he died (the date here is illegible), and that Thomas, son of the said Thomas, is his nearest heir and is aged thirteen¹ years and more ; and they say that the marriage of the said Thomas is granted to Richard de St. Maur, Kt.,² and not to John Denamore aforesaid.

In the Inquisition taken for the County of Kent, on the same occasion, the jurors find that Thorne Lovell was held by the said Thomas Lovell, for the term of his life, in right of Johanna, his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Hoggshaw, Kt., and that it is held of the King *in capite*, and that the said Thomas Lovell died 11th of September last past (11th September, 1400), and that Thomas, his son, is his nearest heir and is aged thirteen years and more.³

Upon the death of Thomas Lovell, the elder, the wardship and marriage of the minor heir was granted at first to Robert Leddard ; but afterwards it passed to John Roger of Bridport. We have seen that Johanna, the elder, co-heir of Thomas Hogshaw, married Thomas Lovell. Margery, the second co-heir, married John Bluet, to whom, on the partition of the estates, was assigned the Manor of Clevedon. They had issue two sons, John and Thomas, both of whom died in the life-time of their parents. Margery died on the 8th June, 1 Henry IV (1400), when it was found that Thomas, son of Thomas Lovell, and Johanna, his wife, was cousin and nearest heir of the said Margery, viz., son of Johanna, sister of the said Margery. John Bluet, from the death of his wife, held the Manor of Clevedon by the law of England until his own

1. [The copy of the Inq. in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson MS. 413), says that Thomas Lovell, the son and heir, was 17 years old at the date of the Inq. (2 Hen. iv.)]

2. It was his seignorial right as Lord of Castle Cary.

3. Inq. p.m. 2 Henry IV, No. 34. [The Inq. is thus given in the well-known folio volumes.

THOMAS LOVELL ARM.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|
| Milstede mr | | Kanc. |
| Milton Clevedon mr juxta Bruton | } | Som.] |
| Estwandestre quarta pars manerii | | |

death,¹ when its custody fell to the aforesaid John Roger, who held it from 7 Henry IV, until the taking of the Inquisition of 8th October, 1410, when Thomas Lovell became of age and had livery of seizin.

[We have no record of the death of this Thomas Lovell, but his sole heir was his daughter Agnes. She married Thomas Wake, Esq., called "The Great Wake," Lord of Blisworth, co. Northants, and thus the Wakes inherited all the Somerset property of Sir Thos. Lovell, viz., the Manors of Clevedon, Milton Clevedon, and the 4th part of the Manor of Wanstrow. Excellent pedigrees of the Wake family will be found in the Report of the "Associated Architectural Societies" for 1861, where the arms of Lovell are given as Quarterly 1 and 4. Barry nebulée of six or. and gu. (Lovell). 2. Vairé ar. and and gu. a bordure sa. (Hogshaw). 3. Or. a lion ramp. sa. (Clevedon).]

Will of Sir John de Clevedon, dated 1336.

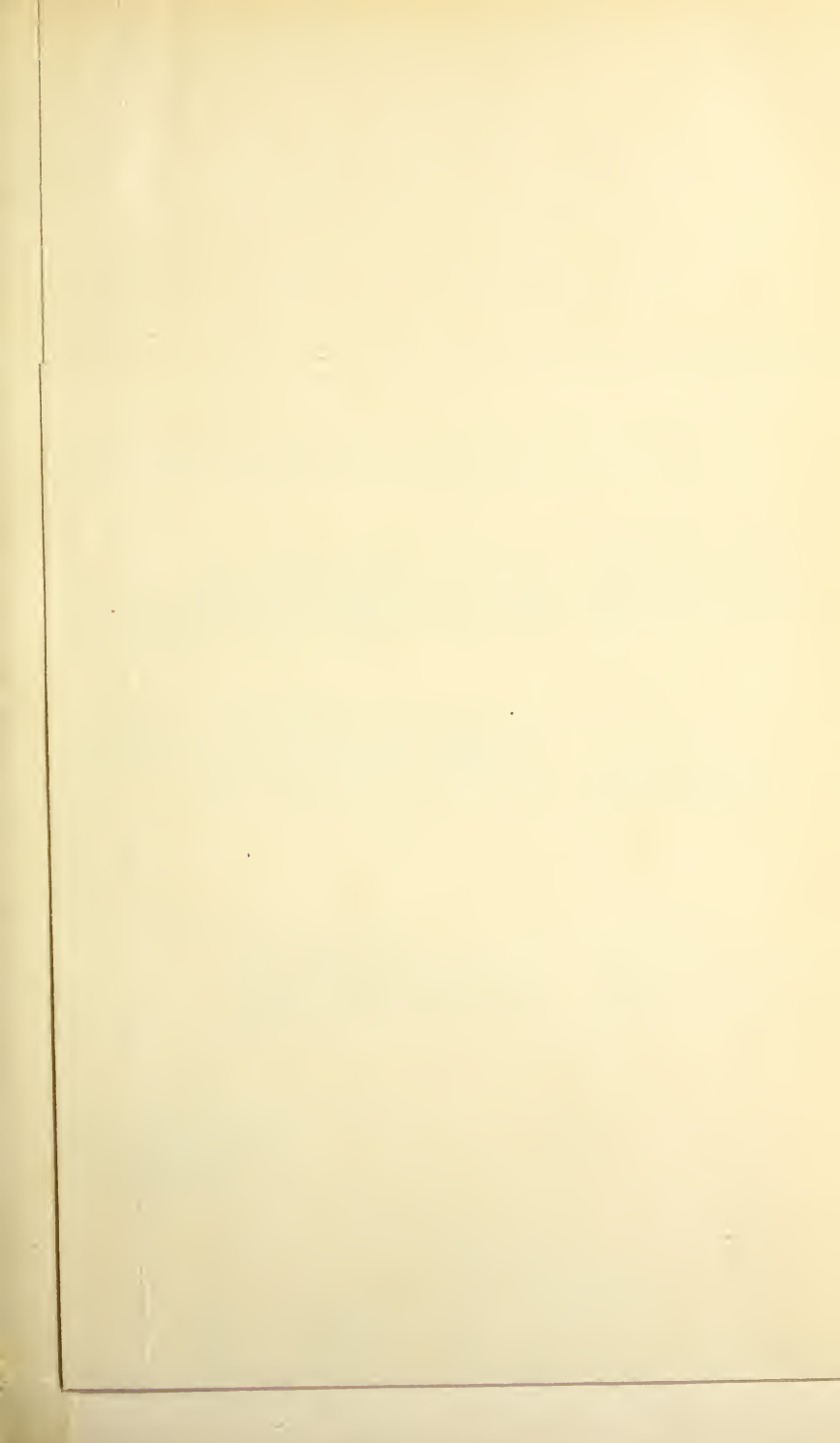
[Bishop Ralph's Reg., fo. 144.]²

In the name of God, Amen. I, John de Clyvedone, lord of Clyvedone, knight, sick in body but sound in mind, make my testament in this manner, on Friday, the vigil of St. Laurence the Martyr [9 August], in the year of our Lord 1336. In the first place I bequeath my soul to God, and to the Blessed Mary and to all the Saints, and my body to be buried in the chapel of Saint Thomas the Martyr, in the church of St. Andrew at Clevedone. Also, I bequeath to the High Altar of Saint Andrew a silk cope. Also, to the Altar of Saint Thomas in the aforesaid chapel, a suit of vestments with a silver chalice. Also, I bequeath to Sir Thomas, the perpetual Vicar of Clyvedone, the horse with all its military trappings, going before my body on the day of my burial, or

1. ["Obiit anno sexto Regis ;" Inq. p.m. 11 Hen. iv, No. 24.]

2. The original is in Latin. The following translation is due to Mr. F. J. Baigent.

20 marks sterling, at the choice of the said Vicar ; so that if the aforesaid Vicar shall choose the aforesaid 20 marks, that the said horse with all its trappings, shall return to my Executors. Also, I bequeath the remainder of my ecclesiastical vestments, not previously bequeathed, with a chalice, to the chapel of Saint Peter in my manor of Clyvedon. Also, I bequeath for the vigil of my burial forty pounds of wax to make four torches, each of them to contain ten pounds, and that four poor men newly clothed in russet are to be assigned to carry them. Also, I bequeath for the day of my burial a hundred pounds of wax to make five candles to stand around my body, each of them to weigh twenty pounds, and that the aforesaid wax shall remain to the aforesaid church of Saint Andrew without any contention. Also, [I bequeath] twenty marks sterling to be distributed to the poor on the same day. Also that the expenses of the day of my burial are to be according to the discretion of my Executors. Also, I bequeath to Emelina, my wife, one half of my silver vessels [plate], and the other half to Edmund, my son ; so that the aforesaid Emelina, shall hold the aforesaid half part of the aforesaid vessels [plate], as long as she lives, and after her death it shall revert to the aforesaid Edmund, my son. Also, I will that my servants, domestic as well as other, shall be remunerated to the extent which it shall seem to my Executors they have deserved. Also, I ordain and appoint that the entire residue of all my goods shall be assigned to two chaplains, to celebrate divine service for my soul, in the aforesaid chapel of Saint Thomas, namely, Sir John de Evesham and Sir John de Usk, as long as the residue lasts, each of them to receive five marks a year. And that this may be faithfully carried out, I appoint and ordain as my Executors, Emelina, my wife, Edmund de Clyvedone, my heir, Roger Turtle, and Mathew, my son. Also I ordain and constitute Sir John de Pavyle, knight, to be overseer of the administration of my Executors, and that my said Executors shall not administrate



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Pedigree of the Clevedon Family.

ARMS: Or, a lion rampant sa.



Hildebert came in with the Conqueror, sub-tenant of Clevedon under Mathew de Morant (Domesday BK. 1085.)

Henry de Clevedon, great-grandfather of Mathew, demandant in suit with Richard de Ken, Collector of the Aid, 1224

Mathew de Clevedon, grandfather of =

William de Clevedon, father of Mathew, paid the Aid in 1166, for two Knight's Fees in Somerset, had a grant of Free Warren in temp Henry II

Mathew de Clevedon (I), demandant in a suit with Richard de Ken, 1189-90 (Cart. Rot. Curie Regis, Vol. I, p. 419), Collector of the Aid in 1224, held two Fees in Midleton, Somerset, in 1229-30.

Hawise, sister of Robert of Lewes, Bp of Bath, with the consent of her husband, Wm de Clevedon, and of Matilda, her daughter, and her heirs, and of Osbert, her husband, gives two Natives in Alms to the Priory of Bruton.

le Dennis

Matilda, sister of William de Montacute.

Matilda confirms with her husband 1266 gift of her mother This was afterwards confirmed by the Bishop

Osbert Dennis a daughter =

de Eaton

= Raymond de Clevedon living in 1273 Shared in the partition of the lands of Thomas de Amire (P. 450) Waranto 9 Edward I, 1279-80

Elizabeth, da and coh of Thomas de Amire, whose lands in 1271-2, were partitioned between his two daughters and co-heirs, viz. Ede. and Margery, wife of John de Acton Rot. Pat 56 Henry III, m. 20 dors 3 Held lands worth £20 a year in 1297

Thomas de Clevedon in 13th century granted to Gwyssard de Charroue, his heirs, etc., all his lands in Horute and Sykeslaw, Co. Wilts

John le Dennis Grants the Chapel of St Laurence in Milton, with Land, to Priory of Bruton.

Robert le Dennis confirms gift of John his brother of the Chapel of St Laurence to the Priory of Bruton

Philip de Eaton, granted land to the Priory of Bruton, 1135-1166. Mentions his grand-mother Hawise

Raymond de Clevedon summoned to attend the King wherever he should be, to consult upon the affairs of the Nation (Rot. Claus 22 Edw. I, m. 8, 1293-4) Summoned to attend the King in London with horse and arms. (Rot. Claus 25 Edw. I, m. 13 dors, 1296-7. Died ante 1303. s p

John de Clevedon (I) held Milton, Co. = Ebrabath Som., 1285, and £20 land in the same county 1297, and in respect thereto was summoned to perform Military service Died ante 1303.

Sir Mathew de Clevedon (II) held the = Manor of Alre or Aller in 1303 and 1310 (Nom. VII.), a Knight 1312 Presented to Aller Chantry 1321 Dead ante 1332 Granted to his son John, and Mary Drockensford, his wife, lands in Schepham, 1318-9.

Sir John de Clevedon (III), son of John, held lands worth £40 a year. Sum. to Berwick 1301, succeeded his uncle Raymond in Clevedon, and held it in 1316. One of the Knights at the Tournament at Stepey in 1308 Will dated on the Vigil of St Laurence (9 Aug) 1350 (Wells Reg) Prob. a Kal. Sept same year Bur at Clevedon

Emeline, executrix to her husband's Will

Emma, da of =

Sir John de Clevedon (III) presented to the church of Aller, 1332 (Bp's Reg Wells), Steward of the Bp of Wells 1360, M.P. for Som. 1267-9, appointed jointly with his bro. Mathew, Governor of Bristol, 1321 Called John June 1328 A Knight and Lord of Aller, 1335 Manumitted to a Serf at Cheddar 1360. Presented to the Church of Shipham, 1361.

Mary, dan. of Philip Drockensford, bro. of John Bishop of Bath and Wells, mar 1319.

Mathew de Clevedon (III), Joint = Governor of Bristol, with his bro. John, 1321. Presented to Stoke New in 1362, living in 1366, dead ante 1378, M.P. for Somerset 1360, 1362, 1361, as Sir Mathew 1369

Joan, d. of

Joan da of = 1 wife living July, 1347

Sir Edmund de Clevedon, Lord of Clevedon, presented to Thorne Coffin, as guardian of Will Coffin in 1340, and to the chapel of Hyall in Clevedon in 1349 and 1352 M.P. for Somerset, 28 Edw III, 1354 Died 13 Jan. 1374-5 Inq p.m. 50 Edw. III, No. 14, leaving his grandson, Edmund Hogshaw, his nearest heir, aged 3 years and more. Joint Executor to his father's Will.

Alice da of = survived her husband and had dower in Clevedon Inq p.m. 12 Ric II, then living

Katherine mar 2 Sir John de Clevedon (IV), Jan. called John junior in 1338. Died before 1348 (He held the Manor of Rodden.)

Mathew received the tounse, 29 Dec. 1322, Joint Executor to his father's Will.

Elizabeth, as relict, presented to the Church of Cricket Thomas, 1348, 1352

Philip de Clevedon had a grant from John, his father, of an annuity of £11. 14. 6, in 1338 p. 107. Citing Cart Aug. living 1389 See Wells Cath MSS, p. 159 (Close Roll 49, E. III, m. 33)

Richard de Clevedon, s. and h. 1378 Living at Clevedon in this year, Collins, III, p. 107. Citing Cart Aug. living 1389 See Wells Cath MSS, p. 159 (Close Roll 49, E. III, m. 33)

Alexander de Clevedon living at Clevedon in 1409. Coll. III, 167.

Sir Thomas Hogshaw, son of Roger, Hogshaw, of Midlot, Co. Kent, ob 50 Edw III (1376).

Emeline, da and heir of Sir Edmund de Clevedon, ob 3 Sept. 1376 Inq p.m. 50 Edw III, No. 25.

Sir John St Lee, first husband, died 8 Nov., 1372. Inq p.m. 49 Edw. III, p. 2, No. 34 Bur in Bath Abbey Church.

Margaret de Clevedon, sole heir Died 5 Jan., 1411-2. Bur at Bath Abbey, near her first husband. Will dated 12 Nov., 1411 Prob. 26 Jan. following Inq p.m. 13 Henry IV, No. 39.

Sir Peter Courtenay, K.G. and son of Sir Hugh, 2 Earl of Devon, by Margaret de Bohun Died 2 Feb., 1424-5 Inq p.m. 6 Henry IV, No. 38, s p.

Sir Thomas Lovell held Milton-Clevedon and East Wandestre, in right of Johanna, his wife. Died 11 Sept. 1400 Inq p.m. 2 Henry IV, No. 34.

Joan, sister and co-heir of her brother, had the 4th part of the Manor of Wandestre and the Manor of Milton (Aged 19 years on her brother's death)

Edmund Hogshaw, aged 3 years and more, on the death of his grandfather, Sir Edmund Clevedon. Died on Thursday next after the feast of St Michael last past, viz. 188, sum Inq p.m. 12 Ric II, No. 25 (And under age.)

Margery, sister and co-heir, aged 18 years on her brother's death. She died on 18 June, 1401

John Bluet

Thomas Bluet

Died before their parents

Thomas Lovell, aged 13 years and more on his father's death. Prob. exists 11th Henry IV, Esch 11 Henry IV, No. 56, heir to his aunt Margery

Coffin, named in the Inq p.m. of William Montacute, E. of Salisbury, as holding jointly with her husband, 4th part of a Kn's fee in Thorn Coffin Inq 20 Ric II, No. 35, 1366-7.

William Lord Botreaux, born 20 Feb. 1389-90; Exc 13 H. 4, No. 81, sumo; to Parl 14th H. 4 to 1 E. IV, presented to Aller 1358, 1442, and to Shipham 1428, 1434 Sold the Manor of Shipham, 1428 Ob 15 May, 1462

Ede. d. of John Lord Beaumont, ob. ante 17 H. VI.

Thomas Wake, Esq. called The Great Wake, Lord of Bishworth, Co. Northants. Died 1428 (Inq p.m. 37, 38, 39 Hen. VI)

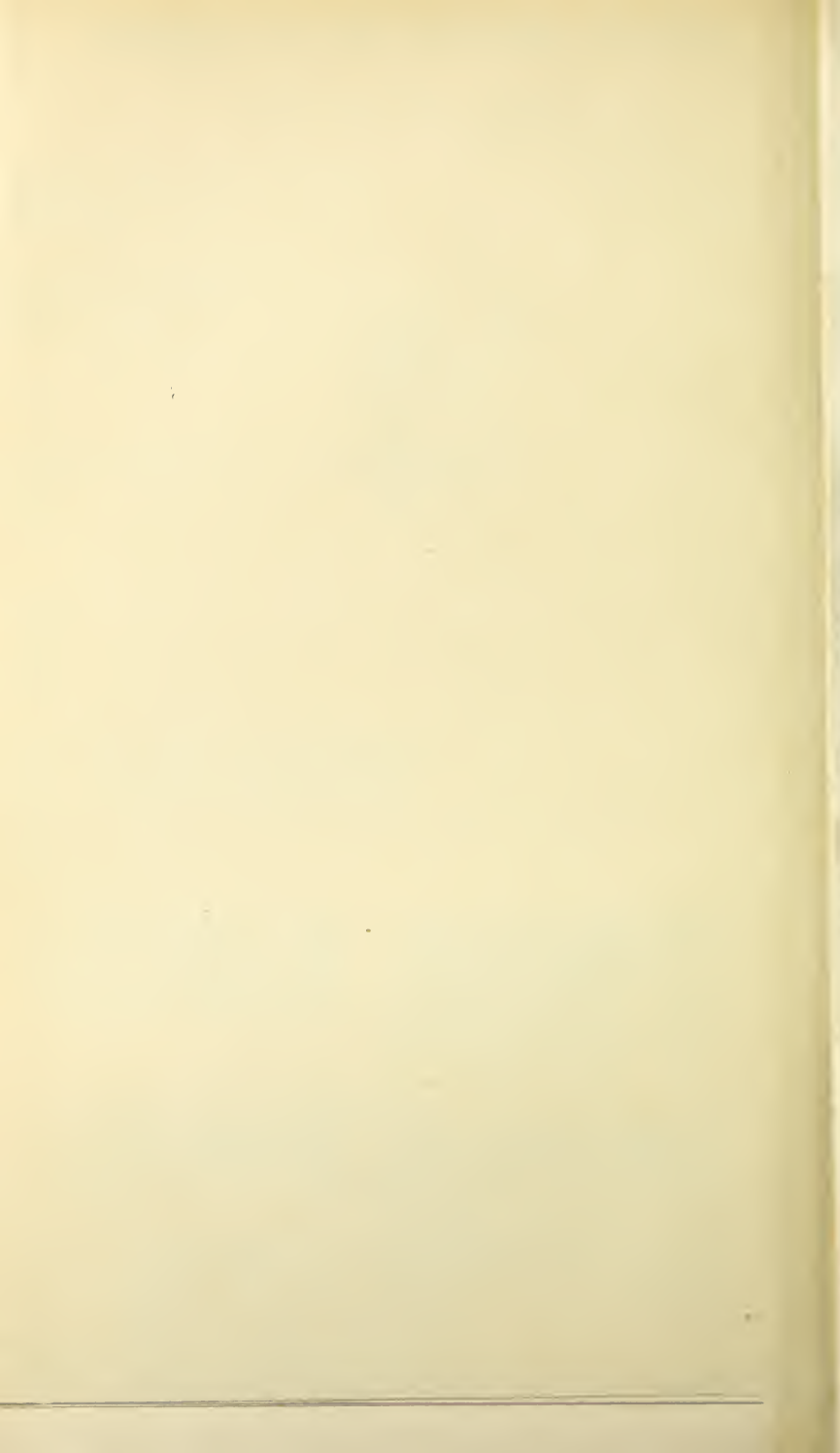
Agnes, da and heir Had confirmation to her and her husband of the grant of Free Warren in Childen Middlesex, in Wotton, Co. Som., granted to William Clevedon (whose heir she is) by King Henry II. Rot. Pat 27 Henry VI, p. 1, m. 19 (She died 1471)

Robert Lord Hungerford, aged 40 and more, in 1449. Died 14 May, 1459 Will dated 22 April, 1459 Inq p.m. 27 Henry VI, No. 17

Margaret, da and sole heir of Will Lord Botreaux, ant. and more 1462. Will dated 8 Aug., 1475 Died 7 Feb., 1478-9 Buried at Salisbury 18 Edw IV, No. 40.

[See Pedigrees in the "Associated Architectural Societies Report" (1861)]

It is right to add that some of the links in this pedigree are purely conjectural, as will be seen from the Paper itself. The Author, as appears from many letters, which have been entrusted to the Editor, received much help from the Right Rev. Bishop Holhouse, Mr. F. J. Baginet, Mr. Henry Bailey, and Mr. R. W. Grenfield.



unless the aforesaid John is present, if he is able to be found. In testimony of which I have placed my seal to these presents.

This testament was proved before us, John de Middeltone, Rector of the Church of Scheptone Beauchamp, Commissary for the within written, of the venerable Father, the lord Ralph, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the chamber of the Manor of Sir Edmund de Clyvedone, on the 4th Kalends of September, in the year of our Lord within written, and the administration of twenty marks of the goods of the aforesaid Sir John de Clyvedone, deceased, committed to Emeline, relict of the said deceased, to Sir Edmund and to Mathew, sons of the aforesaid deceased, Executors above named, in due form of law : reserving power to commit the same administration to Roger Turtle, the fourth executor named, in similar form, when he shall come and ask for it. Sir John de Uske, priest, and Robert Valde, clerk, and others being present.

The Battle of Lansdown, July 5, 1643.

BY THE VERY REV. T. W. JEX-BLAKE, D.D.

(*Dean of Wells.*)

FROM the point of view of the battle, our excursion might have been taken in the reverse order. We then should all day have followed the Royalist line of advance from Warleigh, opposite Claverton, where our meeting ends to-night, with tea at Mr. Skrine's: should have taken northwards—as we presently shall take southwards—the Gloucester road: should have visited Marshfield, Cold Ashton, and Tog Hill, in that order, as did Hopton: should have charged down the broad slope, as the Royalists did, and up the northern face of Lansdown, till finally we surged, as the Royalists surged, over the breastworks of Waller, and stood, as we now stand, on the debatable ground left by Waller, and barely occupied by Hopton, at sunset, July 5, 1643.

The battle is interesting, not only as the first of two Royalist victories, just a week apart, of which the second was decisive, but also from the very high character of the three principal leaders, Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Neville Grenville, Royalists, and Sir William Waller, the Parliamentarian. Also, the best generals yet discovered on either side were Hopton and Waller. Hopton was a Somerset man, and Sir Neville Grenville was Cornish; grandson of that Sir Richard Grenville who died at sea, riddled with wounds, fighting a Spanish fleet with only the little "Revenge."

The Civil War broke out August 22, 1642, and in October

of that year Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Richard Grenville were in Cornwall together. May 16, 1643, they together won the battle of Stratton, near Sir Richard's Cornish home, Stow. Early in June they entered Somerset, joining Prince Maurice and the Marquis of Hertford, at Chard: their combined forces somewhat exceeding six thousand men. Taunton surrendered to them, and Bridgwater; and Dunster Castle sent in its submission. Waller was now at Bath, with poor troops ill-provided. From Bridgwater the Royalists advanced along the Polden Hills, and made Wells their headquarters for eight or ten days. June 10 they drove back some of Waller's outpost cavalry down the road into Chewton Mendip; and June 12 another cavalry skirmish occurred near Glastonbury, also advantageous to the Royalists. Waller, who had Bristol to protect as well as Bath, knowing his troops to be weak, remained on the defensive and watched for his opportunity. The Royalists knew the easiest entrance to Bath was by the Warminster road, down the Avon valley; and moved from Wells under Masbury Camp to Frome westwards, and thence to Bradford-upon-Avon. Waller moved, with all his forces, to Claverton Down, close above the house of our President, Mr. Skrine, the present Claverton Manor; and also occupied Claverton village, and the then Claverton Manor House, close to the river; threw a bridge across the river to Warleigh, close to Colonel Skrine's present house; building a redoubt on the Claverton side to protect his bridge. Then he sent troops of all arms across to the downs of Warleigh and Monkton Farleigh; and now, whichever side of the river the Royalists might follow to Bath, Waller was ready for them. (See Map prepared by Mr. Bidgood from the Ordnance Survey.)

The Royalists drove the Parliamentary forces out of their ambuscade in Monkton Farleigh woods; but then for the first time, seeing Waller in force on Claverton Down, neither pursued their enemy far, nor endeavoured to enter Bath by the Avon valley. The next day they attempted early, but too late,

to seize Lansdown. Waller was there first, and his cannon played upon them in the valley beneath him. "About 1 p.m.," says Hopton, "we resolved of a retreat towards Marshfield . . . by 2 narrow lanes"—that would take them to the Bath and Gloucester road—"and so came that night safe to Marshfield."

Waller moved by an inner line, on a shorter curve, into Bath, where he could keep his troops together, with good food and lodging; and, early the next morning, had occupied Lansdown, a promontory three miles long, beginning just above the present Royal school for girls; about eight hundred feet above the sea, with an average breadth of five or six hundred yards, running first north-west and then north. There Waller raised, on the extreme northern end of Lansdown, breastworks of faggots and earth; sent cavalry down the slope, lighted upon some Royalist horse and drove them in. The Royalists retreated towards Marshfield, and then Waller charged them, rear and flank, uphill. Waller's best cavalry were five hundred cuirassiers, under Sir Arthur Hazelrigg, fresh from London, known as the Lobsters, from their bright iron shells. It is a mistake to suppose that they were the "Ironsides." It was Rupert personally, with the instinct of a true soldier, who called Cromwell personally, after his splendid charges at Marston Moor, "Lieutenant-General Cromwell, *alias* Ironside."

Out of Tog Hill, towards Cold Ashton, the Royalists retreated over the open unenclosed ground; but Prince Maurice turned his cavalry, supported on each side by musketeers, and drove the Parliamentary horse down Tog Hill, "cruelly galled in the bottom by the Foot." Then the Cornishmen, remembering their victory at Stratton, called out, "Let us fetch those cannon." Waller's cannon they meant, peering over the north edge of Lansdown. Sir Neville Grenville descended from Tog Hill, leading his pikemen in the centre, musketeers on the left, horsemen on the right, on the ground that suited them best. Five times they charged uphill, and five times were beaten

back. The sixth charge was successful; the Royalist foot leapt over Waller's breastworks, and their cavalry drew up upon Waller's ground. But of their two thousand horsemen only six hundred were in the saddle; and Sir Neville Grenville had fallen, mortally wounded, on the very brow of the hill. Waller moved off in good order, and drew up behind a wall, one third of a mile at most from the brow, making broad breaches in the wall, that his horse might charge through, and guarding the openings well with cannon.

"Indeed," writes the Royalist, Colonel Slingsby, "that General of the Rebels was the best shifter and chooser of ground when he was not master of the Field that I ever saw; which are great abilities in a souldier." "After dark the Royalists on the right wing crept into the many little pitts," still visible, betwixt the wall and the wood, and thence "cruelly galled them," says Colonel Slingsby. He adds, "We were like a heavy stone on the very brow of the hill, which with one lusty charge might have been rolled to the bottom." Before midnight Waller withdrew into Bath; and Slingsby says, "We were glad they were gone, for if they had not, I know who had within an hour." And the next morning, at eight, Hopton marched off to Marshfield, after an indecisive and most costly victory. On Tog Hill an ammunition waggon exploded, and "Hopton was sorely hurt in the face and eyes." He writes of himself, that, "having in the battell been shot in the arm," he here was "blowen up of gunpowder: very unfit to be removed." So at Marshfield they rested that night, July 6; marching to Chippenham July 7, when Waller moves, by Lansdown and Tog Hill, into their quarters at Marshfield that same day. The tide was turned. The country people, seeing the Parliamentary forces follow Hopton up, change sides. The Royalists can get, writes Slingsby, "neither meale nor intelligence: 2 necessary things for an Army." At Chippenham they rest 7th and 8th July; but on Sunday morning, the 9th, they were, says the Royalist Slingsby, "frighted thence by the enemy's neare approche: wee marched thence to Devizes."

Waller takes up a position on Roundaway Down, Monday, July 10 ; but the whole of the cavalry, under the Marquis of Hertford and Prince Maurice, escaped him, riding off to Oxford. The capture of Devizes seemed certain ; and Waller summoned the town, in which Hopton himself lay wounded, and short of matches and powder. But Hopton was full of resource : took the cords from under every bed in the town, beat them, and boiled them in resin, for matches. On the 13th Devizes was to be assaulted towards nightfall ; but about noon that very day, Prince Maurice appears as a volunteer, under Lord Wilmot, with fifteen hundred horse, having reached Oxford on the eleventh, and having left it that same night with Wilmot's reinforcements.

Waller at once moves to meet the new arrivals. Hazelrigg charges uphill, receives many wounds, and is routed. The Lobsters and other cavalry leap down the precipitous sides of the chalk down, "where never horse nor man went down or up before or since." Waller, on the verge of complete triumph, which incautiously he announced beforehand, retires to Bristol, his little army practically annihilated.

"Thou know'st, my son,
The end of war's uncertain."

NOTE : WITH APPENDIX. ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

In the British Museum is a small volume, from the Hopkinson Collection, "Gift of George III," entitled "Collect of Pamphlets, A^o. 1643," and labelled ⁶⁰117

The pamphlets are of great variety, bound up in order of issue. Among them is "Mercurius Civicus, Numb. 7," with a portrait of Waller. "William a Conqueror ;" "from Thursday, July 6, to Thursday, July 13, 1643." It says, "But the most remarkable and bloody encounter that hath been fought between two potent parties was on Wednesday, July 5, neere Tougg-hill, 2 miles from Marshfield, and 8 miles from Bristol ;

the name of the place doth well concur with the nature of the action” This news-letter ends with a piece of information, premature and erroneous: “Wednesday, July the eleventh. It is this day certainly informed, that Sir William Waller, since the late fight neer Marsfield hath taken the Earle of Craford and all his troops of horse at the Devises, in Wiltshire, who was sent by his Majesty to relieve Sir Ralph Hopton.” The volume contains another Parliamentary account of the battle of Lansdowne: “A true Relation of the great and glorious victory, through God’s Providence, obtained by Sir William Waller, Sir Arthur Haslerig, and others London. Printed for Edward Husbands, July 14, 1643.”

The same volume also contains “*Mercurius Aulicus* . . . The seven and twentieth weeke,” devoting nearly two pages to a good Royalist account of the battle. “On Wednesday, July 5, Sir William Waller advanc’d with his whole bodie upon the hither end of Lans downe, a place of very great advantage, whence he sent out a good Partee of Horse and Foot towards us, lyning the Hedges towards our champane; and there advanced a strong Partee of Horse under the protection of their muskettiers, and some of our Horse being drawn out within musket shot, retired in some disorder towards the Reere of our Foote; whereupon Sir Nevill Greenvill and Sir Nicholas Slayning’s Regiments of Cornish Foot advanc’d and bravely beat them out of the hedges, but our horse speedily rallied again and recovered their ground. Then a strong Partee of their horse drew into a large Field upon our left wing, which our Horse charged and entirely rowted, and our Cornish Foot drove theirs from Hedge to Hedge, through woodes and steepe Hills back to their main bodie, and at last forc’d them from the brow of the Hill which they had barrocadoed, and whereupon they had planted their Canon. The Rebels foot were absolutely routed . . . We are confident we kill’d many hundred of his men, having the Field, the Armes, Pillage, and all other signes of an absolute Victory.”

Two very spirited letters from Sir Ralph Hopton and Colonel Slingsby are referred to by Gardiner (*History of the Great Civil War*, vol. i, c. viii), and have been printed in full by our President, Mr. Skrine, from the Bodleian MSS. ("Letters illustrating the Battles of Claverton and Lansdown. H. D. Skrine. Bath Nat. Hist. and Antiquarian Field Club, Jan. 11, 1887" pp. 170—9). They occur in the Clarendon MS. 23, fol. 53—87, containing No. 1738, in eight Papers. The first Paper, thirty-seven pages, is "Account of the affairs of the West, Sep., 1642—June, 1643." The second Paper, five pages, is "Coll. Slingsby's relation of the battell of Lansdowne and Roundway." The third Paper, four-and-a-half pages, is "The taking of Bristol. 26 July, 1643." The fourth Paper, twenty-three pages, is Hopton's own narrative: "From the uniting of the forces at Chard to the taking of Bristol by the Kinges Forces, middle of June to end of July, 1643." This letter will be printed in the Autumn by Mr. C. H. Firth, in a book he is writing for the Clarendon Press. To Mr. Firth's kindness I owe my knowledge of the letter from Edward Harley in the Portland MSS., and the reference to Mercurius Aulicus, for July 8, 1643.

Mr. Richard Foster, of Llanwithan, Lostwithiel, has procured me a copy of Waller's letter to Hopton.

Captain Edward Harley to Sir Robert Harley at Westminster.

1643, July 15, Bristol.—"Monday the third of July we heard the enemy began to advance from Froome . . . towards Bath; upon which we drew up all our horse and foot upon Clirkton (*i.e.* Claverton) Downe, fronting towards the enemy, and Colonell Burghill with his regiment of horse and some comanded foote advanced something neerer the enemy to make good a passe which led to Bathe, and this proved one of our greatest disadvantages, for we were not able to send seconds in time, so that party was forced to quitt the place to the enemy and our army to retreate to Bath. The next day we marched to a hill

called Lansdown towards Glostershire, where we continued all day in battaglia, the enemy being in the same posture upon a hill over against us. In the afternoon we saluted them with 3 pieces of canon, which they liked so ill they presently began to remove, and wheeling somewhat to the left marched to a town called Marshfield almost behind us. Wee fell upon their reare guard and beate them. Wednesday morning the enemy drew out towards us and presently began to retreate; which Sir William Waller perceiving he sent out a party of horse with muskietiers to fall upon them, which they did with very good success; but other parties of our horse being engaged in places of disadvantage were forced to retire to the hill which wee possessed. The enemy pursued hotly and got that ground where our ordinance was planted, but then our whole body of horse charged them with as much resolution as could be, and in particular Sir Arthur Heselrig and his regiment received there a push in the thigh with a pike. Our regiment charged twice, and in the second charge my bay horse was killed under mee, but I thank God brought me off well in this hot service. The enemy lost many of their bravest men, and the next morning it pleased God that most of their powder was blowne up, by which Sir Ralph Hopton and some others of quality were very sorely wounded.”—Hist. Com. Report on the Duke of Portland’s MSS., vol. iii, p. 112 (named by Mr. C. H. Firth, Aug. 10, 1895).

Extract from Polwhele’s “History of Cornwall,” vol. iv, p. 98.

To my noble friend, Sir Ralph Hopton at Wales.
(i.e. Wells).

Bath, 16 June, 1643.

SIR,

The experience I have had of your work, and the happiness I have enjoyed in your friendship are wounding consider-

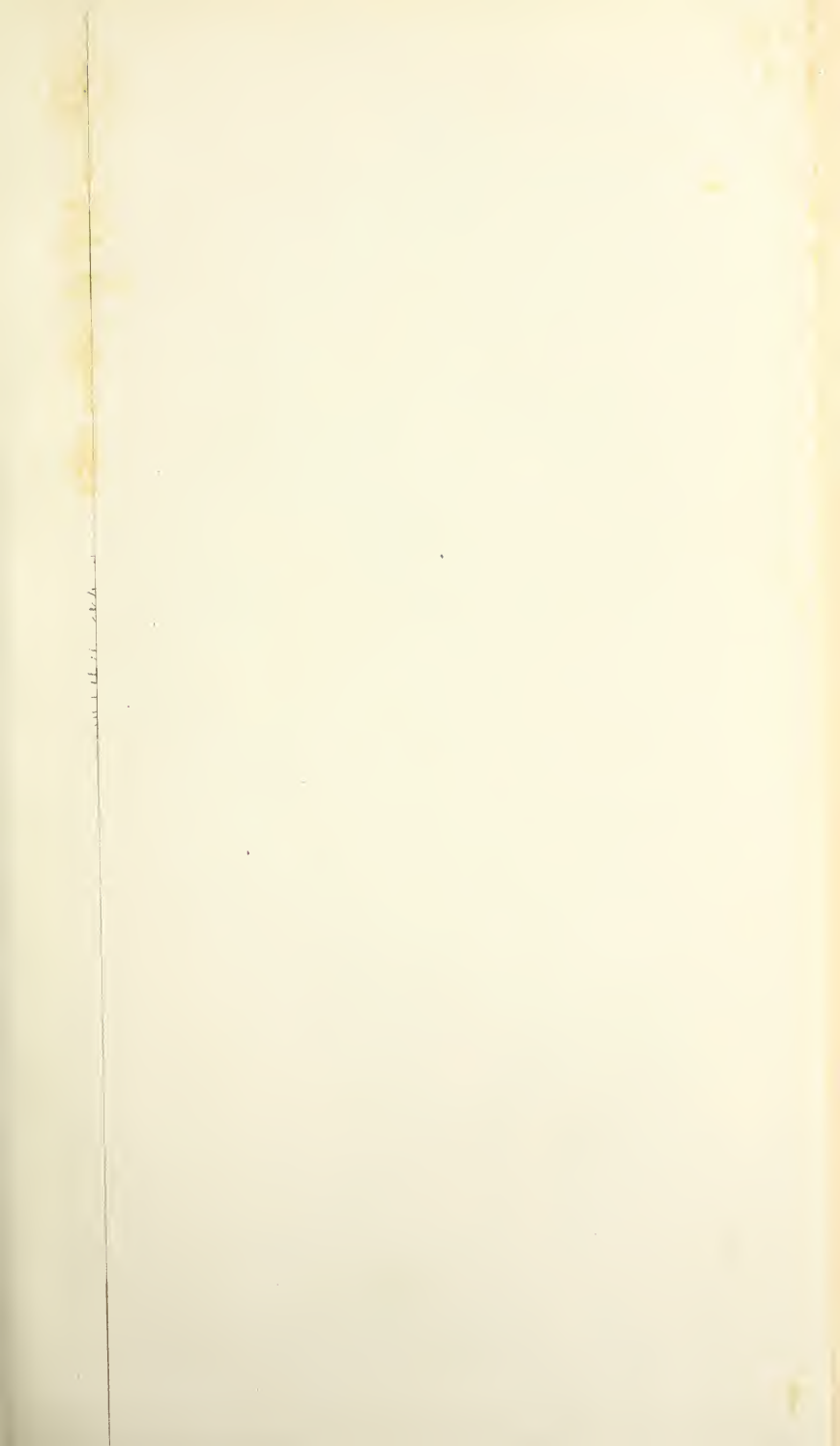
ations when I look upon the present distance between us. Certainly my affections to you are so unchangeable that hostility itself cannot violate my friendship to your person; but I must be true to the cause wherein I serve. The old limitation, *Usque ad Aras*, holds still, and where my conscience is interested all other obligations are swallowed up. I should most gladly wait upon you, according to your desire, but that I look on you engaged as you are in that party beyond a possibility of retreat and consequently incapable of being wrought upon by any persuasions. And I know the conference would never be so close between us but that it would take fire and receive a construction to my dishonour.

That great God who is the searcher of my heart knows with what reluctance I go upon this service and with what a perfect hatred I detest a war without an enemy. But I look upon it as *Opus Domini* and that is enough to silence all passion in me. The God of peace, in his good time send us peace and in the mean time fit us to receive it. We are both on the stage, and we must act the parts that are assigned us in this tragedy. Let us do it in a way of honour and without personal animosities; but whatever be the issue I shall not willingly relinquish the dear title of

Your affectionate friend and faithful servant,

W. WALLER.

All the chief authorities are referred to in Mr. S. R. Gardiner's *History of the Great Civil War*, vol. 1, ch. viii. Mr. Gardiner's account of the battle is condensed, but admirable.



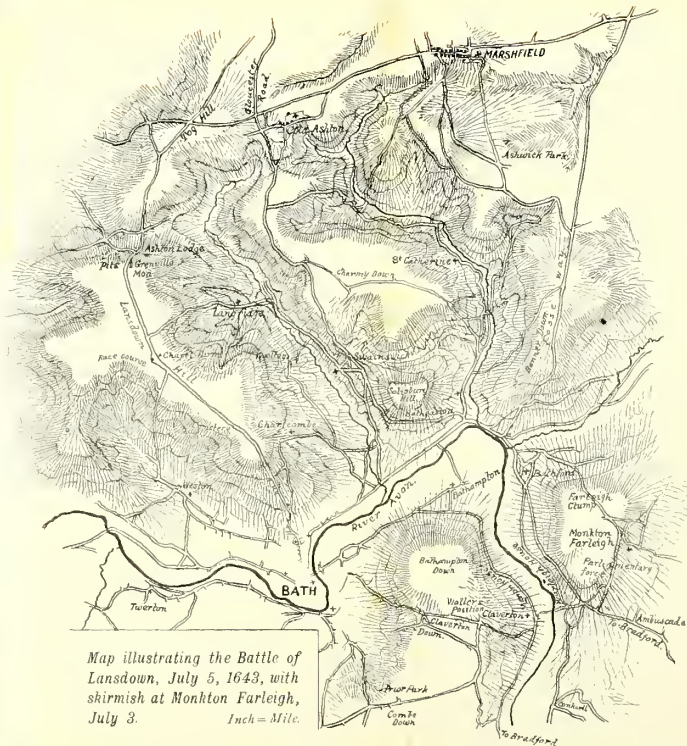
ations when I look upon the present distance between us. Certainly my affections to you are so unchangeable that hostility itself cannot violate my friendship to your person; but I must be true to the cause wherein I serve. The old limitation, *Usque ad Aras*, holds still, and where my conscience is interested all other obligations are swallowed up. I should most gladly wait upon you, according to your desire, but that I look on you engaged as you are in that party beyond a possibility of retreat and consequently incapable of being wrought upon by any persuasions. And I know the conference would never be so close between us but that it would take fire and receive a construction to my dishonour.

That great God who is the searcher of my heart knows with what reluctance I go upon this service and with what a perfect hatred I detest a war without an enemy. But I look upon it as *Opus Domini* and that is enough to silence all passion in me. The God of peace, in his good time send us peace and in the mean time fit us to receive it. We are both on the stage, and we must act the parts that are assigned us in this tragedy. Let us do it in a way of honour and without personal animosities; but whatever be the issue I shall not willingly relinquish the dear title of

Your affectionate friend and faithful servant,

W. WALLER.

All the chief authorities are referred to in Mr. S. R. Gardiner's *History of the Great Civil War*, vol. 1, ch. viii. Mr. Gardiner's account of the battle is condensed, but admirable.



Map illustrating the Battle of
Lansdown, July 5, 1643, with
skirmish at Monkton Farleigh,
July 3.

Inch = Mile.

d
G

ADDENDA.

[The two letters referred to in the text (*p.* 44) are of such importance and local interest as to be exceptional. Notwithstanding their having been recently printed, it is thought to be desirable that they should have a wider circulation in the pages of these *Proceedings*, and especially for the benefit of the members of our own Society ; on this account, and by no means as a precedent, they are here reproduced. ED.]

Lord Hopton's Account of the Movements of the Royalist army, 1643. Clarendon MSS., 1738. (4).

Vpon Sunday, the 2nd July, the Army advanced to Bradford, where they had a passe over the River Avon at theire Com̄and, and were on either side within 4 miles of the Enimye's Quarters. The same night Sr Wm. Waller aduanced a great part of his Army, both Horse foote and dragoones over the River vnder Claverton-house, where besides the fforde, he had made a Bridge, and a Redoubte on his side to defende bothe, reserving the other part of his Army with his Ordnance in Battalio on Claverton-downe. With this part of the Army so drawn over the River, he advanced in the night and possest himselfe of the high-ground at Munckton-ffarly and layd an Ambuscade in a woodland-waldground in the ffoote of the Hill, and so in the morning he advanced strong Partyes of Horse ; vpon theire out guards of Horse, which being then strong and well com̄anded by Major Lower, he held them vp till the whole Army drew forth, which then in good order both Horse and ffoote advanced towards the Enimy.

The Cornish ffoote in an hower or two beate the Enemy out of their Ambuscade, and then both ffoote and Horse advanced vpon their maine-body on the topp of Munckton-farley hill, where they durst not to stande them and so they had the chace of them as farr as Bathe-Easton. In which chace and not before they discovered Sr Wm. Waller with his maine Body on the other side of the water on the topp of Claverton-downe with his Bridge and his worke before mentioned. Herevpon Prince Maurice turn'd the maine of the force of ffoote to gaine that pass which he did just as it was night, and so Sr Wm. Waller in the darke retreated into Bathe. By this time many of the Horse in pursuite of that parte of the Enemy that fledd the other way had passed into the ffields vnder Lansdowne close by Bathe, where about 12 at night it was considered by the officers there present, whereof the principle were the E. of Carnarvon, Lo-Mohun and Sr Ralph Hopton and Sr Nicholas Slañing, whither they should that night drawe to the topp of Lansdowne or not, and it was considered that they were there but a part of the Army, and that the rest of the Army being surprized by the night, after that dayes chace might not be in very good posture to receive concurrent orders; So they resolu'd to drawe back that night within Bath-Easton-bridge, and to advise with the Generall to quarter the Army in the best order they could, with a resolution to drawe out the next morning verie early to try if they could prevente the Enemy of that high ground of advantage, which the next morning early they endeavoured with a little more heate then was altogether expedient, for moveing verie early with all their Horse, ffoote, Cañon and Baggage towards Lansdowne, by that time they came to the foote of the hill, the Enemy, by the advantage of his neernes to it, was possest of the ground, and themselves with the whole Army, especially the Carriages which were most troublesome, engaged in a ffield just vnder them, out of which there were verie inconvenient wayes to retreat, to advance noe possibility, and to stay there least of all,

for the Enimye's Cañon played into them, and they had noe meanes to requite them. So about one in the afternoone the chiefe Comāanders resolved of a retreate towards Marsfield, and comitted the order of it to Sr Ralph Hopton, who drawing vp the Army in the best order he could to face the Enemy, first sent of the Cañon and Carriages with convenient guards by the 2 narrow lanes that went from thence towards Marsfield, and presently after sent 1000 Muskettiers to line the hedges vyon the entrance of both those wayes, then he sent off the Army in parts, remayninge onely to hold vp the Enemy with a strong forlorne hope of Horse with which at last he marched off without any loss and drew a strong party of the Enimye's Horse within the Ambuscade of Muskettiers, which haveing tasted they quickly retired. And so the Army came that night safe to Marsfield sending out their Parties of Horse everie way to secure their Quarters.

The next morning earlie Sr Wm. Waller drew out his whole Army over Lansdowne to that ende which looks towards Marsfield and there vpon the verie point of the hill over the high way suddenly raysed breast workes with faggots and earth, and sent downe strong partyes of Horse into the field towards Marsfield, where they lighted vpon a party of Horse and beate them in. This roused the Army at Marsfield and so about 8 that morning being the 5th of July, 1643, all drew forth, and within verie short time a light skirmish was engaged with dragoones in the hedges on eache side ; But the chiefe Comāanders of the King's Army considering that the continuing of that kinde of fight would be to little effect, but might onely waste their Amunition (whereof they had not plenty) drew off and retreated in Batalio towards their Quarter to Marsfield, which the other Army perceiueing tooke the courage to sende downe great partyes of arm'd Horse and Dragoones to charge them both in reare and flanke. Those that came vpon the reare vsed most dilligence and haveing left their dragoones in the ende of the Lane towards the field

charged verie gallantly, and rowted two Bodyes of their Horse, whereof the last was, by Prince Maurice his comānd to Sr Ralph Hopton winged with Cornish-muskettiers, who poore men (though the Horse were rowted between them) kept their ground and preserv'd themselves till the E. of Carvarvons Regiment of Horse was drawn vp to them. In the meane time Sr. Nicholas Slanning was comāded with two or three hundred Muskettiers to fall vpon the reserue of dragoones behinde them, which he performed verie gallantly and beate them off; And at the same time the Earle of Carvarvon with his Regiment and the forementioned Muskettiers charged the Enimyes Horse and totally rowted them. Presently after this appeared two great Bodyes of the Enimyes Horse advancing towards their flank, which indured a good charge of two bodyes of the Kings Horse and some volleys of Muskettiers before they brake, but at last were rowted and chaced. And then the whole Army in the best order they could in that broad way that leads to Lansdowne advanced towards the Enemy sending out as they wente strong parties of Muskettiers on eache hand to seconde one another to endeavour vnder the Couvert of the inclosed grounds to gaine the flank of the Enemy on the topp of the Hill, which they at last did. But the Pikes and the Horse with the rest of the Muskettiers that advanced vp the broad way as the space would beare had much to doe by reason of the disadvantage of the ground, the Enimye's ffoote and Batteryes being vnder couvert of their breast-workes, and their Horse ready to charge vpon the verie browe of the Hill, where the Kings forces were five times charg'd and beaten back with disorder. There was Sr Bevil Grenville slayne in the head of his Pikes, and Major Lower in the head of a Partye of Horse, and Sr Nicholas Slanings Horse kild vnder him with a greate shott, and the whole body of Horse soe discomforted that of 2000 there did not stand about 600. Yett at last they recovered the hill, and the Enemy drew back about demi-culverin-shott, within a stone

wall, but there stood in reasonable good order, and each part played vpon the other with their Ordnance, but neither advanced being both soundly batter'd. So the night came on, and all things grew quiett, where Prince Maurice and Sr Ralph Hopton remayning in the heads of the Troopes all that night, aboute one of the clocke heard an advancing of Horse and ffoote, but without drum or trumpet and they presently received a smart vollye from the Enimye's Muskettiers, which was answered with the like, but being verie darke noe more was done and all things grew quiett againe. So after an howers silence the chiefe Comānders before mentioned rightly iudgeing that this might be the Enimye's parting blowe, gave a comon souldier a rewarde to creepe softly towards the place where the Enimye stode to bring certaine notice whether they were retreated or no, who found them gone. By this time it was towards breake of daye, and in the morning the Comānders founde themselves possest of the field and of the dead, and of 3 or 400 of the Enimye's Armes, and 9 or 10 barrells of their powder, And so about 9 in the morning they retired with the Army to Marsfield, where they rested the next day, principally by reason of Sr Ralph Hopton, he having bin in begining of the battell shott through the Arme and in the ende of it blown vp with Gun-powder, and so was verie vnfit to be removed the next daye.

By Col. Slingsby. Events of the West, "After Stratton field to taking of Bristol." Clarendon MSS., 1738. (3).

"Then does the kings Army mooue first and marches to Bradford* within fower miles of Bathe : the next morning our

* Mercurius Aulicus . . . the seven and twentieth weeke p. 356. It was advertised this day, that Prince Maurice hearing of a Partee which Waller had sent out to obtaine a Passe over Bradford-bridge, not farre from Bath, sent out an answerable strength to deprive them of it. Who did their work so valiantly like men of courage that they did not onley gain that Passe for the Princes use, but killed neare an hundred of the Rebels, and drave the residue into Bath.

skoutts brought vs word that the Enemy was drawne into the field horse and ffoote in the middle way betwixt our quarters ; wee draw out presently and marche towardes the place, and finds them but a party and fixed vpon a ground of greate aduantage, yett from thence (though with a very hott dispute) they were remou'd with the losse of two small pieces, and neare 100 men. Wee possessing this ground discover'd the body of the Enemy drawne vp in batalia on the other side the Riuer and about two miles of ; thus had the shifting Rebell deluded vs one day with a party, hoping to make vs weary with dancing about him, or else to fight where hee pleas'd : vpon this wee were once resolu'd to marche directly vp to Lansdowne hill, but afterwards (considering the night approaching, the narrow and craggy passage vp the hill, with the aduantage theire horse might take vpon our Reare, who would bee more bold and troublesome hauing a good Towne for a retreat soe neare them) wee lay all night in the bottome close by the ffoote of the hill.

The next morning when day appear'd our Enemy did the like vpon the hill, who as with iudgement obseru'd our motion and discern'd our intention soe with greate industry and care labour'd all night both to preuent vs, and to serue himselfe of such an advantage : and indeede that Generall of the Rebels was the best shifter and chooser of ground when hee was not Master of the field that I euer saw ; wch are greate abillities in a Souldier.

Vpon this south side of Lansdowne hee shewes vs his whole body ; that day wee spent in looking vpon one another ; the Enemy veiwd our whole Army as it stood rang'd in the valley whose number could not then bee disguis'd, soe that it appear'd too big to invite him downe to fight ; towardes night wee marchd off the ffeild towardes Marsfeild, vpon our remoouall a lusty party of the Enemys horse falls on our Reare, who att first bred a litle trouble, but were att last repulsed with losse and shame.

That night wee lay att Marsfeild and next day fought Lansdowne batle the Rebells being then drawne vp vpon the North side of the hill."

After the Rebells are drawn out on the North side of the Hill.

Col. Slingsby's relation of the battle of Lansdown, July 5th, and that of Roundway, July 13th. Clarendon MSS., 1738. (2).

The night before the battaile att Launslowne the kings Army quarter'd att Marsfeild; in the morning betimes Waller sent a strong party of horse towardses our head quarter, who beate in all our horse guards, and alarum'd all our quarters: wee instantly drew into the feild and marchd two miles towards Launslowne where wee could see the Rebells Army drawne vp vpon the top of the hill, he stood vpon a piece of ground almost inaccessible. In the brow of the hill, hee had raised brestworkes in wch his Cannon and greate store of small shott was placed; on either flanke hee was strengthned with a thicke wood wch stood vpon the declining of the hill, in wch hee had putt store of muskeiteires; on his reare hee had a faire plaine where stood rang'd his reserues of horse and ffootte; some bodyes of horse with muskeiteires hee bestow'd vpon some other places of the hill, where hee thought there was any accesse; thus fortyfied stood the foxe gazing at vs when our whole Army was rang'd in order of battle vpon the large Corne feild neare Tughill. In this posture wee continued about two houres; nothing passing but loose skirmishes vpon Tughill, betwixt a party of our vantgard and a party of horse and dragoones of the enemys sent downe the hill for that purpose. The kings Army found that the Rebells would not bee drawne to fight but vpon extreame aduantages; and therefore faced about and marched towardses our quarter in order as wee had stood wch the ground would admit of, being a continuing plaine large feild all the way to Marsfeild; when we had marched neare a mile the whole strength of

Waller's horse and dragoons descends the hill, and falls upon our Rear; we faced about againe and advanced upon them endeavouring to regain our ground where we were before rang'd: w^{ch} we got with much difficulty and hazard, our horse receiving some dangerous foiles; so that had not our foot been excellent we had certainly suffer'd theirs: the Rebels horse not enduring our charges of horse and volleys of small shott that fell upon them from our approaching bodies of foot, they retir'd themselves out of that field; but left all their dragoons upon the walls and hedges upon the farre end of the field neare Tughill from whence our foot beat them suddenly. The enemy's horse being now forest into the lane that leads over Tughill to Lansdowne, were obseru'd to be in some disorder by reason of the narrow and ill passage. Prince Maurice therefore takes all our horse and wings them on both sides the lane within the hedges with small shott, and soe smartly fell upon them, that some run in great disorder; but it seemes they had (like provident souldiers) placed their best horse in the Rear who being compeld, turnes about and fights desperately, and their gives our horse another foile with the death of Major Lower, Major James and many others: but our horse being still assisted by the foot, at last beat them down Tughill, where in the bottom they were cruelly gall'd by our foot that then drew up thicke upon Tughill.

Now did our foot believe no men their equals, and were soe apt to undertake anything, that the hill upon w^{ch} the Rebels stood well fortified little without muskett shott (from whence they raked vs with their Cannon) could not deterre them; for they desir'd to fall on and cry'd lett vs fetch those Cannon. Order was presently given to attempt the hill with horse and foot: great parties of Musqueteires was sent out of either of our wings to fall into those woods w^{ch} flank'd the Enemye, and in w^{ch} they had lodg'd store of small shott for their defence, the horse were to pass up the high way, but were at first repulsed; Sr Beuill Grenville then stood on the

head of his Regiment vpon Tughill, who aduanced presently putting all his shott vpon his left hand within a wall, and cary'd with him horse on his right hand, the ground being best theire for horse, and hee himselfe lead vp his pikes in the midle: hee gain'd with muche gallantry the brow of the hill receiving all their small shott and Cannon from theire brest worke, and three charges of horse, two of wch hee stood; but in the third fell with him many of his men: yett had his appearing vpon the ground soe disorder'd the Enemy, his owne muskeiteires firing fast vpon their horse, that they could not stay vpon the ground longer; the Rebells ffootte tooke example by their horse and quitt their brestworks retyring behind a long stone wall that runs acrosse the downe; our ffootte leps into their brestworks; our horse draws vp vpon their ground: our two wings that were sent to fall into the two woodes had done their businesse and were vpon the hill as soone as the rest.

The Enemy (observing our ffront to enlarge it selfe vpon the hill, and our Cannon appearing their likewise) began to suspect himself, and drew his whole strength behind that wall, wch hee lined well with muskeiteires, and in seuerall places broke down breaches very broad that his horse might charge if their were occasion, wch breaches were guarded by his Cannon and bodyes of Pikes.

Thus stood the two Armys taking breath looking vpon each other, our Cannon on both sides playing without ceasing till it was darke, Leges and Armes flying apace, the two Armys being within muskett shott: After it was darke their was greate silence on both sides, att wch time our right wing of shott got muche nearer, their army lodging themselues amongst the many little pitts betwixt the wall and the wood from whence wee gald them cruelly.

About 11 of ye clock we receiu'd a very greate volley of small shott but not mixt with Cannon by which some of vs judg'd that hee was retreating, and gaue this att his expiring;

but the generall apprehension through our Army was that the Enemy had intention to trye a push in the night for their ground, wch they had soe dishonorably lost ; for wee were then seated like a heauy stone vpon the very brow of the hill, wch with one lustye charge might well haue bin rowl'd to the bottome.

It was not long before wee knew certainly that they were gone. att their departure they left all their light matches upon the wall and whole bodys of Pikes standing upright in order within the wall as if men had held them ; wee were glad they were gone for if they had not I know who had within an hower ; but indeede had our horse bin as good as the Enemys the rebells had never gone of the feild unruin'd. We kept the feild till it was day light and then plundered it, and sent severall partys of horse seuerall waies, att whose returne we were inform'd that the Enemy was in Bathe : at eight of the clocke we marched of towards Marsfeild. Upon Tughill one of our ammunicion waggons tooke fyer, blew up many men and hurt many ; especially my Lord Hopton ; Major Sheldane dyed the next day and was much lamented : this disaster encourag'd the Rebells and discourag'd vs. Our horse were bad before but now worse, our ffoote drooped for their Lord whom they lou'd, and that they had not powder left to defend him, for as I remember we had then but nine barrells left : that night wee quarter'd att Marsfeild, being Thursday, the same night the enemy drawes out of Bath up to Lansdowne againe ; the next morning being friday we marched to Chippenham, the same night the Enemy steps into our quarters att Marsfeild, and now the Country seeing him following vs begins to disert vs ; soe that wee could gett neither meale nor intelligence, two necessary things for an Army : wee lay att Chippenham two nights, but were on Sunday earely ffrighted from thence by the Enemys neare approache ; wee marched to Deuizes.

The Municipal Records of Bath.

BY AUSTIN J. KING, F.S.A.

THESE yellow strips of mouldy parchment represent the onward march of municipal freedom. Could we trace the history of each of these charters, could we appreciate the evils which it was meant to cure, and the struggles and manœuvring necessary to obtain it, and could we compare the results with the anticipations, there would be a story attached to each ; a romance attached to many.

But, unfortunately, we do not know the history of our documents in this sense. All we can do is to try to piece them in with such knowledge, often fragmentary enough, which we may have of the doings of the time of which they form a part.

And even for this you have not the time. Your days and hours are heavily mortgaged, and I can ask you only for minutes.

The documents before you are of four classes.

In the first place you have charters granted to Bath by Richard I, Henry III, the three Edwards, Richard II, the fourth, fifth and sixth Henries, Edward IV, Henry VII and VIII, Edward VI, and Elizabeth.

Then we have letters and writs and commissions sent to Bath by these sovereigns, generally claiming something.

In the third place there are a series of deeds, from the year 1218 downwards, deposited with the municipality for safe keeping.

And fourthly, the Account Rolls of the City Chamberlain throw a flood of light upon the bye paths of municipal life from the year 1567.

Bear with me if I say a few words upon the charter of Richard I. Richard Cœur de Lion had set his heart upon gaining *los and dos* in the great Crusade, and during the first four months of his reign he used England as a hunting ground for money. Crown lands, honours, offices, even justice itself, were sold. Berwick and Roxburgh were traded away to Scotland, and English towns began to recover, by barter, rights which had been taken by the strong hand of the Norman kings.

Everything was done in a breathless hurry.

Winchester succeeded in getting a charter, granting to the citizens—

1. The right of not being set to plead outside their city, and of avoiding single combat as a mode of settling differences.

2. Freedom from tolls and other exactions levied on citizens travelling.

3. The right of holding land.

4. The enjoyment of all liberties and free customs which they possessed in the time of any of the king's predecessors.

5. Free passage of merchants to and from the city.

The witnesses to this important charter included Reginald Fitz-Jocelyn, Bishop of Bath; William Marshal, afterwards Earl of Estrigol and hereditary Marshal, and his brother John.

Bishop Reginald was a great patron of his cathedral city. He rebuilt at least two of the city churches, and founded the hospital of St. John the Baptist, which still survives.

We may well imagine the good bishop asking the Marshals (William and John) whether some privileges might not be secured for Bath; and how they and the Bishop of Durham (one of the Justiciaries), and Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, who were appointed Commissioners for governing the kingdom during the Sovereign's absence, put their heads together. Time was

short. The king was at Dover ; his ships were victualled, and his troops only waited the signal to embark.

There was not a moment to lose ; no time for discussing details or considering phrases ; no time even for a good long deed.

The king merely said, "Oh, yes ; give them all I gave to Winchester ;" and thus the charter was made to run—

"We have ordained that the Citizens of Bath who are of its Merchant Guild shall have in all things the same acquittance and freedom for all their merchant goods wherever they shall go by land or sea, for tolls, payments for bridges, and in markets, and all other customs, burdens and things, as fully and freely as have our Citizens of Winchester and their Merchant Guild, and we forbid anyone to disturb or molest them or their property in this wise under forfeit of £10."

The reference to the Merchant Guild in Bath has excited some learned controversy. We hear no more after this date of the Merchant Guild ; and, although there was very probably a Guild of Merchants here, as in so many towns which flourished under the Saxon domination, there is no evidence that it was at any time the governing body.

It is not improbable that, as lawyers say, the draftsman was simply copying from a form, and that the Merchant Guild was a creation of his brain or an emanation from his inner consciousness. There was a Merchant Guild at Winchester : write down one for Bath.

Four days later Richard set sail, and this strip of parchment was brought back in triumph to Bath as the palladium of the liberty of the city.

There is rather a curious thing about this charter of Richard. The seal on it is rather difficult to decipher, but it is clear that the device was a single lion.

Richard came back from his Austrian captivity not only without money, but burdened with heavy debts.

Roger de Hornden quaintly tells what then transpired :—

“Then coming into Normandy he took it all that certain things had been done in his absence, and charging that the Chancellor was to blame, took away from him the seal and had a new seal made and spread it abroad through his dominions that nothing should be deemed valid which was under the old seal, and that this same old seal was lost when that naughty knave, Roger the Vice-Chancellor, fell into the sea off the Island of Cyprus. And the King ordered that all who held Charters should send them in to be sealed with the new seal.”

This simple attempt to exact fresh payments for charters was not successful as regards Bath, and the charter was not sent in to be re-sealed.

The new seal bears three lions (more properly leopards) *passant gardant*. This piece of attempted sharp practice on the part of the Crown was matched, however, by what looks like a bit of fraud by the citizens.

There was a doubt in early days as to the extent to which a king could, by charter, interfere with the prerogative of his successors, and it was customary for the old charters to be confirmed in each succeeding reign. The charter of confirmation was called an “*Inspeximus*.” It set out the original grant, verbatim, and then confirmed it.

Naturally, therefore, an *Inspeximus* charter would be accepted as tolerably sufficient evidence of the original charter recited. Now a charter of Edward II sets out and confirms what would appear to be a very important grant of Henry III, granting to the citizens of Bath (1) the right of electing coroners, (2) the surrender by the Crown of the right to seize the personal estate of deceased citizens, and (3) the right of citizens to execute writs directed to the city, to the exclusion of king’s officers.

We naturally search our muniment room for the original of this most important charter. We find one bearing all the out-

side marks of semblance. It bears the same date, was signed at the same place (Gloucester), and attested by the same witnesses.

But when the document is read it is found to be very unimportant, and relating merely to the arrest of citizens for debts for which they might be bondsmen.

The inference, I am afraid, is pretty plain that the citizens got an unimportant charter, and by fraud and covin obtained a pretended confirmation of a charter which had never existed. This idea is confirmed by the circumstance that, although a charter was granted by Edward I, that astute monarch was never asked to confirm the impeached charter of Henry III. But his son, Edward II, was persuaded in 1313 to confirm the charter of Henry.

I wish that the time at my disposal justified my saying more than a few words as to the city plate.

The charter of Elizabeth, which you see upon the table, conferred upon the Mayor a privilege not previously enjoyed, namely, "That the Sargeants at Mace shall everywhere within the said City of Bath and the suburbs, liberties and precincts of the same, bear and carry before the Mayor of the said City for the time being and his successors, maces of gold or silver engraven and garnished with the sign of the arms of this our realm of England."

The right to the Lord Mayor of London to have maces carried before him was granted in 28 Edward III.

Maces of some sort were no doubt acquired by the Bath citizens soon after the charter. But they were not apparently satisfactory, for within thirty years we read of £11 16s. paid by the City Chamberlain to the goldsmith towards the new maces.

During the Commonwealth the Royal arms were removed from the maces, and in 1666, soon after the Restoration, a sum of £16 12s. was paid for putting them on again.

These maces which you see on the table were not, however,

those of 1666, but were made in the year 1708, and are a reproduction on a larger scale of the earlier ones.

In that year the Town Council unanimously resolved to exchange the then maces for a better pair, and to pay £60 in cash. They are of silver gilt, and were made by Benjamin Pyne, a well-known goldsmith.

The city loving cup was presented in the time of Beau Nash (April 28th, 1739), by the Prince of Wales. It has the arms of the prince on one side, and of the city on the other.

The remaining piece of civic plate which deserves notice is called the Palmer cup. Mr. John Palmer was closely connected with Bath, and was Comptroller of the Post Office. He did much to improve the postal service, and the cup was presented to him by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

His grand-daughter, Miss Palmer, presented it to the city.

Notes on the Chartularies of Bath Priory.

Volume of Somerset Record Society.

BY THE REV. C. M. CHURCH, M.A., F.S.A.

(Sub-Dean and Canon Residentiary).

THE chief event of the year to our Society, since the last meeting, has been the publication by the Somerset Record Society of the two Chartularies of the Priory of Bath, "the monastery of St. Peter set at Bathonia, where, from the hot springs pleasant baths are drawn," "*monasterium Sti Petri quod situm est in Bathonia, ubi termæ amenæ calidis e fontibus dirivantur.*"

It is a very valuable contribution to the history of this diocese and county, edited by an accurate and accomplished scholar, thoroughly well informed on all details of county history—the Rev. W. Hunt—well known as the secretary of the Society in its palmy days, when F. H. Dickinson, E. A. Freeman, J. R. Green, Bishop Clifford (to mention only some of those who have passed away), were regular contributors to our *Proceedings*. His notes attest the minute care and skill with which he has edited and illustrated the text of the chartularies, so as to throw light and life into their dry details. The result is a record of the contemporary annals of a famous Benedictine house, one of the greatest landed corporations in the county in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, drawn from two original manuscripts.

One of these manuscripts belongs to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.¹ It consists of seventy-six charters, thirty in Anglo-Saxon already published from other texts in Kemble, "Codex Diplomaticus," and in Birch, "Cartularium Saxonicum": the rest in Latin, and for the most part as yet unedited.

The other chartulary is in the possession of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. It consists of nine hundred and forty-three charters, embracing a period from 1100 to 1357-8, but with an unfortunate blank in the records of the years between 1284 and 1329.

It is interesting to trace through the charters, by the help of copious notes, well-known names of places and families in the county in their earliest existence, and in connection with the convent as a landed corporation; while, at the same time, side lights are thrown upon the contemporary history of the diocese.

So, for instance, we trace the dates and mode of acquisition by the monastery of possessions, in the neighbourhood of Bath, at Bathford, Bathampton, Lyncombe, South Stoke, Weston, Charlecombe, and of more distant possessions at Dunster, Dogmersfield in Hants, Tiddenham, Cold Ashton, and Olverston in Gloucester, Keyhaven and its saltmarshes, "salinas," near Lymington on the Solent; Bampton in Devon, Irish estates at Cork and Waterford.

The names of *families*, prominent at the time, come before us as benefactors or tenants of the house; *e.g.*, the *Mohuns*, who attached to Bath the priory of St. George at Dunster; the *Hosats*, or *Husees*, who held the manor of Charlecombe by the yearly rent of fifty salmon, commuted, in 1244, to forty salmon and two pounds of pepper. The *Kannings*² appear, from time to time, at the end of the twelfth century, and one of the family held the office of precentor in 1337. Roger de Sancto Laudo, from St. Lo, in Normandy, was founder of the

(1). Transcribed at Mr. Hunt's personal cost.

(2). Kannings ii, § 83, 4, 6, 7; § 767.

family at Newton St. Lo. Walter de Anno, prior 1264, was one of a local family, whose name is preserved in Compton Dan(d)o.

There are other names common to both Bath and Wells: the Buttons, or Bittons, from Bitton, in the Avon valley, who threw in their lot rather with the secular church of Wells; Lechlade;¹ Gurney, from Gournai, in Normandy; Rodney, Norreis.² These names, taken almost at random, occur in different interesting relations to the great house at Bath.

The entries in the chartulary do not reach beyond the year 1359, and they do not touch in detail on any historical event earlier than the union of the abbacy to the see, under bishop John of Tours, by civil and ecclesiastic authority. Under Lanfranc's influence and the centralising Norman system, the seats of English bishops were transferred from old local and tribal centres to more populous towns. John of Tours, in 1088, coming from that famous and stately city on the banks of the Loire, with the shrine of St. Martin and the abbey of Marmoutier on either bank, thought scorn of "the ignorant canons" whom he found at the little Saxon church of St. Andrew in Wells. He preferred, as we must admit, with good reason, your city, with its hot mineral springs, in so fair a site between two main roads and a navigable river, girt about by its coronal of hills, and with natural advantages which had made it the seat of Roman and Saxon civilisation; where, little more than a century before, 973, Edgar, conqueror of Danish and Celtic districts of England, had been crowned by two archbishops, Dunstan and Oswald, and the abbey church of St. Peter was made the scene of the completion of the unity of England.

Wells was deserted by the bishop, and its church sank to

(1). R. de Lechlade, ii, 16, 17, 29, 35, 45, 52-3-4, 5, cf. Wells Registers. Ralph de Lechlade was canon in 1206, and then dean of Wells in 1217-1223.

(2). Norreis, the name of a master mason at Wells in bishop Jocelin's time, ii, § 88.

the level of a collegiate church, belonging to the bishop. The bishop's seat was set up in the church of Bath, now styled "the mother church of the episcopate of Somerset" in charters of William and Henry, confirmed later by Hadrian IV, the English pope Nicolas Brakespeare, in 1156. The abbey was granted to the see by charter of William, and the city of Bath passed into the hands of the bishop by purchase. The bishop became the abbot, and the resident head of the convent was a prior, who was subordinate to the bishop as his lord; and until 1261 the appointment of the prior rested with the bishop.

Bishop John's reign was "the Augustan age" of ecclesiastical Bath. Fresh from great works which had been going on at Tours, the bishop found here a noble site, and a great object of ambition before him, to rebuild his church of Bath in the Norman style, and to emulate the great works going on about this time at Durham and in the chief churches of England. For nearly twenty years he impoverished the monks, as he had impoverished the canons of Wells, and used their revenues to build the great Norman church, (of which the present abbey church of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries occupies no more than the site of the nave,) and the palace extending westward over the buried ruins of Roman baths, and the hot springs bubbling below the ruins.¹ A charter (i, § 53), A.D. 1106, at the close of his episcopate, recites how he had laboured and brought to pass that "the head of the whole episcopate of Somerset should be in the church of St. Peter at Bath." "To that blessed Apostle and to the monks serving him I have restored the lands which I had unjustly for a time held in my hand." And he goes on to make donations, by way of restitution, of other lands which he had bought, *viz.*, five hides in Weston,

(1). The site of some part of the palace, called "the Bishop's bower within the walls," and supposed to be on the site of the present "Pump Room," was let to the prior by Bishop Ralph, in 1338 (ii, § 732.)

Claverton, Dogmersfield, Easton and Wolley, and Arnewood by the sea.¹

For more than one hundred years the priory was in a state of great prosperity. But, notwithstanding the attractions of Bath, the bishops through the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, Robert, Reginald, Savaric, Jocelin, turned back to the rustic village of Wells and built up the church, its fabric and constitution, until Wells became, by degrees, more and more the centre of business for the diocese, practically the chief seat of the bishop, the “*sedes præsulea*,” and mother church of the diocese. The bishops found themselves more free in a chapter of secular canons, and more in touch with the provincial land-owners; and under the prebendal constitution of bishop Robert there were reciprocal relations between the country districts and the cathedral church, through the tenure of prebendal estates by the canons. The dean and chapter, with increased emoluments, rose in importance as the council of the bishop, and stalls became objects of cupidity to kings’ courtiers and Roman ecclesiastics. At the time of Jocelin’s death, the dean was a Roman, son of one of the pope’s bodyguard; and among the canons were Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York, regent in the king’s absence, and John Mansel, the king’s first secretary.

The relation of the two seats of the bishopric had been more or less defined during the episcopates of Robert and Reginald; it was sanctioned and confirmed by papal authority, and acted out at the election of Bishop Jocelin in 1206.

The bishop had his two chapters, the prior and convent of Bath, and the dean and chapter of Wells, by whom the election was to be made, and all acts of legislation were to be confirmed.

The two chapters were to have an equal voice in the election of the bishop. The prior of Bath was to declare the election; the bishop was to be enthroned in each of the two churches,

(1). Arnewood, identified by Mr. Hunt on the Hampshire coast, between Hordle cliff and the salt marshes of Keyhaven.

but in Bath first; and he was to continue to bear the title of bishop of Bath.¹ The original documents of the election of bishop Jocelin, according to this concordat, exist in the chapter library at Wells. Among them is the instrument of election by the prior and convent, containing the names and signatures of prior Robert and forty-one names of brethren of the house with their offices, and attestations made by crosses in varying characters, and sometimes with shaky hands. The Wells letter of election is the same, *mutatis mutandis*, signed by the dean and fifty-five canons, and others.

Jocelin is called in the Bath form, "a clerk of our church of Bath and canon of Wells."

An interesting fact in Jocelin's life is brought out in the chartulary, that the prior of Bath gave him his title to orders. There is a charter from Robert the prior, attested by Hugh, archdeacon of Wells, giving Jocelin an annuity of 100 shillings until he should be provided with a benefice, and promising him the first church vacant in the gift of the priory, with certain reservations. This is followed soon after by the appointment of Jocelin to the church of Dogmersfield.²

In his long episcopate of thirty-six years, Jocelin devoted himself to Wells, though living all the time in harmony with the chapter of Bath. It must have been apparent to Bath that the church of Wells was becoming the more important diocesan centre, and that their place as "*sedes præsulea*" was practically slipping from them.

The fatal blow at this primacy of Bath was struck when Bishop Jocelin, at his death, left his body to be buried in the church of Wells, and the tradition of a hundred and thirty-four

(1). Wells MS., R. i, f. 56. Document is printed in Bath Chartulary ii, f. 64. Introduction, p. li.

(2). ii, f. 64, 65, 66. The advowson of Dogmersfield belonged to the convent; the manor, by gift of the king, to the bishop. Afterwards, when Jocelin was bishop, the convent made over the advowson also to the bishop. Dogmersfield was always one of the chief manors of the bishops, and the manor house their frequent residence.

years that the church of Bath was to be the only burial place of the bishops of the see was now invaded. Then the convent thought it time to make a bold attempt to recover their position by securing the election of a bishop who would be their sole appointment, and in consequence, as they might hope, devoted to their interests.

The story of the war between Bath and Wells has been told, as it is related in the registers of the church of Wells.¹ It is told again now in the chartularies of the priory of Bath, with a judicial summing up on the whole controversy in the "Introduction" by the editor.²

The only objection the Wells advocate might take to the summing up is, that there is no documentary evidence that "the Wells chapter showed a perfect readiness to carry out the royal wishes in accepting his nominee." The king had granted to the Wells chapter the *congé d'élire*, unaccompanied by any recommendation of the person to be chosen. The chapter, in response, absolutely but respectfully declined to exercise their license to elect while their appeal to Rome against the claim of Bath to be sole elector was pending. It was their policy to fight the battle on this point, and at Rome. As soon as Pope Innocent IV. was elected he gave the wise and equitable decision, by which the question in conflict was at once and satisfactorily settled, and for ever. The vacancy in the see was filled up by the appointment of the nominee of the Bath chapter as a fit and proper person; but the justice of the contention on the part of Wells was established by the decree that henceforth the chapters of Bath and Wells should have equal rights in the election of the bishop, and that "Bath and Wells" should be the title of the see. So

"hæc certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescunt."

(1). "Chapters in the Early History of the Church of Wells," by Rev. C. M. Church; chap. v.

(2). p. lviii.

The Bath chapter carried their candidate, who did credit to their choice; but they had won a Cadmeian victory, by which the seeds of disaster were sown in the debts incurred. Both parties suffered dearly by the expenses of deputations, proctors, agents, patrons, at the courts of king and pope. At Wells works were crippled by "intolerable debts" for some years; but the chapter of Wells had a large constituency in the diocese to whom to appeal, and the staff of the cathedral showed much generosity in bearing the burdens of bishops, as well as their own, by their own gifts and self-sacrifices.¹

The chartulary supplies notices of the debts and expenses now incurred by Bath, which continued to weigh down the convent in the later years of the thirteenth century and through the next half century.

The sums borrowed in and about the time of the contest, at first comparatively small, ten, twenty, or a hundred marks, have swelled to enormous sums in the next one hundred years. In 1334, £600 is owing to a citizen and vintner of London, John of Doxenforde; £260 to Nicolas de Devenysch, citizen of Winchester; and £240 to John de Oxonia, also vintner of London (paid in 1344); and £800 to Sir William de la Pole.² There are arrears due to the Sheriff of Somerset from the farm of Berton. £1350 is owing to the firm of Bartolomei of Lucca, no doubt on other bills than for Lucca oil. In 1343, receipt is given for £184, in full payment of all the debt which the prior owed to these Lucchesi "by virtue of an assignment of the Lord the King."³

In one of the last charters of the date of 1347, among the pleas in "Hilary term, 20 Edw. iii, the prior and Convent are attached to answer William de la Pole for debt of £800 which the said prior by his bond dated the morrow of St.

(1). *e.g.*, ii, § 177; cf. Wells R. i, f. 86-7.

(2). ii, § 850, 853, 848, 823, 852.

(3). ii, § 849.

Martin, 1341, bound himself to pay. Judgment and damages were given for William de la Pole."¹

One item in the expenses of the house is dwelt upon in considerable detail in the "Introduction,"² the system of granting corrodies, or grants of maintenance, to pensioners in or out of the house.

The king seems to have frequently exercised his power in nominating persons for these corrodies, just as he appointed to stalls at Wells, by influences which neither of the chapters were always strong enough to resist. In one case at Bath, Edward the third tried to enforce a right to appoint to a corrody in the priory, but he met with respectful opposition which proved successful. The king submitted his claim to the judgment of a jury of the county; they pronounced a verdict against the king, and he withdrew his claim. This act of royal justice is made more interesting to us because the subject of the king's nomination was a person of note in the history of the diocese, no less than the architect of the works in the cathedral church of Wells during dean Godley's time. According to the Wells Registers in 1329,³ William Joye, "master of the fabric," received from the dean and chapter a pension for life of thirty shillings and sixpence, in addition to a previous pension of forty shillings, with retention of his services as surveyor of all the building going on in the church. It is probable that he was employed also by the king in some of his works about the same time. In 1337, six years later, one William Joye, (we assume the same man,) was recommended by the king to succeed a king's pensioner, John of Windsor, who had died at Bath in corrody of the priory. The convent ventured to demur to the king's right to fill up the vacancy and keep a pensioner perpetually on the house, on any plea of fundatorial right.

(1). ii, § 938.

(2). p. xxiii.

(3). R. i, f. 179-181.

The story is told from the chartulary¹ how the king bade the Chancellor, archbishop Stratford "ascertain the truth by legal process by the sworn testimony of a Somerset jury ; how a commission was issued to three judges, two of them members of Somerset families, to hear the case. The "inquisition" was held at Bath by a jury of twelve men ; the convent produced the charter of Henry I., given in the year 1111, and the jury declared that the convent held their priory under that charter free of service to the king, and that no king had ever claimed any rights to appoint to a corrody. John of Windsor had been given his corrody only by favour of the convent, and by their free will.

So the king for this time withdrew his claim, yielded to the convent, and issued a writ to William Joye commanding him not to trouble the prior and convent for sustenance.²

It is to be hoped that the king or bishop Ralph found some other provision than an "Almshouse" at Bath priory for the master mason, who had (as we should like to think) built the lady chapel of the church of Wells under dean Godley, and some other parts of the eastern end of the church, under Bishop Ralph, before his death.

Happily, as Mr. Hunt bids us remember, the heavy bonds appearing in the chartulary by which the convent was indebted, must not be always taken as representing equivalent debts, for it was the custom to secure debts by bonds for much larger amounts. Still, even so the debts of the convent must have been enormous. The "Black Death" which fell upon the diocese in 1348-9, and which reduced the number of the brethren to fifteen and a prior, must have added greatly to the distress of the house.

Though these charters afford information chiefly with respect to the financial condition and general business of the

(1). Introduction, p. xxviii. ii, 725.

(2). ii, 729. Leicester, Oct. 1, 10 Edw. III.

priory, we must not imagine that these things took up all the time and attention of the monks.

It would be foolish and unfair to suppose that because the charters tell us little about devotional usages, or their charities or studies, the monks did nothing for the poor, or spent their time in nothing but worldly business. Prayer and alms-giving were not neglected.

We turn from these signs of financial distress to charters which tell of union for mutual prayer and intercession with other houses, not only Benedictine, but also Cluniac and Cistercian. Sixteen monasteries, Canterbury, Chertsey, Rochester, Glastonbury, Winchcombe, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Malmesbury, the Cistercian houses at Farleigh and Dene in Gloucester, Bruton, Hereford, the Wilton and Whewell nunneries, the Cluniac house of St. Pancras, Lewes, from whence came Bishop Robert I ; St. Stephen's of Caen, founded by the Conqueror; Bradenstoke, an Augustinian priory near Dauntsey in Wiltshire, had interchange of offices of intercession with Bath priory.

In other charters we have an inventory of the valuables and gifts granted to the house by benefactors, bishops and laymen, who are commemorated on anniversary days; and on each day (more than thirty in the year) the services of the church were brightened by special acts of commemoration, and more generous diet was given in the refectory, and bounties of alms or victuals were distributed to one hundred poor. This formula is the cheery close to each recital in the roll of benefactors; "*Cujus anniversaria dies in alba solempniter celebretur, et mensa fratrum copiosius procuretur, et centum pauperes reficiantur.*"

These, and such like original chronicles, scanty and disappointing as they often are, help us to a more fair and accurate knowledge of the truth as to these important twelfth and thirteenth centuries, as being neither ages of faith and devotion in which all was holy and beautiful and deserving of our respect

and admiration, nor were they times only of ignorance and sloth and corruption and superstition, deserving the pity and contempt of these so-called "enlightened days."

In these chartularies of Bath Priory we see some of the commonplace everyday sides of conventual life, when worldliness and self-seeking were setting in, which in the fifteenth century led to bishop Oliver King's Injunctions and his attempted but unavailing reformation, and ultimately to the downfall of this and kindred monastic institutions in the great storm of the sixteenth century.

In 1500, after his visitation, Bishop Oliver King reports that he found the fabric in ruins, "*funditus dirutam*," through long neglect, "*per incuriam multorum priorum*," and the revenues idly spent. It was useless to seek for outside help until the brethren spent less upon themselves, and he proceeded to cut down the allowances which the monks had made to their officers and themselves, and so to form a fabric fund.

No sympathy for the undeserving sufferers, no glorification of "martyrs," no hatred for the agents in the spoliation of the monasteries, can make us forget that these great institutions had been undermined by the hands of their own children, and they fell by their own faults to be the prey of the spoiler.

"*Mole ruunt sua.*"

On a Map of Mendip.

BY THE RT. REV. BISHOP HOBHOUSE.

[The map to which the following paper relates is now in the Wells Museum, through the kindness of Bishop Hobhouse. Three or four others, slightly differing from this and from each other, are at present known. One, painted on canvas, was kindly presented to this Society by Mr. William George, in 1875, and is now in the Museum at Taunton. This map was purchased by Mr. George at the sale of the effects of the late Mr. Joseph Edgar, Attorney, Weston-super-Mare, in February, 1854. The Rev. G. G. Beadon, Rector of Axbridge, saw the map soon after it came into Mr. George's possession, and stated that he had seen it, or a similar one, hanging on the wall of the Axbridge Town Hall. There were four Lordships of the original Forest, all subject to the same code; and the laws, as settled by Sir Richard Choke, in 1470. known as "Lord Chocke's Laws," are inscribed upon the map in question. A full copy of these was given in the *Proceedings* of this Society, vol. xv (1868-9), Part II, p. 1.

Inasmuch as each lord of the respective manors was "to Keepe two Mynerie Courts by the yeare," it is assumed that the laws, with or without a map, were hung upon the wall of each of the four courts, of which one was probably at Axbridge. These mining laws were printed in 1687, over two hundred years after Choke's time, with the following title :—"The Ancient | Laws | customs, and orders | of the Mines | in the King's Forrest of Mendipp | In the County of Somerset. | London. | Printed by William Cooper at the | Pellican in Little Britain. 1687."

The map, for which the Society is so deeply indebted to Mr. George, is of very considerable value, and could have been sold at a high price had not its owner presented it to the museum of his native county.

The following is an exact description of the map :—"An ancient map of *Mendip Forest*, with its adjacent *Villages* and *Laws*, on which are shown its various *Mineries*, surrounded by views of its many (about forty) Parish Churches, the Cathedral of Wells, and several old Houses. On each side are the ancient *Minery Laws*. Painted on canvas, five feet by two feet four inches, inclusive of its narrow black frame."

The third map known to exist, belonging to Mr. Horner, is described *post*, on page 71. There is a fourth map in the Waldegrave Estate Office at Radstock (*see* vol. xxxvii, Part II, p. 87, *Proceedings* of this Society); and a fifth in the possession of Mr. T. H. Baker, Mere Down, Wilts. From the number of these Maps still remaining, it is presumed that not only the courts of the four Lords Royal, but also those of every manor claiming mining rights and adjoining the Forest possessed one of its own.—ED.]

OF its history nothing is known but what can be gathered from its face, and from a few papers accompanying it. It is endorsed in what looks like seventeenth-century hand: "Mendip Mappe. Ashweek Court Rolls—something concerning the bound. . . ." Again, "Received from Earl Fortescue with Title deeds of the Manor of Ashweek, which I purchased. J. C. Hippisley."

It was, therefore, the property of the lords of the manor of Ashwick, but must have lost its manorial value upon the Enclosure of Mendip by Act of Parliament, 1795, which now regulates whatever common rights have survived.

Sir John Coxe Hippisley, of Stoneaston, bought the manor *circa* 1790. His representatives sold it in the first thirty-five years of this century.

ANALYSIS OF MAP.

A large oval space, one foot eight-and-a-half inches by one foot five-and-a-half inches, surrounded by strong lines, represents the area claimed as common, reputed to measure twenty miles from east to west. Outside the lines the parishes claiming commonage are represented by churches, the claimant hamlets by cottages. Within the oval lines the claimant parishes and hamlets that lie within the common are represented in like manner.

At the east and west ends of the oval are entries in Elizabethan writing, which reveal the purpose for which the map was used, perhaps made.

The entries were deciphered and copied when the map was exhibited to the London Society of Antiquaries, by Sir J. C.

Hippisley, in 1809. The copies marked *A* and *B* have been kept with the map.

From them we learn that the owner of Charterhouse, the son of Mr. Robert May, had been making encroachments on the common, horning (or hounding) and pounding the commoners' cattle, no doubt by driving them off to the pound of his Liberty with dogs and horns. The inference is that he claimed for the Charterhouse Liberty full manorial rights, with freedom from liability to commonage. Against this the commoners assert as fact that none of his predecessors had made such a claim, neither the prior of Witham, before the Dissolution, nor the grantees (first, Sir Fitz-James, second, Sir Ralph Hopton), nor Mr. Robert May, who bought of the Hoptons.

They assert that the whole area (twenty miles, east to west) is the Queen's Forest (whatever that may mean), liable in its length and breadth to the run of their beasts.

They appeal to Chief Justice Chock's judgment, in Edward the fourth's reign, in support of their claims. They define the right of every tenant or commoner to be nothing less than "turning forth at his lett to the common of Mendip in the summer as he is able to keep upon his tenement (*i.e.*, his holding) in the winter."

This right (they assert) is unstinted in range within the forest "to goe upon whose ground or liberty they shall happen to come, without horning or pounding."

Any trespass on these rights involves (they say) forfeiture of one hundred marks to the king.

Against most of the churches there are two names written, probably the deputies who were sent to the meeting; and against many of the names a number, varying from thirty-eight to eighty. The number may, perhaps, mean the head of cattle for which pasturage was claimed by the locality, but there is nothing to show its purpose.

REMARKS.

The commoners do not claim to be convened by authority, or to have any power to enforce orders or levy penalties. They depose to facts and assert franchises, written and unwritten, and hope for competent avengers of wrongs, "Trusting that it is in such good menn's handes that it may be brought to some godly order and redresse for our reliefe."

They do not refer to any known metes and bounds ascertained by record, or by recent perambulation. If they had, they would have ruined their claim all along its boundary line. "This is not unknowne to all men," is the vague ground of their claim for the extent of the Queen's forest, which they rudely delineate on their parchment with a perfect and regular oval, defying all unevenness of surface.

The term "Forest of Mendip" was used in very variable senses. As used in common speech, it meant the large unenclosed area on the heights of Mendip, roughly guessed by the commoners at twenty miles east and west.

In the records it was closely defined. First, for mining purposes, it was parcelled out to four Lords Royal: (1) the Bishop of the Diocese, (2) the Abbot of Glaston, (3) the Lord of the Manor of Chewton, (4) the Lord of the Manor of East Harptree, *alias* Richmond. Each of these lords had his own bounds, well known and watched for the purposes of minery jurisdiction by the Lord's Lead-Reeve and his court.

A reference to these court books, then in open use, would have settled the bounds of the king's forest accurately. So would a reference to the official perambulations of the hunting forest. That of 1298 was minutely recorded, and the record placed for reference in the charge of the Chapter of Wells. That record shows that for hunting purposes some large portions embraced in the map as royal forest were exempted from the forest jurisdiction, which, after the authorised reductions, covered little more than the parishes of Cheddar and Axbridge.

The term "forest" was evidently used very vaguely; sometimes for the hunting area, sometimes for the mineral area, sometimes for the whole unenclosed waste on the top of Mendip.

The area covered by the ancient rules, ratified by the Lords Royal and the King's Chief Justice in Edward the fourth's reign, was presumably coextensive with the well-defined jurisdictions of the four Lords Royal.

NOTE ON LORD CHOCKE'S LAWS

For the Mining Jurisdiction of Mendip, as printed from a private copy in Phelps's "Somerset," in vol. ii, p. 5.

[*Other copies have been printed by Billingsley, in his View of Agriculture in Somerset, 1797, and by this Society in Proceedings 1868-9, Part II, p. 2. There are unprinted copies in the hands of Mr. Edwards, of Wrington, and Mr. Serel, of Wells, and in the Bishop's Registry.*]

Owing to misunderstanding between Lord Bonville's tenants in the manor of Chewton, and the prior of Greenore,¹ the prior invoked the supreme authority of the Crown, *temp.* Edward IV, *circa* 1470.²

The Lord Chief Justice Chock, a Somerset man, convened

(1). Greenore was a cell of the priory of Hinton Charterhouse. The estate embraced Whitnell, and was capable, besides its mineral value, of maintaining a large flock of sheep. These were managed by some of the brethren, the senior of whom was called prior. The Carthusian Order was endowed with singular exemptions from civil as well as ecclesiastical interference. Probably some claims of immunity had involved them with the men of Chewton.

(2). The Crown jurisdiction not being clear, the parties probably agreed to a reference before their Somerset neighbour, Sir J. Chock. This accounts for his taking consent of parties at outset. Had he come with a plenary crown commission there would have been no need to ask consents to his judgments.

the four Lords Royal and all the commoners at a place called the Forge in the Bishop's Liberty. Lords and commoners all agreed to abide by the judge's award, which is stated to be enrolled in the Exchequer.

Thereupon the four lords "agreed to grant that the commoners should turn out their cattle at their outletts as much in the summer as in the winter, without hounding or pounding upon whose grounds soever they (the cattle) went to take course and recourse," *i.e.*, free run over the whole common area. A bond to this effect was sealed by the lords, under pain of one thousand marks forfeiture to the king, or, if broken by the commoners, forfeiture of body and goods. This was the only regulation touching pasture. If the prior's complaint was against the commoners' *pasture* claims, he lost his suit.

The other laws, ten in number, relate to mining, except the tenth, which relates to the treatment of the dead. It lays upon the members of the community the duty of recovering the dead from any depth where death has found them, and of carrying the corpse to Christian burial, but it frees them from the common-law duty of waiting for the coroner. In so doing, it contravened the law of the realm.

The code is stated to be a ratification and enactment of the unwritten customs which had long ruled the community: they now obtained the force, not only of common consent, but of royal recognition. They are very ancient, for, like those which govern the mining folk of the Peak of Derbyshire, they give the right to the miner to enter and try any man's land for ore, a right evidently dating before the land had acquired any agricultural value accruing from enclosure.

The last resort, too, for outlawing the unruly member by burning, is a rough exercise of communal authority, savouring of early times, when the central authority was weak and Judge Lynch was both needed and tolerated.

The chief justice was called lord only as a judge.

The "10,000 commoners" is, no doubt, an ample estimate of an assemblage, larger than ever before seen on the hill.

"Commoners" seems to mean both the community of miners and also the dwellers in parishes and hamlets claiming commonage rights for cattle.

THE CHOCKS* were of Long Ashton. Richard Chock, of Stanton Drew, who became Chief Justice of England, bought Long Ashton in 1454. He died 1486. A chantry of six priests was founded by his widow and son in Long Ashton church. He had a son, John, whose son, Sir John, in 1506, sold Long Ashton to the Daubenys, who sold it to Sir Greville Smyth's ancestors about 1540.

* [We find the name spelt in several ways—*Chock, Chocke, Choke*, and Rev. F. Brown, who says Sir Richard Choke (L.C.J.) died in 1483, spells his name *Chokke*. See *Genealogical Collections*, M.S., vol. iv. Ed].

MAP OF "MYNEDEEP FOREST."

In possession of J. F. S. Horner, Esq., of Mells.

It is painted on panel, the frame of which measures six feet by four feet nine-and-a-half inches outside. Its date and origin are unknown. It did not come into the Horner family till about fifty years ago.

It is conceived on a plan similar to that of the Ashwick map of Elizabeth's reign, now in the Wells Museum, *viz.*, that of an oval area, with churches planted round the border outside, and nine churches, with four mineries, within, but it was designed for mining purposes, and not for commonage claims like its congener.

It differs from the Ashwick map as follows :—

- (1) The oval plan is broken by two horns running out westwards.

- (2) It exhibits thirty-six churches, including the cathedral, and sixteen places, not parishes.
- (3) It exhibits two pictures of mining works, one above ground, the other below.
- (4) It exhibits the record of Lord Chock's arbitration, and of the customs ratified by him, thenceforth called his laws.
- (5) It exhibits four mineries instead of three.

This map was exhibited at the Society's meetings at Shepton Mallet and at Wells, 1888. (See *Proceedings*, vol. xv, part ii, p. 2 ; vol. xxxiv, p. 47.

Notes on North Perrot.

BY JOHN BATTEN.

THE Historian of the county of Somerset notices North Perrot¹ very briefly.² After giving an extract from Domesday Book and alluding to its possession by the De L'ortis, he observes that the manor, on the death of the last of that family, passed in the reign of Henry VI to West, Lord de la Warre, and then to the Crown; and having been granted first to Thomas Lord Wentworth and next (24 Elizabeth) to the Earl of Hertford, it was in 1790 the property of William Pitt, of Dorsetshire.

As Perrot is within the limits of the Hundred of Houndsborough, parts of which have been already treated of in my *Historic Memorials of South Somerset*, I propose in this paper to supplement Collinson's account with some additional particulars relating to its early owners.

Nothing is known of its pre-Norman history—if it had any—and I must apologize for introducing, even in a note, the mendacious trash, which, according to an old Baronetage, was collected in 1650 by a Welsh antiquary, one Owen Griffiths.³

(1). Throughout this paper called "Perrot" only, and not Perrott.

(2). *Collinson's* "Somerset ii," 335.

(3). His account, as he tells us, was vouched by "the British annals which will bear record of the truth and that it is no fiction." If we believe him, the family of Perrot took their origin from William, surnamed De Perrot from Castle Perrot which he built in Brittany. He was descended from Roderick

At the time the great Survey of William the Conqueror was made, Perrot was an extensive manor of ten hides held under Robert, earl of Moreton, by Bretel,¹ whose additional name we learn from the *Inquisitio Gheldi*² was St. Clare, and so he subscribes himself as a witness to the foundation charter of the Priory of Montacute, by William, Earl of Moreton, son of Earl Robert.³

He derived this surname from a ville in Normandy, near St. Lo, where the site of the castle is still discernible, and it is very probable that he was a son or brother of "Sire de Saint Cler," a gallant knight who distinguished himself in a charge on the English at the memorable battle of Hastings.⁴ In Domesday Book "Richard de Sen Cler" is enrolled as a mesne tenant of lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, and in the reign of Henry I, William de St. Clare occurs in connection with lands in Dorset and Wilts.⁵ He was also the tenant of the important manor of Stapleton, Martock and, 5 Henry II, a sum of £20 due from him for having seizin of that manor was remitted by the king's writ.⁶ This William, who was a grantee of lands in Scotland, is said to have been the founder of "The lordly line of high St. Clair," and of several noble families in that kingdom, where their name became corrupted into Sinclair.

Malwynock, King of Wales, and made an expedition, A.D. 957, into England, when he obtained some lands in Wessex, afterwards called Perrot, and to this day vulgarly named Parret in Somersetshire. His son Richard Perrot came over with William the Conqueror to England, and being knighted by him took possession of the lands which formerly belonged to Earl William (Perrot) in Somersetshire and began there a city whose remains are North and South Perrot, between which two the river Perrot rises and runs into the Severn.—*Kimber's* "Baronetage iii," p. 458.

- (1). *Collinson's* "Somerset ii," 335.
- (2). "Exon. Domesday," p. 489.
- (3). *Dugdale's Monasticon* ii, 909.
- (4). *Wace's Norman Conquest*, by Taylor, p. 239.
- (5). Pipe Roll, 31 Henry I.
- (6). Pipe Rolls, 5 Henry II, 7 Ric. I. Som. and Dors.

Bretel held several other manors under the earl, and amongst them Swell, Stoke Trister, Cucklington, Redlynch, and Ashbrittle (or Bretel, so called after him), in Somerset; and Wodeton (now Wooton Fitzpain), Littleton (near Blandford), Broadway (near Weymouth), Tyneham and Creech in Dorset. (Domesday Book).

In the time of Richard I, it appears from the records of the king's court, that litigation was pending between Ralph de St. Clare and Walter de Essele, or Esselegh, respecting Perrot, Swell, Ashbrittle, and Wooton. No particulars are stated, but it may safely be inferred that it turned upon the heirship to some common ancestor who owned the St. Clare estates, and it ended—as litigation happily often does—in a compromise. This was carried out by a fine made in 1219 (3 Henry III) between “Ralph de Saint Cler,” claimant, and “Walter de Essele,” tenant, and by it Ralph released to Walter all his right to seven hides of land in Perrete, five hides in Swell and four in Esse (Ashbrittle), and also two knight's fees in Wodeton, one in Litelton and one in Holewall (in Brodeway), but the manor of Esse (Ashbrittle) and the advowson of the church were confirmed by Walter to Ralph and his heirs. By an endorsement on the fine, record is made that Hawise, sister of Ralph and wife of John Lancelene, put her in claim to all the lands comprised in it.¹

Walter de Esselegh took his name from a place called Essele or Esselegh, now Ashley, near Malmsbury, Wilts, of which he was the owner, and he also held several other manors in that county and in Gloucestershire. Notwithstanding the fine he must, by some subsequent arrangement, have acquired from St. Clare the manor of Ashbrittle, as in *Testa de Nevill* (p. 162) Walter de Essele is said to hold it of the king, as well as the manors of Swelle, Stoke (Trister), and Cokelington, which two latter were probably held by Richard De l'Estre

(1). Somerset Fines, 3 Henry III, no. 12.

in the time of Henry II.¹ On the death of Walter de Esselegh, which occurred in or before 1246 (30 Henry III) he was succeeded by his sister Mabel. She was the widow of Richard Revel or Rivel, an important personage, who had inherited from his father the barony of Curry-Rivel—one of the ancient baronies taxed to the aid of 14 Henry II for marrying the king's daughter.² On his death in 1222 (6 Henry III) the barony descended (subject to the dower of his wife Mabel who survived him) to their only daughter Sabina, wife of Henry de Urtiaco or del'orti³ who died (26 Henry III), leaving his wife and a son Richard surviving him, but Richard died in his mother's lifetime. After the death of Mabel Revel, Sabina, as her daughter and heir, did homage for her lands held of the king in chief⁴; and dying two years afterwards, her grandson Henry del'orti (the second of that name), infant son of the above Richard, by a daughter of Nicholas de Moels, was found to be her heir,⁵ the guardianship of his person and property being granted to Eubulo de Montibus.⁶ On his marriage Richard, with his mother's consent, had endowed his bride *ad ostium ecclesiæ* with the manor of Putteneye (Pitney, near Langport), part of the Rivel estates; but this endowment, after his death, was disputed by Eubulo the guardian, and the widow was driven to legal proceedings before she recovered it.⁷

(1). Lib. Nig. Rev. E. H. Bates has written a paper on Stoke Trister in which he thinks the Del-Estre theory is fabulous.—[Ed.]

(2). Liber Niger. Esch., 30 Henry III, no. 19.

(3). Fine Roll, 6 Hen. III, no. 2.

(4). Ibid, 36 Hen. III, no. 11.

(5). Esch., 38 Henry III, no 43.

(6). Fine Roll, 38 Hen. III, no. 6.

(7). Richard is omitted in the Peerage pedigrees, but it is clear from the Inquisitions that Henry, 1st Baron De L'orti was a son of Richard, son of Sabina. He was a soldier of distinction in the reign of Edward I, and so much in the confidence of that monarch that he was summoned to Parliament as Lord de L'orti or de Urtiaco (27 Edw. I) and died in 1321 (*Dugdale's Baronage* i, 769, citing Rot. Fin. 15 Edw. II, m. 32). He was succeeded by his son Henry, 2nd Baron, and he by his son John, the last of the main line, who was never summoned; and on his death the issue male of the baronial line failed.

There were also three younger sons of Henry and Sabina, Walter, John and William, and also a daughter, Petronilla.

Henry de L'orti (II), on coming into legal possession of his estates, made a settlement, entailing Swell on himself and his brothers, Walter and John, and their issue successively, with remainder to his brother William, in fee;¹ but Perrot, it may be presumed, was granted to his brother John, by way of subinfeudation; who in Kirby's Quest (about 12 Edw. I), is stated to hold "the ville of Pret of Henry de Urtiaco," but not long after John transferred it and the advowson of the church to Walter, his brother.²

Walter died 34 Edward I, leaving his wife, Matilda, and a son and heir, another Henry (the third of that name), surviving him. Walter must have been a wealthy man. He held land in Barrington, and he and his wife had purchased, of Matthew de Frey, a messuage, thirty-two acres of arable and four of meadow, and also one virgate of land "in the ville of North Perrett;" and of Philip le Warre, three messuages, one hundred and seventy acres of arable, eleven acres of meadow, and eleven shillings rent, in "Est Hurneshull and West Hurneshull (Earnshill, near Ilminster). Walter held in fee the manors of Swell and Perrot of Henry de L'orti (Henry II), chief lord of Curry Rivel, by the sum of fourpence rent, twopence for each manor. It is, I think, to be inferred that his residence was at Swell, in which manor there was a capital messuage, with gardens and lands, worth twenty shillings a year; a dovehouse, worth five shillings a year; two hundred and sixty acres of arable, worth six pounds a year; and twelve acres of meadow, worth twelve shillings and sixpence a year; altogether, £7 17s. 6d., being equivalent to

(1). Somerset Fines, 47 Hen. III, no. 34.

(2). Somerset Fines, 23 Edw. I, no. 17. By this means Perrot and Swell were diverted into a junior branch of the family: the main line retaining the overlordship as part of the Barony, which I think, was then called the Barony de L'orti, instead of Rivel.

about £150 now. The manor of Swell was held of the Abbey of Athelney, under the rent of three shillings a year.¹

Henry (III), who was twenty-five years of age at his father's death, therefore succeeded to Perrot and Swell. Nothing, however, has been found in relation to his connection with Perrot, and we can only surmise that before 1378 (2 Ric. II), he had been succeeded by a son, John de L'orti; for by a fine levied in that year between John de L'orti, Kt., and Alice, his wife, plts., and Richard Coker and Nicholas Bolour,² defts., the manors of Perrot and Swell and the advowson of the church of Perrot were settled, upon the said John and Alice and the heirs of John.³ The object of this fine was, no doubt, to give Alice a life interest, but she did not live to enjoy it, and, John de L'orti married a second wife, Matilda, who survived him, and took for a second husband William Newton, a member, I may observe, of a distinct family from the Newtons of East Harptree, said to have come into this county from Cheshire.

Matilda Newton died in 1420, and it was found by inquisition (wherein she is described as "Matilda, late wife of John de L'orti, Kt.") that she held at her death, jointly with William Newton, her husband, the manors of Swell and Perrot, and the advowson of the church of Perrot, both held of Henry, Earl of Somerset, as of his manor of Curry Rivel, and Alice, wife of Walter Buckham, was her sister and heir.⁴

Soon after the death of Matilda, in 1420, we find Perrot in the possession of Reginald West, Lord la Warre, and he must have purchased it before 1432, as in that year he presented to the church. In 1450, he conveyed the manor and advowson, with other estates in Somerset and Dorset, to trustees, to carry

(1). Esch., 34 Edw. I, no. 49.

(2). The de L'orti pedigree is here very confused. Bolour, it may be mentioned, was the ancient family name, which was afterwards modernized into Buller.

(3). Somerset Fines, 2 Ric. II, no.

(4). Esch., 7 Hen. V, no. 36.

out his will, and in the following year he died, leaving Richard his son and heir.¹

Before 1474 there had been another change in the ownership, for Perrot was then the property of John Byconyll, our acquaintance with whom is mainly derived from a paper (by Mr. A. S. Bicknell) in our *Proceedings* for 1894.² He evidently was intimately connected with the families of Daubeney, De La Warre, and Horsey, and, I suspect, with that of James, Earl of Wiltshire, but in what way we cannot now ascertain. We know, however, that he purchased Perrot in or about 1465, when Richard, Lord La Warre, the then owner, and his trustees, by deed enrolled, dated 3rd Nov. in that year, conveyed the manor and advowson of North Peret and all lands therein, which had belonged to "Walter Lortye," to Roger Keys, Precentor in Exeter Cathedral, and John Cheyne, Esq., and their heirs.³ John Byconyll was one of the witnesses to this deed, and Roger Keys was one of the executors of his uncle's will, and I consider that he and Cheyne were only trustees for Byconyll. He was knighted in 1485, and died in 1501. By his will he entailed Perrot on Giles, Lord Daubeney, in tail male, with remainder to Thomas, Lord la Warre, in fee. Lord Daubeney left, at his death, a son, Henry, created, by Henry VIII, Earl of Bridgwater, who purchased the reversion of Lord la Warre for two hundred marks, and thereby became the absolute owner. The conveyance (now in the Public Record Office, with many others mentioned at the end of this paper) is dated 11th June, 31 Henry VIII (1540).

The Earl, who was a great favourite of his Royal master and a most extravagant man, completed his ruin by his gorgeous display on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and died, penniless, in 1548. He seems to have retired to the adjoining parish of

(1). Deeds enrolled. De Banco Roll, 28 Hen. VI. Esch., 29 Hen. VI, no. 21.

(2). Somerset Archæological *Proceedings*, vol. xl, p. 179, and see vol. xxxix, p. 35.

(3). Close Rolls, 4 Edw. IV.

South Perrot, which had also been left to him by Sir John Byconyll, and he was buried in the church there. His purchase of the reversion was evidently only preparatory to a sweeping sale of all his property in the county, to Edward Seymour, then Earl of Hertford, and afterwards Duke of Somerset, to whom in 1541 he conveyed the manors of North Perrot, Chilington, South Harp, and Cauland (? Curland), and all his lands in those places and in Shepton Dameslyn, Pypelpen Thornes, and Pypelpen Down.¹ Passing to the Crown on the attainder of the Duke of Somerset in 1553, Perrot was granted, with other estates, to his son, Edward, second Earl of Hertford.² The Seymour family held it until the latter part of the seventeenth century, when it was purchased by the Constantines, of Merly, near Wimborne, one of whom, Henry Constantine, was presented to the rectory in 1682. In 1720, the manor, with the advowson, was sold, by his children, to George Pitt, of Strathfieldsay, whose grandson, William Moreton Pitt, of Kingston and Encombe, Dorset, sold it in 1790, to William Hoskins, Esq., grandfather of the present worthy owner.

Although in the Domesday Survey, Perrot is said to contain *ten* hides, *seven* only were conveyed by St. Clare to De Essele by the fine of 1219. The deficiency is accounted for by the fact that three hides had in the mean time been created a separate manor, called Pupelpenne, or Pipplepen—a name which it still retains. It will be observed that several of the ancient deeds in the Record Office list are dated “at Pupelpenne”—naturally at some house there—and it will be interesting to find out the spot where it stood. Pipplepen farm house stands on an eminence close to the road leading from Grey Abbey bridge to South Perrot, but there are no marks of antiquity about it. Lower down towards the north, in a meadow adjoining the Parret rivulet and the above road, will

(1). Somerset Fines, 32 Hen. VIII, no. 122.

(2). Longleat MSS., quoted in Wiltshire Archæological Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xv, p. 189.

be found the apparent site of a mediæval mansion. This, I conceive, to have been the residence of the "De Pipplepens," and not the manor house of Perrot—if ever there was one—which we should naturally expect to have stood near the church. The principal feature visible is a rectangular inclosure, about sixty yards square, surrounded by a moat, averaging more than ten feet in width originally, but now much less. On the eastern side is the entrance over an archway, but, except the masonry of this arch, not a fragment of worked stone is to be seen, and there is no sign of the foundations of any building in the interior, which is fairly level. Beyond the entrance there are traces of several small plots, which were fenced in by wall or hedge, and were probably outbuildings and other usual appendages to a country house of the period. The moat was evidently not intended as a military—but as a domestic—defence, which contributed also to make the place dry and salubrious. The water for it could not have been supplied from the stream, as its level is much lower, and no other available source is to be found. Probably the natural drainage of the land was sufficient, as there is a considerable quantity of water standing in it during the present dry summer. Altogether the whole area deserves a patient, systematic excavation.

To return to the descent of the manor of Pipplepen, as early as the reign of Richard I, there was litigation between Richard de Stratton and John Lancelene respecting land in "Perotte"¹ (which comprised Pipplepen), and it will be recollected that in the fine of 3 Henry III, John Lancelene and Hawise, his wife, sister of Ralph de St. Cler, gave notice of their rights, which, we assume, they must have established, for by a fine in 1256 (40 Henry III), Robert Lancelene and Alice, his wife, convey to William le Mareschal four acres of land in "Peret," forty perches in length and eight in breadth, with a right of way with carts through their lands adjoining the park

(1). Pipe Roll, 1 Ric. I, Dorset and Somerset.

of William towards the north to carry all things necessary to enclose the park.¹

William le Mareschal was the husband of Petronilla, the daughter of Henry and Sabina de L'orti, who, on her marriage, was endowed by her grandmother, Mabel Revel, with the manor of King's Charlton, Gloucestershire, part of the de Esselegh inheritance.² He was, it may fairly be presumed, the son and heir of John le Mareschal, lord of the adjoining manor of Haselbury, who died 27 Henry III. Although, later in that king's reign, he forfeited his estates by taking part with the rebellious barons, he was, at the date of the fine, in full possession of them, and, as we may suppose, desirous of improving his domain by making or enlarging a park. A large farm contiguous to Perrot is still called Haselbury Park, and very possibly the very park that was enlarged. In the same year (40 Henry III) Robert and Alice Lancelene settled *three hides* of land in Pupelpenne on Roger Lancelene in tail, remainder to Mabel, sister of Roger, in tail; remainder to Lucy, another sister, in fee.³

Roger and his sisters were, no doubt, children of Robert and Alice, but I cannot trace the succession any further, and conclude their property was diverted into another channel.

Pipplepen gave its name to a family seated here of considerable importance, of whom frequent mention is made in connection with property in Dorset as well as in Somerset. 56 Henry III, Henry, son of Thomas de Pupelpenne and Isabella, his wife, paid a fine of one mark for an assize touching land in Dorset.⁴ In the next reign Nicholas de Pupelpenne, who had inherited from his father lands in Pupelpenne and Perrot, was dead, leaving by Amicia Maydegad, his wife, a daughter, Christina, who claimed the lands as her father's

(1). Somerset Fines, 40 Hen. III, no. 130.

(2). Esch., 53 Henry III, no. 47.

(3). Somerset Fines, 40 Hen. III, no. 139.

(4). Fine Roll, 56 Hen. III, no. 2.

heiress, but on a trial, 16 Edward I, John, brother of Nicholas, recovered them as his heir, on the ground that he died without lawful issue. Christina, therefore, could not have been born in wedlock.¹

Contemporary with Nicholas and John was Geoffrey de Pupelpenne, owner of lands at Beerhacket, Dorset. By a charter, dated at "Beere," 18 Edward I, John, son and heir of Robert de Stykelane, released to Geoffrey de Pupelpenne and Thomas, his son, all his right to the lands in Bere and Knighton which he inherited from his father. Appended is a circular seal of green wax, with a shield bearing three dexter hands in fesse, uplifted and coupéd at the wrist, with a crescent in chief, and a fragment of the legend, "S. WELLEM."²

In 1327 (20 Edward III) Geoffrey conveyed these lands to William Everard and Joan, his wife. The arms on the seal to this charter are party per fesse, in chief a crown and in base, a lion passant crowned; legend, "S. GALFRIDI DE PUPELPENNE." These charges are peculiar, savouring more of an official or corporate body than of a private "armiger."³

In 1314 (8 Edward II) Henry de Pupelpenne was owner of land in Chilthorne Domer and a witness, with Sir John de Romesey, to a grant of lands in that parish by Sir John Domer, of Penne. Three years after, in 1318, Thomas de Pupelpenne (who was, I presume, Thomas, son of Geoffrey, already mentioned), by charter dated at Pupelpenne, to which Peter de Everci, Walter de "Romesay," and John de Dummer, Kts., were witnesses, settled all his lands there on John de Romesey and Margaret, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with re-

(1). Ass. Rolls Div., Cos., $\frac{n}{2}$ II. 16 Edw. I.

(2). Charter penes me. Three dexter hands were the arms of Malmayn.

(3). Deeds at Coker Court. This Geoffry resided at Beerhacket. In 1344, he obtained, at the instance of his son who was an Esquire to the Countess of Sarum, licence from the bishop of Salisbury to have an Oratory at his manor of Beere. *Wyvil's Register*.

mainder in default of such issue to the right heirs of John. Margaret, no doubt, was daughter of Thomas de Pupelpenne, and carried this property to the Romeseys.

The last of the name I have found is John Pupelpenne, who was one of the feoffees named in the foundation charter of the Ilchester almshouse lands, in 1426.

The family of De Romesey took their name from Romsey, Hants, and acquired, by marriage with several heiresses, large estates in several counties. On some future occasion, I may have an opportunity of enlarging on the history of this family; suffice it to say here that they held lands in this county in the reign of King John, as, in 1206, we find Walter de "Rumesa" owner of three hides of land in Mudford and Chilthorne Domer.¹ Their connection with Pipplepen arose, we may presume, from the marriage, already mentioned, of John de Romesey with Margaret de Pupelpenne, but they were already landowners in and near Perrot, as Walter de "Romesey," by charter dated at Pupelpenne in 1309 (2 Edward II), granted a lease of land in the field of "North Peret," and he was taxed in the subsidy (1 Edward III) for lands in Hardington. A farm in that parish is still called "Romsey," and Walter de Romesey dates a deed at Romesey, 12 Edward II.

Early in the reign of Henry IV the Romesey lands had come into possession of another Walter, and by fine (3 Henry IV), Pipplepen, together with other estates in Somerset, Wilts, and Hants, was settled on Walter de Romesey and Alice his wife for their lives; remainder, as to Pipplepen and other lands in Somerset, to their grandson, Walter; remainder to the heirs of the settlor.²

By the Inquisition, after the death of Walter (the settlor), taken 5 Henry IV, it was found that he held jointly with Alice his wife a messuage at Pupelpenne of John de L'orti by

(1). Somerset Fines, 7 John, no. 16.

(2). Fines, Div. Cos., 3 Henry IV, no. 49; new nos.

fealty, and suit at his court of "North Peret" twice a year and that Thomas, son of Thomas, son of the said Walter, was his heir, and aged thirteen years.¹ Alice, his widow, died only a year after, seized of the same premises.²

Thomas (the heir), then Thomas Romesey, Kt., died 8 Henry V³ seized of the manors of Ocle, "Pupelpenne," and "Romesey Close," which manor of Romesey Close was held of Humphrey Stafford, Kt., and Joan, his daughter, only six months old was his heir, but dying, childless, before 26 Henry VI, her property went to her cousins, Joan, wife of Roger Wyke, and Eleanor, wife of Henry Horsey. By the failure of the male line of Romesey, they inherited Pipplepen and also Sutton Bingham and other manors, and their sons sold Pipplepen and South Perrot to Sir John Byconyll,⁴ who by his will, entailed Pipplepen on Giles Lord Daubeney and his issue with reversion to William St. Maur in fee. He must have sold to the Earl of Bridgewater, as it was included with Perrot⁵ in the conveyance to the Earl of Hertford.

There are, in the Public Record Office, a number of ancient deeds relating to Perrot, some of which have been already noticed, and a full list of them, hastily made some years ago, will complete this paper. It is probable that they came into the possession of the Earl of Hertford (afterwards Duke of Somerset), on his purchase of Perrot, and passed to the Crown on his attainder.

(1). Esch., 5 Henry IV, no. 32.

(2). Esch., 6 Henry IV., no. 29.

(3). Esch., 8 Henry V, no. 89.

(4). This, I think, is clearly to be inferred from the Receipt for part of the purchase money. 8 Edw. IV (*see list*).

(5). The church of Perrot is described in our *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvii, p. 22.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. CART. ANTIQ. BOX 16.

N.B. The reference is now altered.

Indentures of Fine Betw John Sparwe, Plt. and Roger Loundres and Matilda his wife Defts. of 2 mess. 50 acres of Land and 8 of meadow in North Peret whereby the sd. Roger and Matilda released all their Estate therein to premises to John and his heirs. Consõn 10 marks in silver. Morrow of Purif. B.V.M., 4 Hen. IV.

Charter (sans date) whereby Matthew de North Peret grants to John his son one half of his grange, viz. the South part which is situate in the south part of his Hall and one piece of his curtilage contg three Daynes lying between his curtilage and the curtilage of John his son and three acres of arable in the manor of North Peret whereof one lyes on La Lynche between his Land and the land of le Say and one acre on Bonksheye (?) between his land and the land of the sd le Say and one acre lies at Cleygarston between his land and the land of Walter le Mercer. To hold to his sd. son John his heirs and assigns. Witnesses : W^m. de St. Clare, Robt. Bernevyle, W^m. de Estefeld, Thos. de la Forde, Henry Blancheval and others. Seal oval, white wax—a Head, round it “S. KATRINE de ESTFELD.”

Charter whereby Thomas de Pupelpenne grants to John de Romesia and Margaret his wife all his Lands in Pupelpenne and North Perret with the appurts. (except five acres which Alice daur. of John Cok holds for her life). To hold to them and the heirs of their bodies with remainder to the sd. John his heirs and assigns. Warranty of Title. Consõn 100 marks in silver. Witnesses: Lord Peter de Eversi, Walter de Romesey, John de Dummere,

Kts., Henry de Orty, John de la Forde, Henry de Estfield, John de Middleton, and others. Dated at Pupelpenne, Tuesday in the vigil of St. Katherine, 11 Edw. II.

Lease for lives from Walter de "Romesye" to John Cok of North Peret and Walter Cok his son, of four acres of land in the field of North Peret near the King's Highway which leads from La Wynyete (de la Wynyete¹) towards North Peret subject to yearly rent of 4s. Witnesses: Thomas de Pupelpenne, John Blanchyvell, Wm. Fitz John, John Chippelaye, Adam Bickmore, etc. Dated at Pupelpenne, Wednesday next before Fst. of St. George the Martyr, 2 Edw. II.

Lease for lives from Thomas Attewelle to William Wyron of Estham, Ivo his son and Lucy his mother, of lands in North Peret. Dat. at North Peret Sunday next after Fst. of St. Gregory, 3 Edw. III.

Release by Nicholas Rycheman to "Lord Henry de Orty, Kt.," of all his right to the lands he held in North Peret by grants of sd. Henry to him and Cristine his late wife for their lives. Witnesses: Thos. de Puppelpenne, Wm. de Peret, Peter de Choweborough, Peter Blancheval, Henry le Mercer and others. Dated at North Perret, Sunday next after Feast of St. Augustine, 8 Edw. III.

Agreement by Robert Martyn of Yewelton and Margaret his wife for demising to John de Hymerford all their lands and Tent^s. in Pupelpenne for 12 years. Witnesses: T. Seintcleyr, Wm. Seyntcleyr, Wm. Hylle, Walter Pytteneye, John Parys and others. Dat. at Pupelpenne, on the Feast of St. Lawrence, 17 Edw. III.

(1.) i.e. "Wyniards Gap."

Lease for lives from Walter de Middleton to John Parys of Haselborow and Florence his wife of two acres and 1 rod of Land in North Peret pt. in the culture called "La Hurne." Dat. at Haselb. Wednesday in the Feast of St. Dunstan, 18 Ed. III.

Charter whereby Walter de Milton of North Peret grants to John Parys of Haselb. an acre of Land in North Peret—part in Middle Down and pt. in North Down. Dated at N.P. Sunday next after Feast of S. Michael, 19 Ed. III.

Charter whereby Walter de Midelton son and heir of Walter de Midelton of North Perret grant same premises to Reginald Attewell and Thomas Antony their heirs and assigns. Witnesses: John Atteforde, John Hymerford, Thos. Seyntcler, Robt. James, Nich. Dynyngton and others. Dated at North Peret, Wednesday in Feast of St. Mary the Virgin, 35 Ed. III.¹

Charter of Feofft. of sd. prem^s. from W. de M. to said R.A. and T.A. and their heirs. Dat. at N.P. Tuesday next after Feast of St. Geo., 44 Ed. III. Seal, a chevron between three flower baskets, and, perhaps, legend—"Sigillum Waltere de Midelton."

Charter whereby Reginald Attewelle parson of the Church of North Peret and Thomas Antony Vicar of the Church of Haselbere grant to Walter de Midelton and Matilda

(1). Midleton seal, a chevron between three standing cups and legend, "sigillum de Botiler (?). Seal for R. Attewelle, a chevron between three Pellets or ogresses—circumscribed "S. HENRICI de LA LAUNDE." The same seal is used by John Chilterne (4 Ric. II). Seal for Thomas Antony, circular—with two figures in a tabernacle, one kneeling in adoration, circumscribed "S. officiale Prebend de Haselbero."

his wife all the Lands Tent^{ts}. and Heredit^s. togr^r. with Hayboute and Houseboute which they lately had by the feoff^{mt}. of the sd. Walter and as Walter and his ancestors held the same within the manor of North Peret. Witnesses : Rob^t. James, Thos. Seyntcler, Nich. Dynyngton, John Lough, W^m. Mercer and others. Dat. at N.P. Sunday in the Feast of St. Thos. 44 Ed. III.

Letter of atty. from Walter de Midelton to Reg^d. Attewelle and to deliver seizin of same premises to John Chilterne. Dat. 4 R. 2.

Charter whereby John Chilterne Clerk grants to Walter de Midelton and Matilda his wife the same premises for their lives. Dat. 4 Ric. II.

Indenture whereby W^m. Hankeford, Kt., John Stourton, Senior, John Passeware and William Wilkeden grant to John Brome and Johanna his wife all their Lands Tent^{ts}. &c. in North Peret togr^r. with Hayboute &c. to be taken in the Lord's woods of the manor there all which premes. were lately of John Sparwe in N.P. Dat. Monday next after Easter, 10 Hen. V.

Charter whereby Peter Jay of North Peret grants to W^m. Newton of Swylle in coy. of Som^t. Gent. W^m. Churchstille of Bratpole, coy. of Dors. Yeom. and W^m. Asshe of Bratpole Yeom. all his lands and Tent^{ts}. in N.P. Dat. 5th Feby. 31 Hen. VI.

Charter whereby sd. W^m. Churchstyle and W^m. Aissh grant sd. premises to Thos. Moleyns and Isabella his wife, their heirs and ass. Witnesses : Rob^t. Cappes Esq; John Bykenell Esq; Tristram Burnell Esq; John a Gaunte, Andrew Forsay and others Dat. 28 Oct. 2 Ed. IV.

Power of atty. from W^m. Aysshe and Lucy his wife to Nich^s. Aysshe to receive possⁿ. from Thos. Moleyns of all the Lands &c. in North Peret late of Peter Jay. Dat. 20 Dec. 4 Ed. IV.

Indentures of Fine Betw. Rich. Pygot sergt-at-law, John Chayne and W^m. Huddefield, Q. and W^m. Aysshe and Lucy his wife Def. of a Messuage 46a land 8 M. & 6 pas. in North Peret to enure to s^d. Rich. John and W. and the heirs of s^d. Rich. Easter T. 14 Ed. IV.

Indenture whereby Roger Wyke and Johanna his wife grant to Alice who was the wife of John Nycoll Thos. Brok and Cristine his wife all that their manor of Pupelpenne in the Coy. of Somerset togr. with one close called Romeseyes Close except and reserved the services and rents of John Sparwe and W^m. Peytevyne and also wards marriages escheats &c. for their lives under yearly rent of £4 8s. 0d. Dat. at Pypylpenne 17 May, 33 Hen. VI.

Acknowledmt by Thos. Horsey son and heir of W^m. Horsey that he had that day received of John Byconell £60 in part payment for certain Lands and Tent^s in Pypylpen and in the parishes of N.P. and Hardyngton in the Coy. of Somt from him and other purchasers. Witnesses : Thos. More, W^m. Mountagu, John Hymmerford, Esq^{rs} ; Thos. Gold, Thos. Symson and ors. Dat. 6 April, 8 Edw. IV. Midelton seal as before.

Indenture of Bargain and Sale inrolled (in English) Betwⁿ Sir Thomas West Kt. Lord La Warre one p^t and The Rt. Hon^{ble}. Henry Erle of Bridgewater or p^t. whereby after reciting that ye s^d. Erle stood seized to him and the heirs male of his body of the Manor of North Perrot in the Coy. of Somt. with all the lands, advowsons hereditaments

&c. thereto belonging by reason of the last will and Test. of Sir John Byconyll, Kt. and the late very owner of the same the remr. thof for lack of such issue to the s^d. L^d La Warre and his heirs, the s^d L^d La Warre in consōn of 200 marks p^d to him by the s^d Erle, bargained and sold unto the s^d Erle the s^d Manor mess^s lands, &c. To hold to the s^d Erle and his heirs for ever. 11th June, 31 Hen. VIII. Signed: "Thomas La Warre": Seal an eagle's head erased.

Inspeximus of Fine Bet^w Henry Erle of Bridgewater Plaintiff and Thomas West Kt. Lord La Warre Deft. of Manor of North Perrot and advow. of the Church to enure to s^d Henry Erle of Bridgewater his heirs, and assigns. Trin. Term 31 Hen. VIII.

Notes on Hinton Charterhouse.

BY E. D. FOXCROFT.

WE are on the site of a Carthusian Priory, the second in order of foundation in England; Witham, in this county, founded 1181, by Henry II, being the earliest. Hinton Priory owes its foundation to *Ela, only daughter of William de Evreux, Earl of Salisbury*, a descendant of Edward de Sarisburi, on whom the Conqueror bestowed the manors of Hinton and Norton. *She was wife of William Longespé, son of King Henry II and Fair Rosamond*, and after his death was minded to found a religious house, out of regard to her husband's wishes and memory. They were, both of them, inclined to works of piety and religion, and had, both of them, taken a part in the foundation of the present cathedral of Salisbury (when it was removed from Old Sarum to its present site), the husband laying the fourth, and the wife the fifth stone of the church. Longespé's tomb is in Salisbury Cathedral. The old tradition (the accuracy of which may perhaps be doubted) says that Ela founded two religious houses in one day: Lacock Abbey in the morning, Hinton Priory in the evening. "Primo mane apud Lacock, et Henton post nonam."

The probable date of the foundation of Hinton Priory is 1227. It seems that Longespé had previously founded a *Carthusian house at Hatherop, near Fairford, in Gloucester*; but the place having been for some reason found unsuitable, his wife,

Ela, translated the foundation to Hinton, where she founded, in her park, a Carthusian house, *in honour of God, the Blessed Mary, St. John the Baptist, and All Saints.*

She herself took the veil and became Abbess of Lacock, and after governing it for more than fifteen years, in the words of the Book of Lacock, “She yielded up her soul in peace and rested in the Lord, and was most *honourably buried in the Choir of the Monastery.*”

There would seem to have been at first about fourteen monks in this Priory, which number was afterwards somewhat increased; and in addition about thirteen lay brethren, called “*fratres conversi*,” who did the farm labour, and who were located in a separate set of buildings at a place called *Frary*, or, as it is now called, *Friary*, about a mile distant, on the banks of the river Frome. All remains of this settlement have disappeared, though the names “*Friary*” and “*Old Church*” survive, and the signs of the old mill belonging to the monks are traceable in the basement of a ruined cottage. Various privileges and immunities were granted to the priory by King Henry III, and a Bull of Privileges by Pope Innocent IV. Its lands were increased by successive benefactions, and extended to various neighbouring parishes (in addition to Hinton and Norton), such as *Wellow*, *Freshford*, *Lullington*, *Woodwick*, *Westwood*, and others. King Richard II gave them a hogshead of wine yearly from the Port of Bristol.

Like most of the monastic bodies, they exerted themselves to escape and afterwards to appropriate the parochial tithes, and they succeeded so well that they became rectors of Hinton and Norton, and finally procured a union of the two benefices, the effect of which was to degrade Hinton to the position of a chapelry, from which it only emerged in the year 1824. The impoverishment of the two livings, especially Hinton, is a standing monument of monastic appropriation. Shortly before the Dissolution (1529) a small priory of Black Canons, dedicated to St. Radegund, standing near the site of Longleat, was

transferred to Hinton, and was called "the Cell of the Priory of Longleat."

The priory was dissolved on the 31st March, 1539, the last prior being Edmund Hord, Prior Hord and fourteen monks signed the Surrender. Two others apparently did not sign. The nett value at the date of Surrender was £248. Walter Lord Hungerford, of Farleigh Castle (who had long had his eye on the house) was appointed chief steward and surveyor, and the buildings were sold to him by Tregonwell, the king's Commissioner, and within three months the demolition had commenced. The site was granted to Lord Hungerford for twenty-one years, but he did not long enjoy it, as he was beheaded on Tower Hill in the following summer.

It then became the property of John Bartlet, and passed to one Crouch, and then came into the possession successively of Matthew and Edmund Colthurst. The Colthursts were land jobbers of the period, who acquired Bath Abbey and Claverton Manor, which was sold by them to the Hungerfords. One of these Colthursts probably built the present manor house out of the materials of many of the monastic buildings, and possibly on or near the site of the prior's lodgings. Edmund Colthurst sold to Walter Hungerford, and so the priory came into Hungerford possession again in 1578; and about 1684 it was sold, at the break up of the Hungerford estates (consequent on the extravagance of Sir E. Hungerford) to Mr. H. Baynton, of Spy Park, Wilts. Early in the eighteenth century the Baynton estates were sold, the site of the priory being purchased by Walter Robinson, ancestor of the present proprietor of Hinton Abbey, in whose family it has since remained.

As to the remains, I can only speak to the best of my knowledge. I hope that some of the party who have a knowledge of Charterhouses will correct me. No excavation has been undertaken, so much must be left to conjecture.

The church has disappeared; so have the monks' dwellings and the prior's lodge and cloisters. What remains probably

represents the chapter house, the refectory, and the buttery or kitchen.

(a) The chapter house block is of three stories, and constitutes the principal feature. The length of this building is about thirty-three feet by eighteen feet. The lower story probably served as a chapter house. The second story may have been used as a library. The third story is a columbarium: the monks were evidently great pigeon-keepers. This architecture is Early English. On the north of this building is a small erection of more recent date, consisting of a vaulted corridor below and a small chamber above. The remains of the spring of an arch on the north side apparently indicate the position of the church, which has entirely disappeared.

(b) The building on the south-west of this block, I believe, represents the *Refectory*, measuring thirty feet by twenty-two feet. Overhead is a loft, running the whole length of the building, which, I imagine, may have been a *guests' dormitory*. None of the original windows are left.

(c) Beyond the refectory is a chamber, some twenty-two by twelve, with a large fireplace and a serving hatch. This was probably the *Kitchen or Buttery*. Corbels, which are still to be seen, suggest a covered passage, running from the chapter house to the refectory, and also a cloister or ambulatory on the south side of the refectory.

There were probably *two courts* on the south and north of the chapter house, containing the three-roomed dwelling places of the brethren.

The succession of ponds to the west of the buildings may represent the fish ponds of the priory.

The prior's lodgings may have occupied the site of the manor house. Though some considerable portion of the priory remains, much more has been demolished.

The church, the prior's lodgings, the houses of the brethren, and the cloisters are gone.

There is no trace of a cemetery.

The materials of the demolished buildings were undoubtedly used in the construction of the manor house (which may have been built from 1550 to 1560), and must have been employed in various other ways. One sometimes wonders how any portion of a building of this kind was left standing.

The Park or Demesne probably extended in the direction of Freshford; the name, "Park Corner," being still applied to a collection of houses on the road from Hinton to that village.

Allusion is made in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* to a monk of Hinton, one Nicholas Hopkins. This Hopkins had been Confessor to the ambitious Duke of Buckingham, whose fall is recorded in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*, and had prophesied the duke's elevation to the throne.

Surveyor: "He was brought to this
By a vain prophesy of Nicholas Henton."

King: "Who was this Henton?"

Surveyor: "Sir, a Chartreux friar,
His Confessor, who fed him every minute with words of
sovereignty."

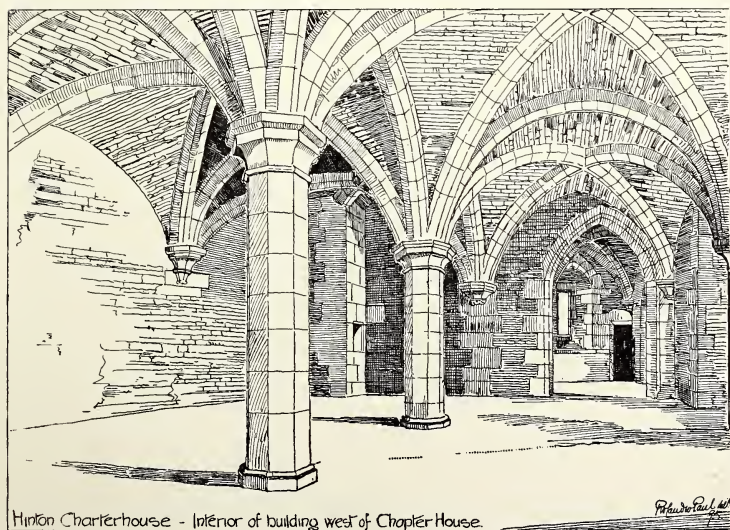
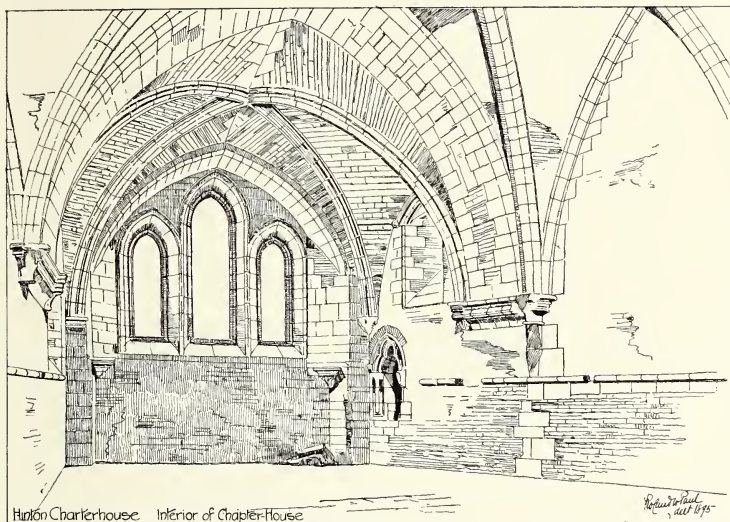
This Duke of Buckingham was a great benefactor (probably at the instigation of Hopkins) to the priory, and assisted the monks in renovating their buildings, and in conveying water to the priory.

ADDENDA

BY THE EDITOR.

A FULLER account of Hinton Charterhouse was given in a paper read by Mr. Foxcroft on April 28th, 1891, and published by the Bath N. H. and A. Field Club, vol. vii, p. 293 (1893).

On p. 305 occurs the note following: "I call the principal block the 'Chapterhouse.' It has usually been called the



Chapel, but as there is every reason to believe that the Church stood close by, it could hardly have been a Chapel."

So far as the present writer can ascertain, here is the only authority for calling the building, in which the members listened to Mr. Foxcroft's interesting paper, printed above, the Chapterhouse; and it is here submitted that it could not have been intended for the meetings of the Chapter, but that what it had been usually called was its proper use. In support of this contention it is desirable to consider the plan, situation, and internal construction, as well as the general arrangements of the building. We find it to be an oblong divided into three bays, of which the two western are much plainer than the eastern, and differently vaulted. It is lighted only at the east end, and at the west end is much too dim for the purposes of a Carthusian chapter, which, being a learned body, would almost more than others require plenty of light for taking notes or other writing. Moreover, chapterhouses are almost universally well-lighted buildings. The east end of this building was completely filled by the altar and its accessories; on the south side the piscina still remaining, and on the north the aumbrey; consequently there would have been no suitable place for the presiding Prior, unless he had sat with his back to the altar, which is impossible. The general shape of the building would preclude the Prior's chair being placed on either side with any approach to dignity. Moreover, there is an absence of any stone bench running round the walls, such as would have been found in any building of similar date intended for a Chapterhouse. The enrichment of the eastern portion and the large space occupied by the altar seem to prove that its intention was that for which tradition has preserved—the Chapel.

It may be urged that the Conversi had their church at the Frary, a mile distant, and no doubt they had, but there is good reason to believe that they had another chapel, possibly of later date, near the convent church, probably separated

from it by a common sacristy. The Frary church, as at Witham, was of the date of the original foundation, and would be for the outdoor servants, of whom there must have been a number very far exceeding that of the regular Fratres. There were also, as in all convents, a large number of indoor servants for whom a church a mile away would be inconvenient for daily prayers, and as we know that the Carthusian custom has always been to have a separate chapel for the Conversi, so we maintain the building in question was for that purpose. The Rev. H. Gee, an acknowledged authority, says that the placing of the Frary or Domus Inferior at a distance was confined to the Somerset Charterhouses, and that Mount Grace "shows the abandonment of the old design which we see at Hinton and at Witham." Now as the so-called Chapterhouse at Hinton is manifestly of much later date than the church of Witham, it is a very fair presumption that Hinton followed Mount Grace in abandoning the old design, and provided a new chapel for their Conversi near at hand, and allowed their older church at the Domus Inferior to decay, or perhaps, as only tradition remains, they destroyed it. In Italian Charterhouses the rule of the order has been followed down to modern times. There we find, especially at San Martino, in Naples, the chapel of the Conversi of comparatively recent date, closely adjoining the great church, and with a common sacristy.

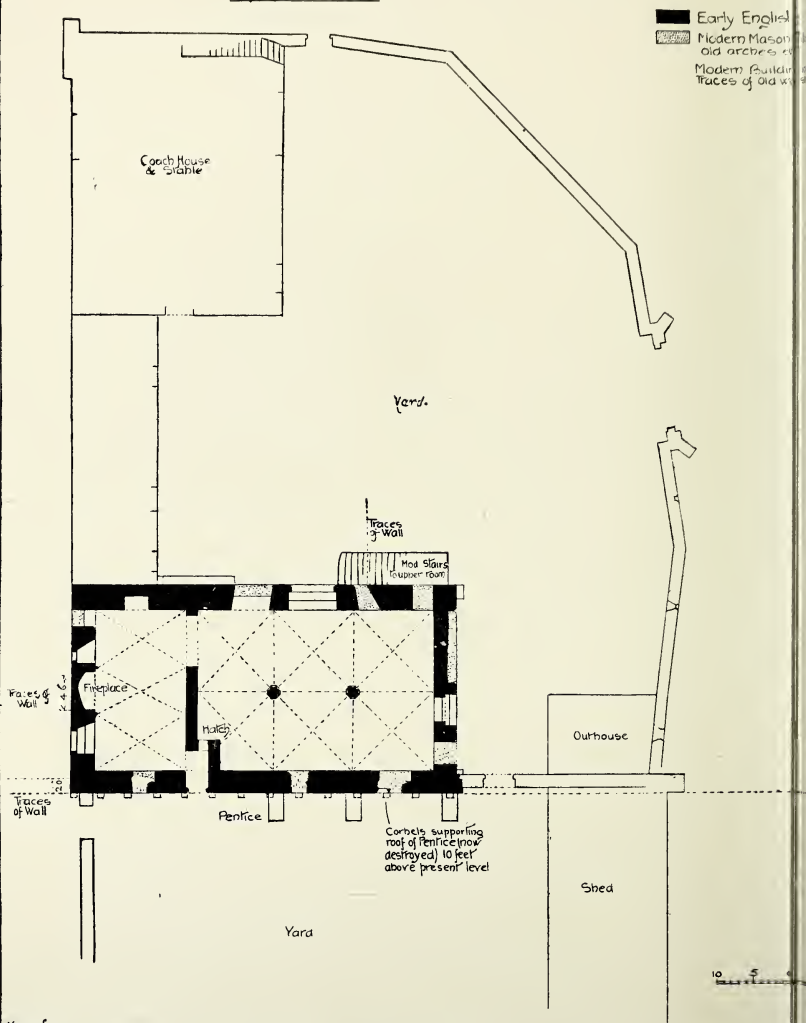
Considering, then, all the evidence producible, whether architectural, historical, or traditional, it is firmly maintained that the building at Hinton now called the Chapterhouse was never any other than the chapel of the Conversi.

The plan annexed, for which the Society is indebted to Mr. Roland Paul, will sufficiently illustrate the contention, although Mr. Paul himself supports the Chapterhouse view.

[The above notes were in type before the writer had seen the plan, he now ventures to add that his view is established thereby.]



THE PRIORY, CHARTERHOUSE HINTON, SOMERSET.
Ground - Plan.



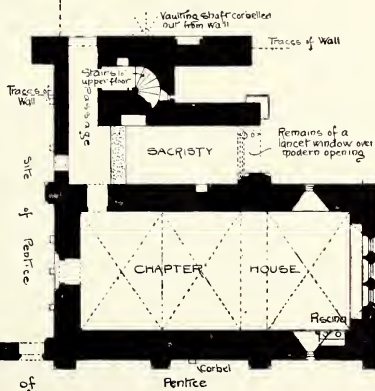
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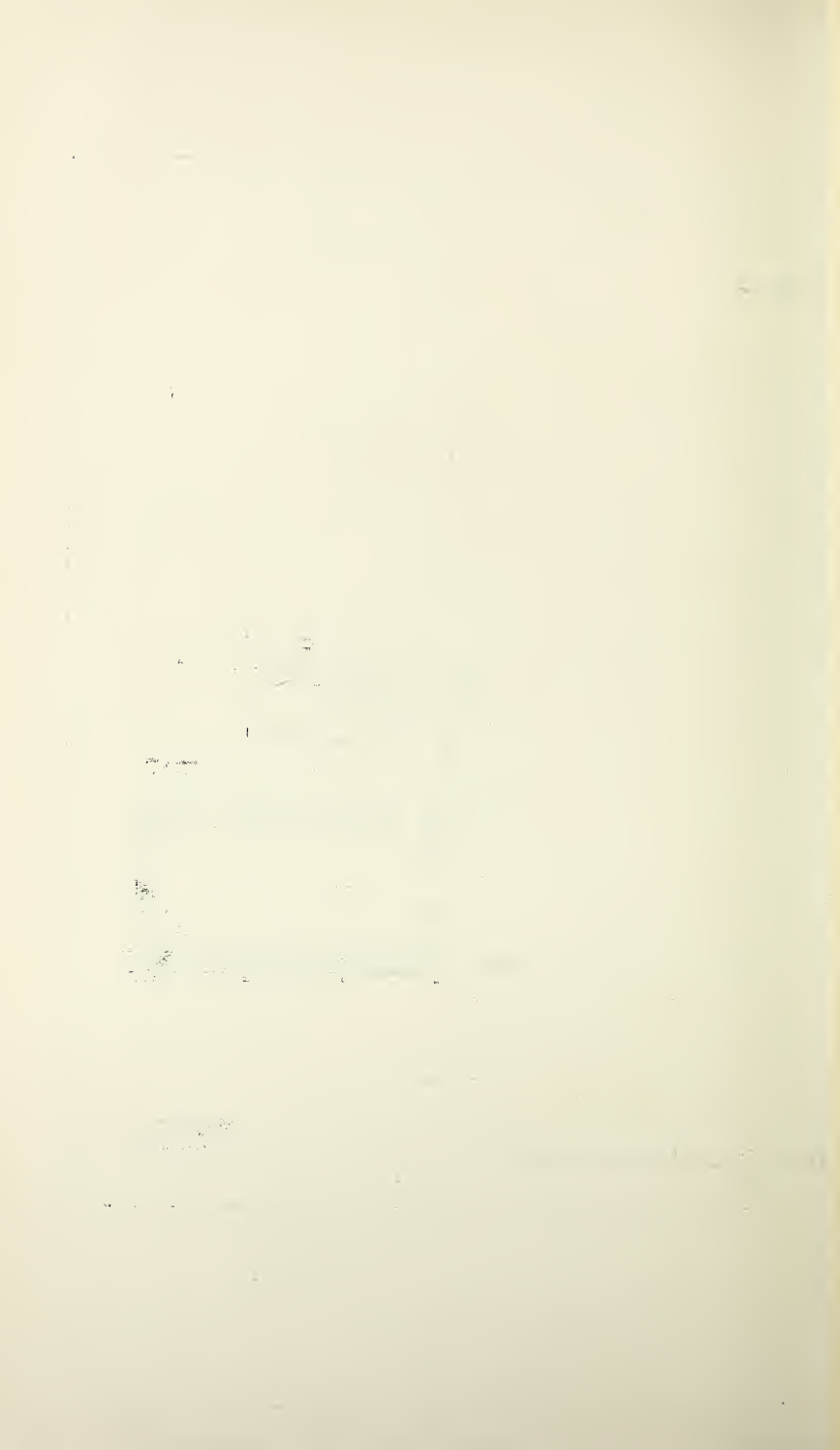


Traces of foundations

Site of the Church



*Revised to Paul
 June or July 1875*



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 Maynard, Alfred, *Henley Lodge, Taunton*
 Maynard, Howard, „
- 340 McConnell, Rev. C. J. *Pyll Rectory, Shepton Mallet*
 Mead, Francis H., M.D. *La Mesa, San Diego, California, U.S.A.*
 Meade, Francis, *The Hill, Langport*
 Meade-King, Mrs., *Walford, Taunton*
 Meade-King, Walter, 11, *Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter*
- 345 Medley, Rev. J. B. *Tyntesfield, Bristol*
 Medlycott, Sir E. B., Bart, *Ven, Milborne Port*
 Mellor, Right Hon. J. W., Q.C. *Culmhead, Taunton*
 Meredith, J., M.D. *Wellington*
 Meyler, T. *Taunton*
- 350 Michell, Rev. A. T. *Sheriffhales Vicarage, Newport, Salop*
 Mildmay, Rev. A. St. John, *Hazelgrove Park, Queen Camel, Bath*
 Mitchell, F. *Chard*
 Mitchell, G. W. 76, *Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London*
 Monday, A. J. *Taunton*
- 355 Moore, F. S. *Castle Cary*

- Morgan, John, *Langport*
 Morland, John, *Glastonbury*
 Murch, Sir Jerom, *Cranwells, Bath*, v.p. (deceased)
 Murray-Anderdon, H. E. *Henlade, Taunton*
 360 Newell, Rev. F. C. *Chiselborough Rectory, Stoke-under-Ham*
 Newell, Major H. L. " " "
 Newnham, Capt. N. J. *Blagdon Court, Bristol*
 Newton, F. M. *Taunton*
 Newton, F. W. *Barton Grange, Taunton* (deceased)
 365 Nichols, Jas. 8, *Osborne Terrace, Taunton*
 Nicholson, Rev. Preb. J. Y. *Aller Rectory, Langport*
 Norman, Col. Compton, *Taunton*
 Norman, G. 12, *Brock-street, Bath*
 Norris, Hugh, *South Petherton*
 370 Odgers, Rev. J. E. 145, *Woodstock Road, Oxford*
 O'Donoghue, Henry O'Brien, *Long Ashton*
 Ommanney, Rev. G. D. W. 29, *Beaumont-street, Oxford*
 O'Neill, Rev. J. M. *Wembdon, Bridgwater*
 Paget, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard H., Bart., P.C., *Cra-
 more Hall, Shepton Mallet*, v.p.
 375 Parsons, H. F., M.D., 4, *Park Hill Rise, Croydon, Surrey*
 Pass, A. C. *The Holmes, Stoke Bishop, Bristol*
 Paul, R. W. 3, *Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.*
 Paul, W. Bond, *Wearne Wyche, Langport*
 Paynter, J. B. *Hendford Manor House, Yeovil*
 380 Peacock, Rev. E. *Rockfield, Nunney, Frome*
 Peake, Rev. George Eden, *Holford, Bridgwater*
 Pearse, Rev. Beauchamp K. W. *The Old Rectory, Ascot,
 Staines*
 Penny, Rev. C. W. *Shute End House, Wokingham, Berks*
 Penny, Rev. E. L., D.D., R.N. *Coryton, Pentillies Road,
 Plymouth*
 385 Penny, T. *Taunton*
 Perceval, Capt. *Severn House, Henbury, Bristol*
 Perceval, Cecil H. Spencer, " "
 Perfect, Rev. H. T. *Stanton Drew*
 Perkins, A. E. *Taunton*
 390 Perry, Major J. *Crewkerne*
 *Petherick, E.A., F.R.G.S. 1a, *Woburn Place, Russell Sq.,
 London, W.C.*
 Phelps, W. R. *Montacute House, Montacute, S.O., Somerset*
 Philp, Capt. *Pendogget, Timsbury, Bath*
 Philpott, Rev. Preb. R. S. *River House, Upper Mall,
 Hammersmith, W.*
 395 Phillis, John, 31, *High-street, Shepton Mallet*

- Pinchard, J. H. B. *Taunton*
 Pinney, Col. Wm. *Samerton Erleigh, V.P.*
 Pittman, J. Banks, *Basing House, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.*
 Pitt-Rivers, Lt. Gen., F.R.S., F.S.A. *Rushmore, Salisbury*
 400 Poole, H. R. *South Petherton*
 Poole, Rev. Robert Blake, *Ilton Vicarage, Ilminster*
 Pooll, R. P. H. Batten, *Road Manor, Bath*
 Pope, John, *Nowers, Wellington*
 Porch, J. A. *Edgarley House, Glastonbury*
 405 Portman, The Rt. Hon. The Viscount, *Bryanstone House, Dorset, V.P.*
 Powell, Septimus, *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare*
 Pranker, John, *Briarfield, Torquay.*
 Pranker, P. D. *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Bristol*
 Prideaux, W. de C. *Wellington*
 410 Pring, Rev. Daniel J. *Wilton, Taunton*
 Prior, R. C. A., M.D. *Halse*
 Pulman, Rev. W. W. *The Vicarage, Wellington*
 Quicke, Rev. C. P. *Ashbrittle*
 *Ramsden, Sir John Wm., Bart. *Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, 6, Upper Brook-street, London, and Byram, Yorkshire.*
 415 Rawle, E. J. *Camden Villa, Chisellhurst, Kent*
 Raymond, Walter, *Yeovil*
 Reeves, A. *Taunton*
 Richardson, Rev. A. *Brislington*
 Risley, S. Norris, *Ashcott House, Ashcott, Bridgwater*
 420 Roberts, F. W. *Northbrook Lodge, Taunton*
 Roche, Mrs., *Chalice Hill, Glastonbury*
 Rogers, G. H. 16, *Park Street, Taunton*
 Rogers, The Worshipful Chancellor T. E. *Yarlington House, Wincanton*
 Rogers, W. H. H. *Bellevue, Polsloe-road, Exeter*
 425 Rogers, Rev. Edward, *Moor Cross, Ivybridge*
 Rose, Rev. W. F. *Worle, Weston-super-Mare*
 Rossiter, G. F., M.B. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Rowe, J. Brooking, F.S.A. *Castle Barbican, Plympton, Devon*
 Ruegg, Lewis H. *Westbury, Sherborne, Dorset*
 430 Rutter, Rev. J. H. *Ilminster*
 Salmon, Rev. Preb. E. A. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Samson, C. H. *Taunton*
 Sanford, W. A. *Nynehead Court, Wellington, V.P.*
 Sanford, E. C. A. *Nynehead Court, Wellington*

- 435 Saunders, G., Jun., *Lydeard House, near Taunton*
 Sawyer, Col. E. *Hinton St. George*
 Sawyer, James A. F. *Clevedon*
 Scott, Rev. J. P. *Wey House, near Taunton*
 Seale, Rev. F. S. P. *Pitminster*
- 440 Sears, R. H. *Priory House, Taunton*
 Sheldon, Thomas, *Clevedon*
 Shepherd, J. W. *Iminster* (deceased)
 Shum, F. 17, *Norfolk Crescent, Bath*
 Sibley, J. P. *Highclere House, Taunton*
- 445 Skinner, Stephen, M.B. *Tranent Lawn, Clevedon*
 Skrine, H. D. *Claverton Manor, Bath*, President
 Skrine, H. M. *Warleigh Manor, Bath*
 Slade, Wyndham, *Montys Court, Taunton*
 Sloper, E. *Dashwood House, Broad-street, London*
- 450 Sly, E. B. *Glastonbury*
 Smith, F. Buchanan, *Haines Hill, Taunton*
 Smith, Lady, *Somerton* (deceased)
 Smith, Rev. Gilbert E. *Barton St. David*
 Smith, Wm. M.D. *Weyhill, Andover*
- 455 Smith, Arthur, *St. Cuthbert's, Weston-super-Mare*
 Smith, J. H. W. *Roseneath, Taunton*
 Somers, B. E. *Mendip Lodge, Langford, Bristol*
 Somers-Cocks, Rev. Henry Lawrence, *Street*
 Somerville, A. F. *Dinder, Wells*
- 460 Sommerville, R. G. *Woodlands, Taunton*
 Southall, H. *The Craig, Ross*
 Southam, Rev. J. H. *Trull*
 Sparks, William, *Crewkerne*
 Speke, W. *Jordaus, Iminster*
- 465 Spencer, Frederick, *Poundsmead, Oakhill, Bath*
 Spencer, J. H. *Corfe, Taunton*
 Spencer, J. Maitland, *Hillylands, Ashwick, Bath*
 Spicer, Northcote W. *Chard*
 Spiller, H. J. *Taunton*
- 470 Spiller, Miss, *Sunny Bank, Bridgwater*
 Standley, A. P. *Taunton*
 Stanley, E. J., M.P. *Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater*
 Steevens, A. *Taunton*
 Stephenson, Rev. Preb. J. H. *Lynnpsham*
- 475 Stoate, Wm. *Belmont, Burnham*
 Strachey, Sir E., Bart. *Sutton Court, Pensford, Bristol*, V.P.
 Stradling, Rev. W. J. L. *Chilton-super-Polden*
 Stringfellow, A. H. *The Chestnuts, Taunton*
 Stuart, A. T. B. *Mellifont Abbey, Wookey, Wells*

- 480 Stuckey, Vincent, *Hill House, Langport*
 Sully, Christopher, *The Lawn, Wellington*
 Sully, T. N.
 Sully, J. Norman, *Bridgwater* ”
 Swayne, W. T. *Glastonbury*
- 485 Sweetman, Geo. *Wincanton*
 Tanner, Rev. T. C. *Burlescombe Vicarage, Wellington*
 Tanner, Joseph, *Madely House, 72, Pembroke-road, Clifton*
 Taplin, T. K. *Mount House, Milverton*
 Taylor, Thomas, *Taunton*
- 490 Taylor, Rev. A. D. *Churchstanton*
 Taylor, Rev. J. H., *Ile Abbots*
 Temple, Rt. Hon. Earl, *Newton House, Bristol*
 Thatcher, Edwd. J. *Firfield House, Knowle, Bristol*
 Thomas, C. E. *Granville, Lansdown, Bath*
- 495 Thompson, Rev. Archer, *Montrose, Weston Park, Bath*
 Thompson, H. Stuart, 35, *Paradise-street, Birmingham*
 Thomson, Rev. G. O. L. *The King's College, Taunton*
 Thring, Rev. Preb. Godfrey, *Shamley Green, Guildford*
 Tilley, J. A. C. 73, *St. George's Square, London, S.W.*
- 500 Tite, C. *Shute House, Wellington*
 Tite, Mrs., ”
 Todd, Lt.-Col. *Keynston Lodge, Blandford*
 Tomkins, Rev. H. G. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Tomkins, Rev. W. S. *Durston*
- 505 Tordiffe, Rev. Stafford, *Staplegrave*
 Trask, Charles, *Norton, Ilminster*
 Trenchard, W. J. *Heidelberg House, Mary-street, Taunton*
 Trevilian, E. B. Cely, *Midelney Place, Drayton, v.p.*
 Trusted, C. J. *Sussex House, Pembroke-road, Clifton*
- 510 Tucker, W. J. *Chard*
 Tuckett, F. F. *Frenchay, Bristol*
 Turner, H. G. 19, *Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.*
 Tynte, Halswell M. Kemeys, *Halswell, Bridgwater*
 Tynte, St. David Kemeys, *Sherwood, Goathurst*
- 515 Tyndale, J. W. Warre, *Evercreech, Bath*
 Ussher, W. A. E., H.M. *Geological Survey, 11, Windsor Terrace, The Hoe, Plymouth*
 Valentine, E. W. *Somerton*
 Valentine, Mrs. ”
 Viney, Rev. R.
- 520 Wadmore, Rev. J. A. W. *Barrow Gurney, Bristol*
 Wakefield, J. E. W. *Taunton*
 Waldron, Clement, *Llandaff, S. Wales*
 Walter, W. W. *Stoke-sub-Hambdon*

- Warry, G. D., Q.C. *Shapwick*
- 525 Watts, B. H. 13, *Queen Square, Bath*
 Weaver, Chas. *Uplands, St. John's-road, Clifton*
 Weaver, Rev. F. W. *Milton Clevedon, Evercreech*
 Welch, C. 23, *Kensington Mansions, Nevern Square, London, S.W.*
 Westlake, W. H. *Taunton*
- 530 White, H. C. *Upland Villa, Wembdon, Bridgwater*
 Whitting, C. G. *Glandore, Weston-super-Mare*
 Williams, Rev. Wadham Pigott, *Weston-super-Mare*
 Williams, Thos. Webb, *Flax-Bourton*
 Wills, Sir W. H., Bart., *Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, R.S.O., Somerset*
- 535 Wilkinson, Rev. Thos. *Taunton*
 Wilson, Rev. W. C. *Huntspill*
 Winter, J. A. *Yorke House, Bideford*
 Winterbotham, W. L., M.B. *Bridgwater*
 Winwood, Rev. H. H. 11, *Cavendish Crescent, Bath*
- 540 Winwood, T. H. R. *Wellisford Manor, Wellington*
 Wood, Alexander, *The Laurels, Horsham, Sussex*
 Wood, F. A. *Highfield, Chew Magna*
 Wood, Rev. W. Berdmore, *Bicknoller Vicarage*
 Woodforde, Rev. A. J. *Chittagong, The Shrubbery, Weston-super-Mare*
- 545 Wooler, W. H. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Worthington, Rev. J. *Taunton*
 Wright, W. H. K. *Free Library, Plymouth*
 Wyatt, J. W. *East Court, Wookey, Weston-super-Mare*

Members are requested to inform either of the Secretaries of any errors or omissions in the above list; they are also requested to authorise their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton; or to either of their branches; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its objects, shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members), which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and Ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same: such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, in the town of Taunton and the county of Somerset.

Rules for the Government of the Library.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.

2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual Subscription shall not be more than three months in arrear may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3.—Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4.—So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request; and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.

6.—All cost of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the mean time by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library ; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good ; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage ; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library, he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

* * *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorise the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessarily Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pledge the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings*.

10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Societies shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1895.

2. *C. EPITHYMUM*, *Murr.*

Native: a parasite on furze and other shrubby plants. Very local. July to September.

2. Steart; *J. W. White*. Plentiful on the North Hill, Near Minehead.

3. On furze, etc., in the parish of Broomfield and other elevated parts of Quantock; *J. Poole*. On furze at Sampford Point, above Wellington. Probably common on Blackdown, as I have noticed it in two or three places.

Europe, from Denmark southwards (? Russia); W. Asia; Algeria. Watson adds Canaries, but I believe the only species occurring there to be *C. planiflora*, Ten.

England, Southern Scotland.

3. *C. TRIFOLIUM*, *Bab.*

Colonist: a troublesome parasite in clover-fields. July to October.

3. Taunton; *W. Tuckwell*. Near Wellington.

4. Near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*.

5. Far too common in clover-fields about Charlton Mackarel and Keinton Mandeville.

10. Batheaston; *L. Blomefield*. Frome; *H. F. Parsons*.

“Whether always re-introduced among the seeds of clover or sometimes latent in the ground, it may be difficult to decide confidently.”—*H. C. Watson*. “Its seeds appear to be killed by a severe winter.”—*Cybele Hibernica*, 194. Considered by some botanists to be only a variety of *C. Epithymum*.

Middle Europe.

SOLANACEÆ.

I. *SOLANUM*, *Tournef.*1. *S. DULCAMARA*, *L. Bitter-sweet.*

Native: hedges, thickets, and waste bushy places. Very common. Noted in every district. June to September.

“Less than seventy years ago wreaths [of *S. Dulcamara*] were used as amulets against witchcraft.”—*E. S. Payne in litt.*, 1883. This refers to the Mendip district.

Europe; W. Asia; India; Algeria. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *S. NIGRUM*, *L.*

Native : waste places, especially near the sea, and in cultivated ground. Rare. July to September.

2. Steart Marsh ; *J. W. White*. Abundant in cultivated ground at Minehead, September, 1892.
3. Maunsel ; *J. C. Melvill*. Wellington ; *Miss F. Elworthy*.
8. Waste ground between Berrow and Burnham. A garden weed at Butleigh Vicarage.
9. Brean ; Clevedon ; Kewstoke ; *F. B. C.* Weston Hill ; *St. Brody*.
10. Brislington ; *F. B. C.* Knowle ; *Swete*. About Bath ; "in only one or two localities, and of uncertain appearance even there" ; *L. Blomefield*. Beckington ; *H. F. Parsons*.

"The seeds of this plant are very liable to be carried in ballast and manure."—*Cyb. Hibernica*, 200.

"All temperate and tropical regions" ; *Hooker*.
England, Scotland (Wigton), Ireland.

II. *ATROPA*, *L.*1. *A. BELLADONNA*, *L.* *Deadly nightshade.*

Denizen ; possibly native in one or two places : woods and waste places, especially near houses. Very rare. June to September.

2. Among the shingles, on the coast near Lilstock ; *J. C. Collins*.
9. Weston-super-Mare ; *Rutter*. Not confirmed since. "Reputed to grow in hedges near Kewstoke, and on Weston Hill, about the encampment" ; *St. Brody*.
10. "On limestone in the interior of Leigh Wood. There were two plants in the more elevated and open part of the wood, some distance from any path, and to all appearance perfectly wild" ; *J. W. White*, 1893. Claverton ; *T. F. Inman*. Wood near Sham Castle ; *Jenyns herb.* Between Freshford and Hinton Abbey Wood ; *T. B. Flower*. Very fine in a hedge near Farleigh Castle. Europe, from Denmark southward ; Algeria. (N. America.) England. [Ireland.]

III. *HYOSCYAMUS*, *Tournef.*1. *H. NIGER*, *L.* *Henbane.*

Native : waste places, especially near the sea. Rare. June to August.

2. Minehead Warren. Shingly beach near Otterhampton.
 4. Round the base of Ham Hill; *J. Sowerby*.
 5. One plant by the Yeo, between Ilchester and Long Load, July, 1891.
 8. Occasionally in droves on the peat-moor; *T. Clark*. Occasionally about Wells; *Miss Livett*. Baltonsborough; one plant on soil washed down by the river Brue, 1881.
 9. Brean Down and shore of Bridgwater Bay; shingly beach near Clevedon; three or four plants in 1881; Weston-super-Mare; one plant in 1880; *F. B. C.* Kewstoke Beach, not common; *St. Brody*. Portishead; *D. Fry*. Plentiful on Dolbury; *G. Horner*.
 10. Lock's Mills, 1850; *Swete*. Weston Lane, near Bath; *Davis* in *Fl. Bath*. Once or twice found by the roadside, Road; *H. F. Parsons*.
- Europe; N. and W. Asia; India; Algeria. (N. America.)
England. [Scotland.] Ireland.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

LYCIUM BARBARUM, *L.*, is often planted in hedges, especially near the coast, where it sometimes succeeds in establishing itself to a certain extent. It is noted in *F. B. C.* as 'quite naturalised' and 'abundant' about Kewstoke, Milton, and Brean.

DATURA STRAMONIUM, *L.* Casual. It sometimes appears near villages when ground about old buildings is disturbed, but is not persistent. I have notes of its occurrence in districts 3, 8, 9, and 10.

SCROPHULARINEÆ.

I. VERBASCUM, *L.* *Mullein*.1. V. THAPSUS, *L.*

Native: on dry banks and walls, and in waste places. Very common. Noted in every district, except 6, where it no doubt occurs. June to September.

1. Dulverton.
2. Old Cleeve; *W. M. Rogers*. Porlock Weir.
3. Langford; *Miss F. Elworthy*. Cannington.
4. Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. Odcombe.

5. Sandford Orcas.
 7. Frequent; *W. Galpin*.
 8. Baltonsborough. Street. Wells.
 9. Brean Down. Cheddar. Clevedon. Weston-super-Mare. Steep Holm, etc.
 10. Abbot's Leigh; Brislington; Failand; *F. B. C.* About Frome; *H. F. Parsons*. Bath. Chilcompton. Mells. Tellisford.
- Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya. (N. America.)
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *V. LYCHNITIS*, *L.*

Native: on dry pastures and in woods. Also as an alien on walls and near gardens. Very rare. June to August.

2. "On the slope of the hill above Bossington, near Porlock . . . far above cultivation; and on the common near the mouth of the brook below that village, June, 1850"; *C. C. Babington* [*Bot. Gazette*, 1850, 251.] Profuse in Holnicote Woods, Selworthy; *W. Tuckwell*. Still plentiful about Bossington in 1885. Field border at Woodcombe, near Minehead! *Miss May*.

[3. Hedges near Taunton; *Turner* in *B. G.* Probably an escape; now lost.

9. Worle; *Rutter*. Gravelly soil at Milton, formerly; *St. Brody*.

10. Lyncombe; Bathford; *Davis* in *Fl. Bath*. Beckington, on some old walls, where it was recorded by Sole in the last century; *H. F. Parsons*.]

Europe, south of the Baltic; W. Asia (a variety). (N. America.)
England.

Absent from Devon, Dorset, Wilts, and Gloucestershire.

The plant of district 2 differs from ordinary English *V. Lychnitis* in being yellow-flowered. It "is the var. *micranthum*, Moretti, or merely 'restricted *V. Lychnitis*, *L.*' of many continental writers." See remarks by Mr. S. F. Dunn in *J. of Botany*, 1894, p. 23.

3. *V. NIGRUM*, *L.* *Black Mullein*.

Native? in dry waste places. Very rare. July to September.

3. Near Milverton; *J. C. Collins*.

9. Weston Hill and Brean Down, not common; *St. Brody*.
"Waste ground by Church Road, Weston-super-Mare, 1879: not seen there since"; *F. B. C.*

10. Spring Gardens, Frome; *H. F. Parsons*.

The rarity of this plant in Somerset is remarkable. It does not seem to have been noticed in the county for several years.

Europe; Siberia.

England.

[*V. VIRGATUM*, *With*.

Casual: in waste ground. Very uncertain in its occurrence, and might perhaps have been better placed among the excluded species. June to September.

2. One plant on waste ground at Minehead; September, 1892.

3. Roadside near Wellington! *T. Clark*.

9. Uphill; Winscombe; *F. B. C.* One plant on a wall at Congresbury, 1883.

10. St. Catharine's, in abundance; *T. B. Flower* in *Fl. Bath. Suppl.*

Spain; Portugal; France; N. Italy.

V. BLATTARIA, *L.*

Casual; on walls and in waste places. Very rare and uncertain in its appearance, but more frequent than the preceding species. June to September.

3. Walls at North Curry.

7. A few plants at the foot of a wall in the village of Stowel; August, 1884. Roadside near Templecombe, abundantly in a place where rubbish had been deposited; June, 1885.

8. Walls about Wells.

9. Walls near Axbridge; *J. C. Melvill*. Rough land near Uphill; railway embankment near Winscombe; walls near Yatton; *F. B. C.* Formerly in gravelly soil at Milton; *St. Brody*.

10. Bishport; *Sweete*. Chatley, on the site of an old garden; *H. F. Parsons*. St. Catharine's, 1885; *C. E. Broome*.

Middle and Southern Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; N. Africa; Azores. (N. America).]

II. *LINARIA*, *Tournef.*

1. *L. CYMBALARIA*, *Mill.* *Mother of thousands.* *Pedlar's basket* and (more often) *Wandering sailors*; W. Somerset. Alien: but now extremely abundant on walls throughout

the county, where it often presents all the appearance of a true native. Noted in every district. April to October.

A white-flowered variety grows at (10) Brislington; *F. B. C.* and Mells; *H. F. Parsons.*

Middle and Southern Europe, except Greece and Turkey.

2. *L. ELATINA*, *Mill.*

Colonist probably: a weed in gardens and cultivated land. Rather rare. July to October.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Quantock; *J. Poole.* Maunsel; *J. C. Melvill.* Taunton; *W. Tuckwell.*

4. Hardington; Lymington; *J. Sowerby.*

8. Cultivated fields near Keinton Mandeville.

9. Clevedon; Kingston Seymour; *F. B. C.* Hutton, not common; *St. Brody.*

10. Knowle; Whitchurch; *F. B. C.* On waste and cultivated land in many places near Bath; *Fl. Bath.* Beckington; *H. F. Parsons.*

Europe, south of the Baltic; W. Asia; Himalaya; Algeria; Canaries; Azores. (N. America.)

England, Ireland.

3. *L. SPURIA*, *Mill.*

Colonist: a weed in cultivated land. Rather rare. July to October.

2. Blue Anchor; *W. Tuckwell.*

3. Bridgwater; Wembdon; *J. C. Collins.* Cornfield near Broomfield; *H. S. Thompson.*

4. Hardington; Lymington; *J. Sowerby.*

5. Fields at Somerton and Langport; *J. G. Baker.*

8. Butleigh Hill; *J. G. Baker.* Edington; *J. Poole.* Keinton Mandeville.

9. Walton and Weston-in-Gordano; Milton; Lawrence Weston; Weston-super-Mare; *F. B. C.*

10. Beckington; *H. F. Parsons.* Near Keynsham; *D. Fry.* Swainswick; *Fl. Bath.*

Middle and Southern Europe; W. Asia; Algeria; Canaries; Azores. (N. America.)

England.

4. *L. REPENS*, *Mill.* *L. striata*, *DC.*

Native? waste places. Very rare. July to September.

9. Plentifully on an old wall in the village of Locking, where I should have considered it as an escape; but I

find the station quoted by Hort in *Phytologist* ii, 1047, without question. Roadside at Nailsea; *S. Freeman*, *Phytol.* i, 328.

10. Saltford; *C. Withers*.

W. Europe.

England, Ireland.

Not in Wilts, nor Gloucestershire. [Introduced in Dorset.]

5. *L. VULGARIS*, Mill. *Toadflax. Butter and eggs. Eggs and bacon*; W. Somerset.

Native: on hedge-banks, and about the borders of fields: also on walls and dry peaty ground. Very common and generally distributed, though not to be found in every parish. I have no record for district 6. June to September.

Europe; Siberia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

6. *L. VISCIDA*, Moench. *L. minor*, Desf.

Colonist: a weed in cultivated ground and about railways. Rather common. June to September.

3. Top of Horse-shoe Hill, Quantock; *W. Tuckwell*. Bridgwater Docks; *H. S. Thompson*.

4. Hardington; Lymington; Preston; *J. Sowerby*.

7. Waste ground near Stoke Trister.

8. Wells; *F. B. C.* Barton St. David.

9. Cheddar; *F. B. C.* Clevedon; *D. Fry*. Hutton; *St. Brody*. On the railway at Yatton Station.

10. On the railway under Leigh Wood; *F. B. C.* Wick Lane; *Russell* in *herb. Watson*. Cornfields at Claverton, Combe Down, and Wolley; *Fl. Bath*. Frome; common on railway ballast; *H. F. Parsons*.

The fondness of this plant for railways is very remarkable, and must tend to increase its area rapidly. As Mr. Briggs says [*Flora of Plymouth*, 240] it delights "to grow in the ashes and refuse fallen from passing engines."

Europe; Algeria.

England, Southern Scotland, Ireland.

III. ANTIRRHINUM, *Tournef.*

[*A. MAJUS*, *L. Snapdragon*.

Alien: on old walls in many places, where it is sometimes well established; but as it seldom or never occurs unless as an escape from present cultivation or as the descendant of plants

anciently cultivated, I have not preserved any precise notes of its localities. Rocks at Brean Down; *F. B. C.* June to September.

Middle and Southern Europe. (N. America.)]

1. *A. ORONTIUM*, *L.*

Colonist: a weed in cultivated land. Very rare. July to September.

2. Minehead; *W. Tuckwell* and *Miss A. May*.

3. Enmore; *J. Poole*. King's Cliff, North Petherton; *J. C. Collins*. Casual at Halse; *R. C. A. Prior*.

10. Bath; "a weed in the Park, having been originally sown there. It is sometimes found in cornfields, being introduced with the seed"; *Fl. Bath*. Potato fields near Bath. Very local, and often not noticed for several seasons; *T. B. Flower* in *B. R. C. Report for 1877*.

Europe, south of the Baltic; N. and W. Asia; N.W.

India; Algeria; Canaries! Azores. (N. America.)

England, Ireland.

IV. *SCROPHULARIA*, *Tournef.* *Fig-wort*.

1. *S. OBLONGIFOLIA*, *Lois.* *S. aquatica*, *L. (p.p.)*. *S. Balbisii*, *K. (non Horn.)*. ? *S. auriculata*, *L.*

Native: in damp places. Very common throughout the county. Noted in every district. June to September.

South-Western Europe; Algeria; Azores. "Canaries"; *Watson*. But I never met with it in those islands, nor is it mentioned by Dr. C. Bolle in his paper—"Die Scrophularien der Canarischen Inseln"—unless it be intended by the *S. betonicifolia*, *Link*, in *Buch Physik. Beschreib. Canar.*, which Dr. Bolle treats as a synonym of *S. Scorodonia*, *L.* Probably the distribution of the species, as here given, is very imperfect.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

I have, in this case, preferred to follow Nyman in the synonymy. He, however, treats *S. auriculata*, *L.*, as a distinct species.

2. *S. NODOSA*, *L.*

Native: in shady places. Very common, and noted in every district. June to September.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

[MIMULUS, *L. Monkey-flower.*1. *M. LUTEUS, L.*

Alien : stream-sides, ditch-banks, and moist places. Rare, but yearly becoming less so, as it spreads rapidly when once established. June to September.

1. Dulverton : in several places by the Barle.
 2. Abundantly by the Roadwater brook for perhaps a mile ; *J. W. White.*
 3. Near Wiveliscombe ; *H. W. Trott.*
 7. Plentiful by the stream near Gasper Common.
 9. Little Wood Pool, near Cleeve ; and Lipsey Lane ; *Miss Winter.* For half-a-mile on the Blagdon side of Blackdown ; *F. B. C.*
- North America.]

V. *LIMOSELLA, L.*1. *L. AQUATICA, L.*

Native : in muddy places. Very rare. June to September.

2. Shallow ditches in the salt-marshes, Dunster ; June, 1848 ; *W. H. Coleman.*
 8. Cart-ruts in splashy places about Highbridge ; *Sole.* Europe ; Algeria (*Lecoq*) ; Faroe ; Iceland. England, Scotland.
- Not in Devon nor Dorset. Marked very doubtfully for Wilts and Gloucestershire in Topographical Botany.

VI. *SIBTHORPIA, L.*1. *S. EUROPÆA, L.*

Native : moist banks by streams and rills, and about springs. Rare, and only in the west of the county. June to September.

2. Near Nettlecombe ; *W. C. Trevelyan.* Common on the north-west side of the Quantocks, and appears intermittently on a wet bank in Holford ; *W. Tuckwell.* Grabbist Hill, Minehead. Near Porlock.
 3. On hills about Wiveliscombe ; *R. C. A. Prior.* Not uncommon near Chipstable.
- W. France ; Spain ; Portugal ; Azores.
S.W. England, from Caermarthen to Sussex. S.W. Ireland.
Absent from Dorset, Wilts, and Gloucestershire.

VII. DIGITALIS, *Tournef.*

1. *D. PURPUREA*, *L.* *Foxglove. Bloody-fingers; Flap-dick; Flap-dock; Cow-flop; Pops; Pop-dock; Poppy-dock; Pop-guns; Lady's Fingers; Snaps; Flops; Long-purples* (rare); W. Somerset.

Native: copses, hilly woods, banks, etc. Very common throughout the county, except on limestone. Noted in every district. June, July.

W. Europe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

VIII. VERONICA. *Tournef. Speedwell.*

1. *V. HEDERÆFOLIA*, *L.*

Native or colonist: hedge-banks and cultivated ground. Very common in every district. February to June.

Europe; W. Asia; Himalaya; Algeria. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *V. POLITA*, *Fr.*

Native or colonist: a weed in cultivated ground, and in waste places, by road-sides, etc. Very common. Noted in every district. Almost throughout the year.

Europe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *V. AGRESTIS*, *L.*

Native or colonist; in similar situations to the last, but less abundant. Probably common in every district, but my notes are too scanty. Almost throughout the year.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; India; Algeria. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

4. *V. TOURNEFORTII*, *Gmel.* *V. persica*, *Poir.* *V. Buxbaumii*, *Ten.*

Colonist: in cultivated land, by roadsides, and in waste places. Very common throughout the county, and noted in every district, though quite a recent introduction, dating probably from about the year 1830.

Middle and Southern Europe; W. Asia; Algeria. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

5. *V. ARVENSIS*, *L.*

Native: wall-tops and dry waste places; also as a weed in cultivated land. Very common. Noted in every district. April to September.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; Algeria; Canaries; Azores. (N. America.)
England, Scotland, Ireland.

6. *V. SERPYLLIFOLIA*, *L.*

Native: in damp waste places, and as a weed in cultivated ground. Very common. Noted in all the districts. May to September.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; Algeria; Azores; Faroe; Iceland; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

7. *V. OFFICINALIS*, *L.*

Native: dry banks, pastures, moors, and commons, and in open places in woods. Common, and generally distributed. I have no record for district 5.

1. Dulverton.
 2. Dunster. Watchet.
 3. West Buckland; *Miss F. Elworthy.*
 4. Preston; *J. Sowerby.*
 6. Chard Common.
 7. Gasper Common.
 8. Very common in dry places on the peat-moor.
 9. Common, especially on Mendip.
 10. Common about Bristol, Bath, Frome, Witham, etc.
- Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; Azores; Faroe; Iceland; N. United States.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

8. *V. CHAMÆDRYS*, *L.* *Bird's-eye. Eye-bright*; W. Somerset.

Native: hedge-banks and waste places. Abundant in every district. April to June.

With very pale lavender-coloured flowers near (10) Chewton Mendip and Woolverton; and with flesh-coloured flowers at (4) West Coker.

Europe; Siberia. (N. America.)
England, Scotland, Ireland.

9. *V. MONTANA*, *L.*

Native: in woods and shady places. Common and pretty generally distributed. May to July.

1. Dulverton.
 2. Noted by Coleman.
 3. Woods near Buncombe Hill ; *W. Tuckwell*. Near the Wellington Monument ; *F. J. Hanbury*. Road-side at Durston.
 4. Preston ; *J. Sowerby*.
 7. Pen Selwood. Templecombe.
 8. Brewham ; *H. F. Parsons*. Croscombe. Pylle. Wells.
 9. Bourton Combe ; woods near Congresbury ; Portishead ; *F. B. C. Hutton* ; *St. Brody*. Weston-in-Gordano ; *D. Fry*. Compton Martin. Ebbor.
 10. Brislington ; *T. B. Flower*. Knowle ; Leigh Wood ; under Maes Knoll ; *F. B. C. Beckington* ; *H. F. Parsons*. Charlcombe ; *Davis*. Wolley Woods ; *H. Gibbes*. Near St. Catharine's ; *L. Blomefield*. Friary Wood at Hinton Abbey ; *Sole*. Asham Woods. Babington. Chilcompton. Gurney Slade. Woods near Witham.
- Europe, from Gothland southward, except Greece and Turkey ; W. Siberia ; Algeria.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
10. V. SCUTELLATA, *L.*
Native : in boggy places. Rare. July to September.
1. Damp meadow near the hamlet of Bury ; *H. W. Trott*.
 2. Noted by Coleman.
 6. Chard Common.
 7. Stavordale (type and var. villosa).
 8. Plentiful on Burtle Moor. Burnham ; *H. S. Thompson*.
 9. Clevedon, in a wet ditch not far from the Court ; *D. Fry*. Near Yatton ; *F. B. C.* In a bog on Mendip, near Priddy, on old red sandstone, at about 700 feet ; *H. F. Parsons*.
 10. Berkeley Hill, rare ; *H. F. Parsons*. Boggy wood, Abbot's Leigh ; *J. W. White*.
- Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Algeria ; Iceland ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
11. V. ANAGALLIS, *Jacq.*
Native : in ditches and watery places. Common. July, August.
2. Williton.
 3. Wellington ; *Miss F. Elworthy*. Norton Fitzwarren.
 4. River Yeo, from Ilchester to Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby*. Martock. Norton. A few plants by a stream where it crosses the old canal, two or three miles north of Ilminster.

5. Somerton; *J. G. Baker*. Long Load. Northover. Stowel. Rather common on the moor.
7. Frequent; *W. Galpin*.
8. Baltonsborough. Common on the peat-moor.
9. Barrow Gurney; Clevedon; *F. B. C.* About Cheddar and Weston-super-Mare. Common in the low grounds of the valley of the Axe.
10. Bedminster; St. Anne's Wood, Brislington; *F. B. C.* About Chew Magna and Pensford; *D. Fry*. Frequent near Bath; *Fl. Bath*. Lullington; *H. F. Parsons*. Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; Algeria; Canaries; Azores; Faroe; Iceland; N. America. England, Scotland, Ireland.
12. *V. BECCABUNGA, L.*
Native: muddy borders of ponds, ditches, etc. Very common. Noted in every district. May to September.
Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; Algeria; Canaries; Faroe; Iceland.

IX. EUPHRASIA, *Tournef.*

1. *E. OFFICINALIS, L.*
Native: commons, moors, heaths, pastures, etc. Very common in all the districts. June to September.
Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

X. BARTSIA, *L.*

1. *B. ODONTITES, Huds. Odontites rubra, Pers.*
Native: cornfields, roadsides, and waste places. Very common and generally distributed. Noted in all the districts. July to September.
Plants from the following stations were named by the late Mr. T. R. A. Briggs.
var. verna, Reich.
7. Pen Selwood.
8. Barton St. David.
var. serotina, Reich.
2. Blue Anchor.
3. Taunton. Wellington.
5. Sandford Orcas.
8. Keinton Mandeville.

9. Clevedon.

10. Nettlebridge.

Europe ; Siberia ; Himalaya ; N. Africa.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XI. PEDICULARIS, *Tournef. Lousewort.*

1. *P. PALUSTRIS*, *L.*

Native : boggy heaths and moors. Rather rare. June, July.

1. Withypool.

2. Noted by Coleman. Dunkery ; *W. Tuckwell*.

3. Wellington ; *Miss F. Elworthy*. (Probably on Blackdown.)

4. Buckland Down.

6. Chard Common.

8. Not uncommon on the peat-moor from Glastonbury to Burtle ; also near Wedmore.

9. Blackdown ; *D. Fry*.

10. [Claverton Wood ; *Davis in Fl. Bath.*] Frome East Woodlands ; *H. F. Parsons*.

Europe ; Siberia ; Faroe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *P. SILVATICA*, *L.*

Native : heaths and moist pastures. Rather common. April to July.

1. Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman. Holford Combe ; *W. Tuckwell*. Crowcombe.

3. Wellington ; *Miss F. Elworthy*.

4. Barwick ; Yeovil Marsh ; *J. Sowerby*. Buckland Down.

5. Wet places on Poyntington Down ; *Sherborne School Field Soc. Report*, 1878.

7. Pen Selwood.

8. Pastures near East Pennard. Wells. Common on the peat-moor.

9. Barrow Gurney ; Tickenham ; with white flowers on Blackdown ; *F. B. C.* Ubley. Yatton.

10. Bishport ; *Swete*. Brislington ; very abundant between Sandy Lane and Failand Farm ; *F. B. C.* Beckington ; *H. F. Parsons*. St. Catharine's ; *Miss Lonsdale*. Witham.

Europe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XII. RHINANTHUS, *L.* *Yellow Rattle.*1. *R. CRISTA-GALLI, L.* *Shackle-basket*; Wincanton.

Native: in meadows, pastures, and waste places. Very common throughout the county. Noted in every district. May to July.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *R. MAJOR, Ehrh.*

Native or Colonist: on the peat-moor. Very rare. May to July.

8. "*Rhinanthus Crista-galli* var. *angustifolius* = (*R. major* of Smith and Babington). On the banks of the canal, and in other parts of the moor"; *T. Clark*. A few plants were found near Shapwick Station, August, 1892, by the Rev. E. F. Linton.

Europe.

England, Scotland.

Absent from Devon, Dorset, Wilts, and Gloucestershire.

XIII. MELAMPYRUM, *Tournef.*1. *M. PRATENSE, L.* *Cow-wheat.*

Native: woods, copses, and bushy banks. Common, and in some parts of the county abundant. June to August.

1. Abundant in all the woods near Dulverton.

2. Woods near Dunster, etc.

3. Near Wellington; *Miss F. Elworthy*. Woods on Quantock. Clatworthy. Woods between North Curry and Fivehead.

4. Near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*.

7. Blackslough Woods.

9. Hutton; *St. Brody*. Tickenham; Weston-in-Gordano; *D. Fry*. Cheddar Wood. Congresbury. Shipham.

10. Brislington; *Swete*. Claverton Woods; *H. Gibbes*. Berkeley Woods; *H. F. Parsons*. Asham Woods.

var. montanum, Johnst.

2. Hilly Woods; Porlock! *J. Gifford* (*B.R.C. Rep.* 1875). Growing with the type.

Europe; Siberia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

Linaria pelisseriana, *Mill.*, is said to have been naturalised on walls at Brislington; *Dr. H. O. Stephens*.

L. purpurea, *L.* Established on walls in many places near Bath, Bristol, Wells, etc.

Melampyrum silvaticum, *L.*, is reported from "woods at Hinton Abbey," in *Fl. Bath. Suppl.*, on the authority of Mr. T. B. Flower. Probably *M. pratense*, var. *montanum*, was the plant seen.

OROBANCHACEÆ.

I. OROBANCHE, *L.* Broom-rape.

1. *O. purpurea*, *Jacq.* *O. cærulea*, *Vill.* *Phelipæa cærulea*, *C. A. Mey.*

Native: "grassy pastures." Very rare. June to October. 2 or 3. Near the Bell Inn, Merridge, 1869; *W. Tuckwell*. Middle and Southern Europe; W. Asia. England.

Absent from Devon, Dorset, Wilts, and Gloucestershire.

2. *O. major*, *L.* *O. Rapum*, *Thuill.*

Native: parasitic on broom and gorse. Very rare. June, July.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Bishop's Lydeard; *J. C. Melvill*. Broomfield, on furze; *H. S. Thompson*.

7. Blackslough; *J. Parsons* (or in 8). Pen Selwood; *W. Galpin*.

9. On furze at Easton; *Miss Livett*.

Middle and Southern Europe; Algeria.

England, Scotland (Dumfries, Kirkcudbright), Ireland.

3. *O. elatior*, *Sutton*.

Native: parasitic on *Centaurea Scabiosa*. Very rare. June, July.

9. Cheddar; one specimen, 1883; *Richards*. "In a field near Clevedon Beach; August, 1884; *herb. Powell*"; *F. B. C.* [Plentifully on Brean Down; *J. C. Collins*; but I fear that *O. Hederæ* was mistaken for this species,

which no one else, unless it be Dr. St. Brody, has been able to find on Brean Down. He, however, tells us that it grows there associated with *O. rubra* and *O. cærulea* and unites all three together with *O. minor* and *O. Hederae* as varieties of *O. major* !]

10. By the roadside between Swainswick and Tadwick : on a bank near the Canal locks at Combehay ; *C. C. Babington*. In a lane leading from Weston to Lansdown ; *H. Gibbes* ; *Fl. Bath*.

Europe, from Gothland southward ; Caucasus ; Siberia. England.

Not in Devon. Gloucestershire ?

4. *O. HEDERÆ*, *Duby*.

Native : parasitic on ivy. Rare, and very local. June to August.

9. Walls in Cheddar village and rocks of Cheddar gorge ; *J. G. Baker*. Clevedon ; *W. E. Brown*. Yatton ; *F. B. C.* Common on the south side of Brean Down.

[10. Ashton Manor Woods ; *Miss Attwood* in *Fl. Bristol*. Perhaps now extinct. The record is not quoted in *F. B. C.*]

S.W. Europe, from Namur and Western Germany to Italy.

Wales and Southern England, Ireland.

5. *O. MINOR*, *Sm.*

Native : parasitic on various herbaceous plants, especially clover. Rather common, and sometimes so abundant in clover-fields as to cause serious loss. July to October.

2. Noted by Coleman near Dunster. Holford ; *W. Tuckwell*. On *Psamma* in sand and pebbles at Steart ; *J. W. White*.

3. Clover-field near Wiveliscombe, rare ; *H. W. Trott*. Occasionally near Wellington.

4. Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby*.

5. On clover near Stawell. Abundant in clover-fields near Kingweston.

7. Wincanton.

8. Butleigh. Keinton Mandeville. Often abundant in clover-fields.

9. On *Trifolium repens* on Brean Sands ; and on *Ononis arvensis* on Brean Down ; Portishead ; Yatton ; *F. B. C.* Abundantly at Walton-by-Clevedon ; *D. Fry*. On clover at Ebbor ; *Miss Livett*. Uphill.

10. Not uncommon in clover-fields near Bath; *Fl. Bath.* Brislington; *F. B. C.* Dry bank, Norton St. Philip; *H. F. Parsons.* Near Frome.

[*var. amethystea* (*Thuill.*). *O. Eryngii*, Duby.

9. Sandhills near Brean, 1882; *G. C. Druce* ('passed by Bennett as correct'). Brean Down, on *Nepeta Glechoma*, June, 1879; *W. B. Waterfall* (*fide* A. Bennett, who adds, "but perhaps the sender is right in calling it *O. minor*."]

Europe, from Denmark southward; W. Asia; Algeria. England. [Scotland, Ireland.]

II. LATHRÆA, L.

1. *L. SQUAMARIA, L. Toothwort.*

Native: a root parasite, chiefly on hazel. Rare. April, May.

3. Amberd and Trull; profuse in Sherford Coppice; *W. Tuckwell.*
 6. Buckland St. Mary! *Miss May.*
 8. Bruton; *H. F. Parsons.* Lyatt Hill, near Wells; *Ravenshaw.*
 9. Compton Martin Wood; *Rutter.* Norton's Wood, near Clevedon; *D. Fry.* Sidcot; *F. B. C.* Plentiful in King's Wood, Yatton; *Miss Winter.*
 10. Leigh Wood, constant in several places; under a hedge west of Failand Farm, April, 1881; *F. B. C.* Plentiful in many of the woods near Bath, as about Wolley, Langridge, Claverton, Englishcombe; *L. Blomefield.* Little Elm; Farleigh Hungerford; *H. F. Parsons.* Midford Castle Wood; *T. Cullum.* W. Ham; *W. B. Waterfall.* Mells Park. Whatley Combe.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya. England, Scotland, Ireland.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

OROBANCHE RAMOSA, L. About Glastonbury; *Hudson.* Introduced with hemp.

LENTIBULARIÆ.

I. UTRICULARIA, *L.*

1. *U. VULGARIS, L.*

Native: in pools and ditches. Rare. End of June to August.

5. Ditches on King's Sedgemoor.

8. Mark; *F. B. C.* Frequent on the peat-moor from Burtle to Glastonbury.

9. Ditches about Axbridge, Tickenham, Wedmore, Yatton, and on Nailsea Moor; *F. B. C.* Walton Drove, near Clevedon.

10. In the canal between Bathampton and Limpley Stoke; *T. B. Flower.* Canal; Midford; *L. Blomefield.*

Europe; Siberia; Algeria; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *U. MINOR, L.*

Native: in pools and ditches. Very rare. June to September.

5. In ditches under Polden, about Stawell; *A. J. Yarranton.*

8. Occasionally in pits and reenes on the peat-moor; *T. Clark.* Ashcot Moor. Glastonbury Moor.

Europe; except Portugal, Greece, and Turkey; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; Algeria; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Devon, Wilts, nor Gloucestershire.

[Watson says that *U. intermedia, Hayne*, has been recorded from Somerset.]

II. PINGUICULA, *Tournef.*

1. *P. VULGARIS, L. Butterwort.*

Native: in boggy places. Very rare. June, July.

8. Rather plentiful in marshy fields towards the southern and eastern borders of the moor; *T. Clark* (1856).

Less common, I think, of late years. I have never found it in any quantity.

10. In a ravine near Gurney Slade, Mendip, in 1875; *Miss Livett.*

Europe; Siberia; Faroe; Iceland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts.

“*Pinguicula vulgaris* has the property of giving consistence to milk, and of preventing its separating into either whey or cream. It is pretended that its leaves rot sheep; when fresh they are slightly purgative and vulnerary. Linnaeus says that the solid milk of the Laplanders is prepared by pouring it warm and fresh from the cow over a strainer on which leaves of *Pinguicula* have been laid. The milk, after passing among them, is left for a day or two to stand, until it begins to turn sour; it throws up no cream, but becomes compact and tenacious, and most delicious in taste. It is not necessary that fresh leaves should be used after the milk is once turned: on the contrary, a small portion of this solid milk will act upon that which is fresh, in the manner of yeast.” *Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom*, p. 686.

2. *P. LUSITANICA*, *L.*

Native: in boggy places. Rare and local. June to September.

3. Frequent on the Blackdown Hills. Sampford Point.

8. Marshy fields towards the southern border of the moor, not plentiful; *T. Clark*. Glastonbury Moor, near Street.

W. France; Spain; Portugal.

South-west England, West Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Gloucestershire.

Darwin's “*Insectivorous Plants*” should be consulted on this genus and *Utricularia*.

VERBENACEÆ.

I. VERBENA, *L.*

1. *V. OFFICINALIS*, *L.* *Vervain*.

Native: in dry waste places. Rather common. July to September.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Taunton; *W. Tuckwell*. Lyng.

4. Ilchester; *J. Sowerby*.

7. Templecombe.

8. Baltonsborough; Glastonbury; Wells.

9. Frequent about Cheddar; Clevedon; Draycot; Ken; Yatton; Weston-super-Mare; Tickenham, etc.; *F. B. C.* Congresbury. Shipham.

10. Bank of Avon below Bristol ; Paulton ; *F.B.C.*
 Frequent on waste ground ; *Fl. Bath.* Beckington ;
 Wellow ; *H. F. Parsons.* Dean, near Cranmore.
 Europe, from Gothland southward ; W. Asia ; Himalaya ;
 Algeria ; Canaries ! Azores. (N. America.)
 England, Ireland.

LABIATÆ.

I. MENTHA, *L.* *Mint.*1. *M. ROTUNDIFOLIA*, *Huds.*

Native probably in some few places ; more often a denizen.
 Borders of fields and waste places. Rare. August, September.

2. Border of a field close to the sea, just under Hurlstone
 Point, and far from any house.
 4. About a mile south of Montacute, with *Helleborus*
viridis and *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus* ; *J. Sowerby.*
 5. Middlezoy ; *J. C. Collins.* Weston Zoyland ; *H. S.*
Thompson.
 9 or perhaps 10. Roadside at Portbury, in some quantity ;
D. Fry.
 10. Chelwood ; *T. B. Flower.* In Newton Park ; *Davis*
in Fl. Bath.
 Europe from Belgium southward ; N. and W. Asia ;
 Algeria ; Canaries ; Azores. (N. America.)
 England. [Southern Scotland.] Ireland.

2. *M. LONGIFOLIA*, *Huds.* (*M. silvestris*, *L.*)

Denizen : in damp waste places and by river-sides. Rare.
 August, September.

4. Not uncommon near Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby.* The only
 place where I have myself seen it is by the stream be-
 tween Yeovil and the Junction. Here it was well
 established, but must be considered merely as an Alien,
 being associated with *Aconitum*, *Saponaria*, *Ribes rubrum*,
 and *Inula Helenium.*
 9. Walton-in-Gordano ; *herb. Stephens.* (The mints in
 this herbarium are supposed to have been received
 directly from Sole.)

10. In many places on the banks of the Chew; very abundantly at Compton Dando; about Stanton Drew; by a brook between Burnet and Compton Dando; plentifully by the bridge, Pennyquick Bottom.; Newton St. Loe; *D. Fry*. Near Keynsham; *herb. Jenyns*. Waste places about Hinton Blewitt (possibly in district 9) and between Ashton Lodge and Tadwick; *T. B. Flower*.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; N.W. India; N. Africa; Canaries! Azores.

England, Scotland, [Ireland].

[*M. VIRIDIS*, *L.*

Alien: hedge-banks and waste places. Very rare. August. September. "Probably a cultivated form of *M. silvestris*"; *Hooker*.

1. In small quantity close to Dulverton Station in 1891.
2. Noted by Coleman as certainly introduced.
5. A small patch by the road-side between Butleigh Monument and Kingweston in 1881. I could find none the following year. [Moist hedge-banks near Osborne; *J. C. Mansell-Pleydell* in *Flora of Dorset*. The plant is likely to occur on both sides of the county boundary.]
8. On a common between Glastonbury and Wells; *Sole*.
10. In a meadow four miles from Bath, and in various places by the side of the Avon, between Bath and Kelston; *Sole*. Sides of a stream in a meadow between South Stoke and Midford; *L. Blomefield*. Murdercombe; *H. F. Parsons*. Roadside not far from Nettlebridge, with *M. Piperita*; I think on the site of an old cottage.]

3. *M. PIPERITA*, *L.*

Denizen: in damp waste places. Rare. August, September.

2. Roadside between Minehead and Porlock (var. *officinalis*, Hull).
3. Roadside between Taunton and Kingston, an escape. Athelney, in two or three places; *H. S. Thompson*.
8. Between Wells and Glastonbury; *Sole* (var. *vulgaris*, *Sole*). On the southern border of the canal, about 200 yards eastward of the Shapwick railway station; *T. Clark*. Roadside between Baltonsborough and West Pennard, as an escape.
9. Clevedon; *D. Fry* (var. *vulgaris*, Hull).

10. Damp lane at Woollard near Pensford ; *D. Fry* (var. *officinalis*). Near Keynsham ; *herb. Jenyns*. In a swampy place on Lansdown, near Bath, called the Wells ; also by the side of the Avon in Newton Mead ; *Sole* (var. *officinalis*). About Bath in various watery places ; *Sole* (var. *vulgaris*). Ridge, near Beckington ; *H. F. Parsons*. Roadside near Nettlebridge, with *M. viridis*.

Europe, nowhere indigenous ; *Nyman*. Probably a garden form of *M. aquatica* ; *Bentham*.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

4. *M. HIRSUTA*, *Huds.* (*M. aquatica*, L.)

Native : stream-sides and damp or wet places. Very common. Noted in every district. August, September.

Var. *palustris* (*Sole*.)

8. Plentifully in old ditches at Glastonbury, Wedmore, Burtle, etc., Somersetshire ; *Sole*.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; N. Africa. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

5. *M. SATIVA*, L.

Native : damp waste places, sides of ditches, streams, etc. Common, and generally distributed. Probably in all the districts, but my notes are very defective. August, September.

3. Athelney.

7. Pen Selwood.

8. Shapwick moor.

9. Common.

10. Common.

Mr. Bakèr notes *M. paludosa*, *Sole*, as seen near Somerton.

Europe (except Russia?). Canaries.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

This species is sometimes very difficult to separate from *M. hirsuta*.

6. *M. RUBRA*, *Sm.*

Denizen : in damp waste places. Rare. August, September.

1. Roadside near Lawtrow Cross, between Dulverton and Wiveliscombe, not far from the boundary of the district.

2. Roadside four miles from Dunster, towards Luxborough. This plant, and that from Lawtrow Cross, are not quite typical, and I place them here with some doubt. I believe that both have spread from ancient cultivation. Mr. Baker called them "*M. rubra*, not far from typical,

though not quite answering in technical characters," while the late Mr. T. R. A. Briggs wrote "quite the *subglabra* of *Flora of Plymouth*," which he places under *M. sativa*. I find the calyx-tube very slightly hairy, not perfectly smooth.

3. Roadside near Wellington. Probably *M. rubra*, but perhaps nearer to specimens named *M. gentilis* in *herb. Boswell*.

9. In one or two places near Congresbury; *D. Fry*.

10. Litton. Bank of Avon under Leigh Wood! *D. Fry*.
'Of *M. rubra* Nyman says: "Brit. Succ. mer. (etc., sed tantum ex hortis aufuga)."

England. Rare in Scotland and Ireland.

Absent from Dorset and Wilts?

7. *M. GENTILIS*, *L.*

Native? or Denizen: in wet places. Very rare. August, September.

10. In Lock's brook, between Weston and Tiverton (Twerton), Somersetshire; *Sole*.

Middle Europe, from Britain to Austria.

England, Scotland.

Probably both *M. rubra* and *M. gentilis* would be better placed under *M. sativa*.

8. *M. ARVENSIS*, *L.*

Native: cornfields and waste places. Very common. Noted in every district. End of June to September.

var. agrestis (*Sole*).

8, 9, 10. Common in cornfields and neglected gardens about Mendip hills, Shepton Mallet, and Frome; *Sole*.

var. præcox (*Sole*).

10. In moist meadows. By the side of the Avon, near Bath, flowering about the middle of June; *Sole*.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; Faroe. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

[*M. PULEGIUM*, *L.* *Penny-royal*.

"5 or 6. Somerset. Southby cat." *Topographical Botany*.]

II. *LYCOPUS*, *Tournef.*

1. *L. EUROPÆUS*, *L.*

Native: river-banks and other damp places. Common. Probably to be found in all the districts, but records are wanting for 1, 5, 6. July to September.

2. Selworthy.

3. Halse; *R. C. Alexander*. Maunsel; *J. C. Melvill*. Near Wellington.

4. Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*.

7. Gasper.

8. Baltonsborough. Common on the peat-moor.

9. Berrow, Cheddar, Clevedon, Yatton, etc.

10. Leigh Wood; Paulton; *F. B. C.* About Bath, Frome, Witham.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; India; Algeria; Azores; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

III. ORIGANUM, *Tournef.*

1. *O. VULGARIS*, *L. Marjoram*.

Native: on banks and in bushy stony places, preferring limestone. Rather common. July to September.

2. Porlock.

3. Wiveliscombe.

4. Near Crewkerne.

5. Common on Polden. Bawdrip. Somerton.

7. Cucklington; *W. Galpin*.

8. Polden Hills. Common about Wells.

9. Common on the limestone. Cheddar. Congresbury. Clevedon. Weston-super-Mare, etc.

10. Bank of Avon below Bristol; *F. B. C.* About Bath, Frome, Wellow, etc.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

IV. THYMUS, *L. Thyme*.

1. *T. SERPYLLUM*, *Fr.*

Native: commons and dry banks. Very common and generally distributed. July to September. Probably to be found in every district, but my earlier notes refer to the Linnean species, and are therefore unavailable for the segregate. I have noted the restricted species in districts 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. T. CHAMÆDRYS, *Fr.*

Native : in similar situations to the last, and about as common. July to September.

4. Near Yeovil.

5. Somerton ; *J. G. Baker.*

6. Blackdown Hills. Near Chard.

7. Leigh Common.

8. Roadside near Shepton Mallet. Polden Hills.

9. Cheddar gorge.

10. Leigh Down ; *F. B. C.* Warleigh Common ; *W. M. Rogers.* Cranmore Hill ; quite the prevalent thyme in this neighbourhood.

Europe.

England.

V. CALAMINTHA, *Moench.*1. C. CLINOPODIUM, *Benth.* (*Clinopodium vulgare*, L.).

Native : on dry banks and in bushy places. Very common. Noted in every district. July, August.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Himalaya ; Algeria ; Madeira ; Azores. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, very rare in Ireland.

2. C. ARVENSIS, *Lam.* (*C. Acinos*, *Clairv.* *Thymus Acinos*, L.).

Native : fields and stony pastures on a calcareous soil ; sometimes on walls. Rather rare. June to August.

3. Maunsel ; *J. C. Melvill.* Fields under the Blackdown Hills ! *Miss F. Elworthy.*

5. Fields about Charlton Mackarel.

9. Clevedon ; *D. Fry.* Loxton ; Worle Hill ; *F. B. C.* Axbridge. Cheddar. Uphill.

10. Rocks under Leigh Wood ; Emborrow ; *F. B. C.* Combe Down ; near the Dundas Aqueduct ; *Fl. Bath.* Stantonbury Hill ; *Winch.* Between Wellow and Hinton ; Woolverton ; *H. F. Parsons.*

Europe ; Algeria.

England, Scotland, N.E. Ireland.

3. C. MENTHÆFOLIA, *Host.* (*M. officinalis*, auct. mult.)

Native : hedge-banks and dry waste places. Common. July to October.

1. Dulverton.

2. Dunster. Minehead. Rodhuish. Williton.

3. Quantocks ; *J. Poole*. Brompton Ralph. Milverton. Raddington. Wiveliscombe.
 4. West Coker.
 5. Roadside near Long Sutton ; *J. G. Baker*. Bawdrip. Kingsdon. Near Langport. Middlezoy.
 7. Rather common about Wincanton ; *W. Galpin*.
 8. Near Wells.
 9. Common from Sidcot to Wookey ; *J. G. Baker*. Cheddar ; Clevedon ; Loxton ; Weston-super-Mare ; Woodspring ; *F. B. C.* Brean Down. Burrington.
 10. Stowey ; *F. B. C.* Not uncommon on dry banks ; *Fl. Bath*. Frome, not rare ; *H. F. Parsons*.
var. Briggsii, Syme. (C. adscendens, Jord.)
 2. Selworthy. Culbone.
 10. Near the Avon, under Leigh Wood ; *F. B. C. Suppl.*
- This seems hardly worth distinguishing as a variety.
Middle and Southern Europe ; W. Asia ; Algeria ; Canaries ! Azores. (N. America.)
England, Ireland.

[MELISSA, *Tournef.*M. OFFICINALIS, *L.*

Alien : in waste places near houses. Rare, and not thoroughly naturalised. July to September.

2. Porlock.
3. Charlinch ; Over Stowey ; Wembdon ; *J. C. Collins*. Roadside near Putsham ! *T. Clark*.
5. Weston Zoyland ; *J. C. Collins*. By the woodman's cottage, Butleigh Wood ; *J. G. Baker*.
9. Roadside at Bourton ; *W. E. Green*. Clevedon ; *D. Fry*. Weston-super-Mare.
10. In the corner of a field at Pill ; *F. B. C.*
Middle and Southern Europe ; W. Asia. (N. America.)]

VI. SALVIA, *L.*1. S. VERBENACA, *L.* *Wild Sage.*

Native : dry banks, waste places, dry pastures, and sandy ground. Rather common. June to September.

2. Leighland ; *W. M. Rogers*. Lilstock. Minehead Warren. Watchet.
3. Roadside between Bridgwater and Cannington. North Curry.

5. Somerton, in stony fields ; *J. G. Baker*. Ball Hill. Polden. Cook's Cary. Middlezoy. Socombe.
 8. Sandy ground near the sea, Burnham. Wells.
 9. Clevedon ; *D. Fry*. Tickenham ; *W. E. Brown*. Yatton ; *F. B. C.* Axbridge. Uphill. Weston-super-Mare. Westbury.
 10. Common on dry banks on the hills ; *Fl. Bath*. Frome. Mells.
- Europe, from Denmark southward ; West Asia ; Algeria ; Canaries !
England, Scotland, Ireland.

VII. NEPETA, *L.*

1. *N. CATARIA, L. Cat-mint.*
Denizen : possibly native in some places. Hedges and bushy places. Rare. July to September.
 2. Roadside between Watchet and Blue Anchor.
 4. Lymington ; Odcombe ; *J. Sowerby*.
 5. Roadside near Pointington ! *W. Herridge*.
 8. Edington Road, and in a drove leading from the road eastward ; *T. Clark*, 1856. I fear now lost.
 9. About Kewstoke and on Sand Point, not common ; *St. Brody*. Near Cadbury Camp ; near Clevedon ! Weston-in-Gordano ; *D. Fry*.
 10. Sparingly by the roadside between Chelwood and Stanton Wick ; *D. Fry*. Near Cottage Crescent ; *Fl. Bath*. In a lane leading from Midford to Combe Hay ; *L. Blomefield*. Near Beckington ; *H. F. Parsons*.
- Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Himalaya. (N. America.)
England. [Scotland.] Ireland.
2. *N. GLECHOMA, Benth. (Glechoma hederacea, L.). Ground Ivy.*
Native : hedge-banks and copses. Very common throughout the county. Noticed in every district. March to June.
Europe ; N. and W. Asia. (Azores ; N. America.)
England, Scotland, Ireland.

VIII. SCUTELLARIA, *L. Skull-cap.*

1. *S. GALERICULATA, L.*
Native : by streams and ditches, and in marshy places. Rather rare. Unrecorded for any station west of the neigh-

bourhood of Bridgwater, Taunton, and Wellington. July to September.

3. By the canal between Maunsel and Durston ; *J. C. Melwill*. Roadside between Taunton and Kingston. Wellington.

5. Drove near Long Load.

7. Batchpool Farm ; *W. Galpin*. Stavordale.

8. Baltonsborough. Burnham. Frequent on the peat-moor.

9. Clevedon ; Easton Moor ; Kingston Seymour ; Nailsea Moor ; Woodspring ; Yatton ; *F. B. C.*

10. Bank of Avon below Bristol ; marsh near Ham Green ; *Fl. Bristol*. Banks of the Avon and canal ; *Fl. Bath*. Banks of the Frome at Beckington ; *H. F. Parsons*.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; India ; Algeria ; N. America. England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *S. MINOR*, *Huds.*

Native : in peaty meadows and wet commons, and by rills and streams. Very local ; abundant in some localities, but quite absent from a large part of the county. July to September.

3. Common on the Quantocks ; *J. C. Collins*. Blackdown Hills, common in wet places. Langford Heathfield.

4. Buckland Down.

5. Sedgemoor, near Weston Zoyland, once ; *H. S. Thompson*.

6. Chard Common.

7. Gasper Common. Woodlands south of Blackslough.

8. Glastonbury and Burtle Moors, abundantly ; *Sole*, 1782 ; but does not appear to have been found since.

9. Bog at the Mineries ; *Miss Livett*.

10. Swampy margin of a pool about a mile from Abbot's Leigh ; about two dozen plants yearly ; *F. B. C.* Leigh Woods ; *T. F. Inman*. Banks of the Avon ; *Davis* in *Fl. Bath*. Frome East Woodlands ; *H. F. Parsons*. Downhead Common.

W. Europe, from Holland to Italy. Hooker adds W. Asia ; N.W. Himalaya.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Gloucestershire.

IX. PRUNELLA, *L.*

1. *P. VULGARIS*, *L.* *Self-heal*.

Native : pastures, meadows, and waste places. Very common, and generally distributed. Noted in every district. July to September.

Europe ; temperate Asia ; N. Africa ; America ; Australia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

X. MELITTIS, L.

1. M. MELISSOPHYLLUM, L.

Native : on bushy and rocky banks. Very rare. May, June.

2. Near Stowey Mill, Cutcombe, with *Papaver cambricum* ; Coleman in herb. Watson. Hedge of the road ascending the hill under Ocktrow Wood near Sully ! G. Horner, 1884. Rocky side of Brendon Valley Railway, near Leighland.

Europe, from France and Germany southward.

England (Cornwall to Sussex ; Cardigan ; Worcester-shire.)

Not in Dorset, nor Gloucestershire.

XI. MARRUBIUM, L.

1. M. VULGARE, L. *White Horehound*.

Native : on downs and waste ground. Rare, and almost confined to district 9. July to September.

2. Noted by Coleman.

9. Brean Down ; near Cadbury Camp ; Dial Hill ; Clevedon ; Wavering Down ; F. B. C. Weston-super-Mare, on the Ashdown and Kewstoke roads ; St. Brody. Walton-in-Gordano ; Worle Hill, abundantly in 1884 ; Kewstoke, in profusion on waste ground, 1892 ; D. Fry. A large patch on the sand near the village of Brean. Steep Holm.

Europe ; W. Asia ; N.W. India ; Algeria ; Canaries ! Azores. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

“Not native except in I. of Wight” ; Hooker ; but it seems just as indigenous on the downs of Somerset, overlooking the Bristol Channel, as on those of the Isle of Wight. Doubtless where it occurs close to villages or houses it owes its origin to ancient cultivation, but even in these cases the supply was probably obtained from the nearest down.

XII. STACHYS, *L.* *Woundwort.*

1. *S. BETONICA*, *Benth.* (*Betonica officinalis*, *L.*) *Betony.*
Native : hedge-banks, waste places, hilly pastures and woods. Very common. July to September.
 2. Noted by Coleman. Oare ; *H. S. Thompson.*
 3. Blackdown Hills. Bishop's Lydeard. North Curry. Wellington, etc.
 4. Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby.* About Chard, etc.
 5. Noted by Baker.
 6. Chard Common.
 7. Stowel. Wincanton.
 8. Glastonbury Moor. West Pennard. Wells.
 9. Walton-in-Gordano ; *D. Fry.* Congresbury. Pastures on Mendip, etc.
 10. Leigh Wood ; Emborrow ; Templecloud ; *F. B. C.* About Bath and Frome.
Europe ; W. Siberia ; N. Africa.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
2. *S. PALUSTRIS*, *L.*
Native : damp places by roadsides, river-banks, etc. Common, and generally distributed. Noted in all the districts. July to September.
Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Himalaya ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
3. *S. SILVATICA*, *L.*
Native : hedge-banks, woods, and waste places. Very common. Noted in every district. July, August.
Europe ; Siberia ; N.W. Himalaya.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
4. *S. ARVENSIS*, *L.*
Native or colonist : cultivated land and waste places. Common. Doubtless to be found in every district, but I have few notes relating to this species. Records are wanting for districts 1, 5, and 6. April to November.
 2. Minehead.
 3. Cornfields near Wiveliscombe, apparently rare ; *H. W. Trott.* Cannington ; *H. S. Thompson.*
 4. Yeovil, etc. ; *J. Sowerby.*
 7. Clinger and Clapton Farms ; *W. Galpin.*
 8. Cultivated land near Wells.
 9. Clevedon ; Congresbury, etc. ; *D. Fry.*

10. Common near Bristol. Cornfields; *Fl. Bath.* Lullingington; Whatley; *H. F. Parsons.*
Europe; N. and W. Asia; N.W. India; Algeria; Canaries; Azores. (N. America.)
England, Scotland, Ireland.

HYBRID.

S. PALUSTRIS \times SILVATICA. (?= *S. ambigua*, *Sm.*)

Forms of this hybrid have been noticed at

1. Dulverton.
5. Middlezoy; Weston Zoyland; *J. C. Collins.* Compton Dundon.
10. Banks of Avon; *F. B. C.* About Bathampton and Batheaston; *R. C. Alexander.*

XIII. GALEOPSIS, *L.* *Hemp-nettle.*1. *G. LADANUM*, *L.*

Colonist: mostly in cornfields. Locally common. July to September.

2. Lillstock; *J. C. Collins.*
4. Yeovil district; *J. Sowerby.*
5. Somerton; *J. G. Baker.* Cornfields about Charlton Mackarel and Kingweston (sub-species *G. angustifolia*, *Ehrh.*).
7. Cornfields, Cucklington.
9. Clevedon; Congresbury; Ebbor; Walton-in-Gordano; Weston-in-Gordano, and Weston-super-Mare; *F. B. C.*
10. Leigh Wood; Queen Charlton; *F. B. C.* Common in cornfields; *Fl. Bath.* Frequent near Frome; *H. F. Parsons.*

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Faroe; Iceland. (N. America.)
England, Scotland, Ireland.

Possibly all Somerset *G. Ladanum* may belong to the sub-species *angustifolia*.

2. *G. TETRAHIT*, *L.*

Native: cornfields, roadsides, and waste places. Common and generally distributed. Noted in every district. July to September.

The slight variety *bifida* (Boenn.) has been noticed near Shapwick railway station (district 8). It is probably not uncommon.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Faroe; Iceland. (N. America.)
England, Scotland, Ireland.

[LEONURUS, *L.*

L. CARDIACA, L. Mother-wort.

Alien: hedges and waste places near houses. Very rare. July to September.

2. Woodcombe; *Miss May.*

8. Plentifully in a lane near Burnham; *D. Fry.*

9. Wayside at Cheddar; *E. Forster, jun.,* in *B.G.* Worle; *Rutter.* Near Lympham, Aug., 1881; *T. F. Perkins.*

10. Casually in waste ground near Frome; *H. F. Parsons.*

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya. (N. America.)

Originally brought from Asia; *Dr. Godron.*]

XIV. LAMIUM, *L. Dead-nettle.*

1. *L. AMPLEXICAULE, L. Henbit.*

Native: under walls and in cultivated land. Rare. March to October.

3. Maunsel, etc.; *J. C. Melvill.*

4. Henley, near Crewkerne; *Z. J. Edwards.* Fairly common about Preston; *J. Sowerby.*

7. Occasionally about Wincanton; *W. Galpin.*

8. Burnham; *Miss Mayow.* On and at the foot of a wall at Wells.

9. Clevedon; under walls, Weston-super-Mare; abundant in potato fields at Worle, 1880; Yatton; *F. B. C.* Steep Holm.

10. Keynsham; *F. B. C.* Waste places and fields about Bath, Swainswick, and Englishcombe; *H. Gibbes* in *Fl. Bath.* Chatley; Standerwick; Frome; *H. F. Parsons.*

“A large form of this plant, with much larger leaves, the upper internodes very short, and approaching in appearance to *L. intermedium*, occurs on high ground between Weston-super-Mare and Banwell”; *F. B. C.*

Europe; N. and W. Asia; N.W. India; Algeria; Canaries; Azores; Iceland. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *L. HYBRIDUM, Vill. (L. incisum, Willd.).*

Native: hedges, cultivated ground, and under walls. Rare and very local. April to October.

4. Yeovil; *Z. J. Edwards.* Seen now and then about Preston; *J. Sowerby.*

9. Portishead ; Tickenham ; Weston-super-Mare ; *F. B. C.*
Under walls at Clevedon.

10. Pill ; *F. B. C.*

Europe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *L. PURPUREUM, L.*

Native : hedge-banks and cultivated ground. Abundant throughout the county. Noted in every district. Flowers more or less throughout the year.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Canaries ; Azores. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

4. *L. ALBUM, L. Dunch-nettle ; Wincanton.*

Native : hedge-banks, waste places, garden ground, etc., generally near villages. Very common. Noted in every district. March to October.

Europe ; Siberia ; N. Africa. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

The fondness of this plant for the neighbourhood of dwellings is remarkable, but I cannot find that it has ever been used in domestic medicine, or that there is any ground for supposing it to have been introduced.

5. *L. GALEOBDOLON, Crantz. (Galeobdolon luteum, Huds.)*
Yellow Archangel. Weazel-snout ; W. Somerset.

Native : woods, bushy places, and shady hedge-banks. Common or very common through the greater part of the county. May, June.

1. Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Wellington ; *Miss F. Elworthy.* Blackdown Hills.

4. About Yeovil ; *Mag. Nat. Hist.* Abundant about Chard.

5. Copse-leigh, and elsewhere on Polden.

6. Chard. Blackdown Hills.

7. Templecombe, etc.

8. Bruton. Wells.

9. Common on the slopes of Mendip. Ubley. Worle, etc.

10. "Peculiarly abundant about Bristol" ; *F. B. C.* ; and common through the whole district.

Europe ; W. Siberia.

England, Ireland.

XV. BALLOTA, L.

1. B. NIGRA, L. *Black Horehound.*

Native : roadsides, hedge-banks, and waste places. Very common in all the districts. July, August.

Europe ; W. Asia ; Algeria ; Madeira ; Azores. (N. America.)

England, Scotland (south), Ireland.

“Shows a peculiar partiality for growing about dwellings; flourishing by the dusty roadside and by the beaten path; yet apparently not occurring as an escape from cultivation in these places, but because the conditions they afford suit it best”; *Briggs*.—“Flora of Plymouth,” 265. This case seems very similar to that of *Lamium album*.

XVI. TEUCRIUM, L.

1. T. SCORODONIA, L.

Native : dry woods and bushy places ; also among dry limestone *débris*. Very common and generally distributed. July to September.

(1. Dulverton ? Common, I think, but the record has been lost.)

2. Dunster. Minehead. Old Cleeve, etc.

3. Langton Heathfield. Wellington. Common on Quantock.

4. About Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby*.

5. Noted by Baker.

6. Common on Blackdown.

7. Pen Selwood. Near Blackslough.

8. Ham Wood, Croscombe ; *Miss Livett*. Near Alfred's Tower.

9. Clevedon. Worle Hill. Mendips, in many places. Steep Holm.

10. Templecloud ; *T. B. Flower*. Berkeley Hill ; Downhead ; *H. F. Parsons*. Asham Woods. Leigh Wood.

Europe, except Russia ; N. Africa.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XVII. AJUGA, L.

1. A. REPTANS, L. *Bugle.*

Native : open places in woods, damp pastures and waste places. Very common in all the districts. May, June. It frequently varies with white or light-coloured flowers.

Europe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

LAMIUM MACULATUM, *L.* A frequent escape from cottage gardens.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDRYS, *L.* An escape near Tickenham.

PHLOMIS FRUTICOSA, *Willd.* 5. Well established and increasing on Ball Hill, Polden, where it covers a space of over forty yards in length, outside a plantation of some sixty years' growth, and was probably accidentally introduced when the trees were planted. It is said to be quite unknown in the gardens of the neighbourhood. I am indebted to the Rev. A. J. Yarranton for my knowledge of the plant in this locality. It is a Mediterranean and Eastern species.

PLANTAGINÆÆ.

I. PLANTAGO, *L.*1. *P. MAJOR, L. Waybread.*

Native: pastures, roadsides, and waste places. Very common in all the districts. June to September.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; N. Africa. (N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *P. MEDIA, L.*

Native: pastures, especially on a limestone soil. Very common. Probably in all the districts, but a record is wanting for 1. June to September.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; N. Africa; *Hooker.*

England, Scotland.

3. *P. LANCEOLATA, L. Ribwort. Cock grass; Soldiers; W. Somerset.*

Native: pastures and waste places. Abundant in every district. April to September.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; Algeria; Canaries; Azores; Faroe; Iceland. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

The *var.* *Timbali, Reich. f.*, has been noticed on a wall at Chard (6).

4. *P. MARITIMA*, *L.*

Native : in muddy places by the sea. Common. June to September.

2. Minehead; *Miss Gifford*. Steart. Porlock Weir.

8. Burnham.

9. Common in muddy places along the coast. Clevedon. Weston-super-Mare.

10. River-side below Bristol.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; N. Africa; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts.

5. *P. CORONOPUS*, *L.*

Native : waste places by the sea and dry elevated pastures inland. Common near the sea; rare inland. June to September.

2. Porlock.

4. On a wall between Preston and West Coker. Ham Hill.

8. Burnham.

9. Common near the coast. Bare hill-slope above Axbridge; *J. G. Baker*. Clevedon; *D. Fry*. Rowberrow Warren. Weston-super-Mare.

10. Little Salisbury Hill; *T. B. Flower*. Bank of Avon, under Leigh Wood.

Europe; W. Asia; Algeria; Canaries; Azores; Faroe; Iceland.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

II. *LITTORELLA*, *Berg.*1. *L. JUNCEA*, *Berg.* (*L. lacustris*, *L.*)

Native : margins of pools. Very rare. July, August.

2. Noted by Coleman.

8. "On the moist fenny grounds about Glastonbury;" *Ray*. Europe; Azores; Faroe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Gloucestershire.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

PLANTAGO ARENARIA, *Waldst. et Kit.*, was at one time found 'abundantly' on the sand-hills near Burnham, but has long since disappeared.

ILLECEBRACEÆ.

I. SCLERANTHUS, *L.*1. *S. ANNUUS, L.*

Native : in sandy ground. Rare. May to September.

3. Brendon Hill, near Chipstable, 1872 ; *Z. J. Edwards*.
Petherton Park ! *T. Clark*.

4. Wall between Preston and West Coker ; *J. Sowerby*.

7. Sandy ground between Pen Selwood and Stoke Trister.

8. Railway near Highbridge ! *H. S. Thompson*.

9. Dry fields near Hutton ; *St. Brody*. On the railway
near Yatton ; *W. E. Green*.

10. Keynsham ; *D. Fry*.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; N. Africa ; Canaries ; Iceland.
(United States.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

HERNIARIA GLABRA, L. On the coast at Weston-super-Mare ; *Sole ?* in *Collinson*. Doubtless a mistake.

SCLERANTHUS PERENNIS, L. I have seen a specimen in the Bath Herbarium so labelled, and localised from Warleigh Common. The specimen is a small one, and too young for certain determination, but after a careful examination by the Rev. E. F. Linton and myself we think that it may be correctly named. Warleigh Common is situated partly in Somerset and partly in Wilts.

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

I. CHENOPODIUM, *Tournef.* Goose-foot.1. *C. POLYSPERMUM, L.*

Native or colonist : cornfields and cultivated ground ; more rarely in waste places. Rather rare. July to September.

2. By the shore at Dunster.

3. Maunsel ; *J. C. Melvill*. Fields near Spaxton. West
Buckland.

5. Marston Magna ; *J. Sowerby*.

8. Peat-moor, Catcot Burtle ; *J. W. White*. Cornfields
on Butleigh Hill ; *J. G. Baker*. On a rubbish heap at
West Pennard. A common garden weed at Baltons-
borough. Glastonbury.

9. Fields above Cheddar Village; *J. G. Baker*. Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody*. Yatton; *Miss Winter*.
10. Roman Camp, Leigh Down; *Miss Attwood*. Knowle; *J. W. White*. Corston; *D. Fry*.
Europe; Siberia. (N. America.)
England, Scotland (only in Berwick).

2. *C. VULVARIA, L.* (*C. olidum*, Curt.).

Denizen: waste ground, generally near houses. Very rare.
August to October.

8. Burnham; *Miss Mayow*.
9. About Brean and Berrow; *T. B. Flower*.
10. Waste ground, Bath! "under the walls of the gas-works, and adjoining walls"; *D. Fry*.
Europe; Algeria.
England, Scotland (south). [Ireland.]
Not in Gloucestershire.

3. *C. ALBUM, L.* *Fat-hen*.

Native: cultivated ground and waste places. Very common through the greater part of the county, but I have no record for districts 1 and 2, from which it can hardly be absent. It is curious that Coleman did not see it during his residence at Dunster. August to October.

I believe the common plant in Mid-Somerset to be the variety *incanum*, Mog. (*candicans*, Syme).

The variety *viride* (L.) is recorded in *Fl. Bristol* from Rownham. According to *F. B. C.*, the variety *viridescens*, St. Amans (*paganum*, Syme) is the most frequent in the neighbourhood of Bristol.

Europe; temperate Asia; N. Africa; Canaries; Faroe.
(N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

4. *C. FICIFOLIUM, Sm.*

Native: cultivated land and rich waste ground. Very rare.
August, September.

5. Cultivated ground at Somerton; *J. G. Baker*. Charlton Adam (one plant) 1882.
8. Baltonsborough, one or two plants by the roadside, 1881. Near Shapwick railway station, 1892.
Middle Europe. Siberia (*Watson*).
England, Ireland.
Absent from Devon, Dorset, Wilts and Gloucestershire.

5. *C. MURALE*, *L.*

Native : cultivated land and waste places. Rare. July to October.

2. Several plants close to the beach at Minehead, 1892.

4. Roadside between Ilchester and Mudford ; *J. Sowerby*.

8. Chilton-on-Polden ; *J. Poole*.

9. Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*. Milton ; *D. Fry*.

10. Farmyard at Failand in plenty, 1878 ; *F. B. C. Twerton* ; *H. F. Parsons*. Waste ground, Bath ; *D. Fry*. Under walls by the Avon below Bath ; *L. Blomefield*.

Europe ; W. Asia ; N. W. India ; N. Africa ; Canaries !
Madeira ; Azores. (N. America.)

England, Ireland.

Not in Wilts.

6. *C. HYBRIDUM*, *L.*

Native : waste places. Very rare. August, September.

2. Dunster ; *W. H. Coleman*.

[9. Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*. Not seen lately.]

10. Waste ground, Bath ! in three different places ; *D. Fry*.

Formerly at Beckington ; *H. F. Parsons*.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; N. W. India ; Algeria. (N. America.)

England.

Not in Devon.

7. *C. URBICUM*, *L.*

Native : waste places. Very rare. August, September.

9. Weston-super-Mare ! *T. B. Flower* in *herb. Boswell*.

[10. "On waste and cultivated ground, frequent" ; *Fl. Bath*.]

I fear that most Somerset *C. urbicum* should be referred to *C. rubrum*.

In *English Botany*, ed. iii., the Somerset plant is referred to the type, but the label in the Boswell herbarium reads *C. urbicum* β *intermedium*.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Canaries. (N. America.)

England. [Ireland.]

C. urbicum is said to have been found in all the four counties bordering on Somerset, but very little reliance can be placed on the records.

8. *C. RUBRUM*, *L.* *Lamb-tongue*, W. Somerset.

Native : in rich waste ground and on dung-hills ; also on muddy shores. Rather common. August, September.

3. North Curry; *Melwill*. Plentiful on waste ground by the Parret, below Curry Rivel. [Enmore, common; *J. Poole* (*C. urbicum*.)]
4. Abundant about Yeovil; Ilchester; *J. Sowerby*.
5. Rubbish heaps, Long Sutton; *J. G. Baker*. Charlton Adam.
7. Wincanton; *W. Galpin*.
8. Common on dung-hills about Baltonsborough.
9. Cheddar; *J. G. Baker*. Yatton; *D. Fry*. Field near Winscombe; *W. F. Miller* (perhaps *var. pseudo-botryodes*, *H. C. Watson*). Salt-marsh at Berrow. Waste ground between Brean and Lympsham.
10. Dung-hills and waste ground, frequent; *Fl. Bath*. Norton St. Philip; *H. F. Parsons*.
Europe; N. and W. Asia; Azores.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

9. *C. BONUS-HENRICUS*, *L.* *All-good*.

Denizen: waste places near houses and farm-yards. Rather common. May to August.

1. Dulverton.
2. Noted by Coleman.
3. West Hatch.
4. Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*.
5. Aller. Compton Dundon.
8. Wells; *F. B. C.*
9. Cheddar; Yatton; *F. B. C.* Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody*. Wookey Hole Village.
10. Swainswick; Charlcombe, etc.; *Fl. Bath*. Frequent near villages about Frome; *H. F. Parsons*. Cranmore. Englishcombe. Forscote. Hemington. Laverton.
Europe; Siberia. (N. America.)
England, Scotland, Ireland.

II. BETA, *L.*

1. *B. MARITIMA*, *L.*

Native: muddy and shingly shores. Rather common. June to October.

2. Steart; *J. C. Collins*. Dunster. Minehead.
8. Burnham. Huntspill.
9. Plentiful from Berrow to Brean Down; Clevedon; Kewstoke; Portishead; *F. B. C.* Steep Holm.
10. Bank of Avon?

Coasts of Europe, from Denmark southward ; W. Asia ;
 India ; Algeria ; Canaries ; Madeira ; Azores.
 England, Scotland, Ireland.
 A maritime species, and therefore absent from Wilts.

III. ATRIPLEX, *Tournef.*

1. *A. PATULA*, *L.* (*A. erecta*, *Huds.*)

Native : cultivated land and waste places. Very common.
 Probably abundant in every district, but a record is wanting
 for 1. August to October.

var. angustifolia, *Sm.*

The more common form of the species.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; India ; N. Africa ; Faroe ;
 Iceland.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *A. HASTATA*, *L.* (*A. Smithii*, *Syme.*)

Native : cultivated and waste land. Very common. Records
 are wanting for 1, 6, and 7. August to October.

var. deltoidea (*Bab.*)

Probably common, but I have very little available infor-
 mation.

2. Steart Island ; *J. W. White.*

3. Lyng.

5. Frequent about Somerton ; *J. G. Baker.*

6. Near Chard.

8. Peat-moor near Shapwick Station.

9, 10. Common ; *F. B. C.*

Distribution : as of *A. patula* ?

England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *A. BABINGTONII*, *Woods.* (*A. rosea*, *Bab. non L.*)

Native : on the shores of the Channel. Common ? August,
 September.

2. Shore near Dunster.

8. Burnham : *W. B. Waterfall.*

9. About Weston-super-Mare. Brean. Steep Holm.

Coasts of W. and S. Norway and W. Sweden (*Nyman*).
 Azores ?

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts.

4. *A. PORTULACOIDES*, *L.* (*Obione portulacoides*, *Moq.*)

Native? A coast species which has not occurred lately. August, September.

2. Minehead; Steart; *J. C. Collins*.

3, 5. Near the mouth of the Parret; *J. C. Collins* and *T. B. Flower*.

8. Burnham; *J. C. Collins*.

Coasts of Europe, from Denmark southward; W. Asia; N. Africa.

England, Scotland (Ayr, Wigton), Ireland.

Absent from Wilts and Gloucestershire.

IV. SALICORNIA, *Tournef.*

1. S. HERBACEA, *L.*

Native: salt-marshes and mud-flats. Common along the coast. August.

2. Shore below Dunster.

3, 5. Mouth of the Parret; *J. C. Collins*.

8. Burnham.

9. Mouth of the Axe; *J. C. Collins*. Clevedon; shore below the old church; *D. Fry*. Uphill.

10. Mouth of the Avon; *F. B. C.*

Europe; N. and W. Asia; India; N. Africa; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts (*inland*).

V. SUÆDA, *Forsk.*

1. S. MARITIMA, *Dum.*

Native: salt marshes and muddy estuaries. Common. July to September.

2. Noted by Coleman. Steart; *J. C. Collins*.

8. Burnham! *J. C. Collins*. Huntspill; *F. B. C.*

9. Shore near Kingston Seymour and Woodspring Priory; *D. Fry*.

10. Estuary of the Avon?

Europe; N. and W. Asia; India; Algeria; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

A maritime plant: absent therefore from Wilts.

VI. SALSOLA, *L.* *Salt-wort.*

1. S. KALI, *L.*

Native: sandy shores. Rather rare. July to September.

2. Minehead Warren; *Miss Gifford*. Steart; *J. C. Collins*.
Shore below Dunster.
8. Burnham.
9. Brean; Kewstoke Sands; *F. B. C.* Weston-super-Mare.
Europe; N. and W. Asia; India; N. and S. Africa;
Canaries! N. and S. America; Australia.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
Another maritime plant, which cannot occur in Wilts.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

- CHENOPODIUM OPULIFOLIUM, *Schrad.* On refuse by the
Avon near Corston, 1893; *D. Fry*.
- ATRIplex LACINIATA, *L.* Recorded from several places on
the coast by Collins and St. Brody. It has not been seen
by other observers, and in all likelihood *A. Babingtonii*
was mistaken for it.
- SALICORNIA RADICANS, *Sm.* (*S. fruticosa*). Salt-marshes
near Highbridge; *Sole*. A mistake is to be suspected.
- SUÆDA FRUTICOSA, *Forsk.* Steep Holmes; *Lobel*. Almost
certainly a mistake.
-

POLYGONACEÆ.

I. POLYGONUM, *L.*

1. *P. CONVULVULUS, L.*
Native: cultivated and waste ground. Very common.
Noted in all the districts. July to October.
var. pseudo-dumetorum; H. C. Watson.
2. Cultivated ground, Minehead; *Miss Gifford*.
8. Cultivated ground near Shapwick station, but not
extreme.
9. Not infrequent in hedges and thickets; *F. B. C.*
10. Not infrequent in hedges and thickets; *F. B. C.*
N. Temperate and Arctic regions: introduced into
America; *Hooker*.
Algeria, probably introduced; *Watson*.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *P. DUMETORUM*, *L.*

Native : hedges and thickets. Very rare. July to September.

10. Among bushes on a bank in a hollow through which the Western Railway passes, about one mile from Keynsham towards Bristol; *C. C. Babington*. (*Spec. in herb. Watson*.)

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; N.W. India.

England (*south*).

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

3. *P. AVICULARE*, *L.* *Knot-grass* ; *Tucker-grass* and (more rarely) *Man-tie* ; also *Clutch* ; W. Somerset.

Native : fields, roadsides, cultivated ground, and waste places. Very common. Abundant in every district. June to October.

var. arenastrum (*Bor.*)

3. Sandy ground, Bridgwater ; *H. S. Thompson*.

Europe ; spread hence over the earth (*Watson*).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Mr. Thompson also records the varieties *vulgatum* (3) and *rurivagum* (3, 9). I have not seen specimens.

[*P. ROBERTI*, *Loisel* (*P. Raii*, *Bab.*).

"5 or 6. Somerset, Borrer" ; *Top. Botany*. Possibly this may be the plant intended by St. Brody under the name of *P. maritimum*, which he asserts to grow 'in sand on the beach' at Weston-super-Mare, adding 'rare.'

Nyman seems to doubt whether we have the true plant on our coasts, restricting it to the shores of S. Spain, S. France, and Liguria.]

4. *P. MARITIMUM*, *L.*

Native : sandy sea-shores. Very rare. July to September.

8. Burnham sand-hills, July, 1882 : only one plant seen ; *H. S. Thompson* (*Journal of Botany*, 1889, 183). Mr.

White tells me that he has seen the specimen and that it is certainly *P. maritimum*.

Coasts of W. Europe, from Devon and Somerset southward ; Mediterranean shores ; Canaries ! Azores ; N. America.

England, only in Cornwall, Devon, Hants, and Somerset.

5. *P. HYDROPIPER, L. Water-pepper. Ass-smart ; Smart-ass ; W. Somerset.*

Native: watery and muddy places. Very common throughout the county. Noted in all the districts. August, September.

N. Temperate Hemisphere (*Hooker*).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

6. *P. MINUS, Huds.*

Native: in damp places. Very rare. August, September.

7. In small quantity near Gasper Common on half-dried ground where there had been a water-cress bed. (Detected by the Rev. E. F. Linton, in August, 1892).

[8. Burtle Moor, abundantly; *Sole*, 1782. Not seen by any later botanist.]

Also reported from Somerset (no locality specified) by Dr. Southby.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; India.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Absent from Devon, Wilts, and Gloucestershire.

7. *P. MITE, Schrank.*

Native: in wet places. Very rare, or else overlooked. End of July to September, or later.

8. On the moor near Catcot Burtle, in some quantity, August, 1882.

Can this be the plant recorded by *Sole* as *P. minus*?

Europe.

England.

Not in Gloucestershire.

8. *P. PERSICARIA, L. Red-legs; Barton St. David.*

Native: in damp waste places. Very common. Noted in all the districts. July to October.

The variety *elatum*, Gr. et Godr. was pointed out to me by the Rev. E. F. Linton between Ashcot and Shapwick Stations (district 8).

Europe; N. and W. Asia; India; N. Africa.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

9. *P. LAPATHIFOLIUM, L.*

Native: in damp waste ground and on manure heaps. Rather common. July to October.

2. Minehead.

3. Wellington; *Miss F. Elworthy*.

5. Somerton; *J. G. Baker*.

7. Cultivated ground near Pen Selwood
8. Burtle Heath ; *D. Fry*.
9. Nailsea Moor ; *D. Fry*. Priddy.
10. 'Common' ; *F. B. C.* Waste and damp ground, frequent ; *Fl. Bath*.

var. maculatum, *Dyer et Trimen*. (*P. laxum*, Bab. ; *P. nodosum*, Reich.).

7. Near Gasper Common.
8. Frequent about Baltonsborough.
9. Cheddar ; *J. G. Baker*.

"I believe this graduates into *lapathifolium*, as plants with characters more or less intermediate occur. I would regard it as a variety only."—*T. R. A. Briggs*. I quite agree with this. Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; N. Africa. (America.) England, Scotland, Ireland.

10. *P. AMPHIBIUM*, *L.*

Native : in water and (*var. terrestre*) moist places. Rather common. July, August.

2. Minehead (*terrestre*). Watchet.
3. Wellington. Bridgwater. Taunton.
4. Near Yeovil Junction (*terrestre*) Plentiful in Chard reservoir.
5. Somerton ; *J. G. Baker*.
7. Banks of the Cale ; *W. Galpin*.
8. In the Brue near Baltonsborough, etc. Burtle. Roadside near Butleigh (*terrestre*).
9. Axbridge ; Yatton ; *F. B. C.* Nailsea Moor ; *D. Fry*. Cheddar ; *J. G. Baker*. Ditches near Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*. Berrow.
10. Marsh near Ham Green ; *F. B. C.* In many parts of the river and canal ; *Fl. Bath*. Oldford, rare ; *H. F. Parsons*.

N. Temperate and Arctic regions
England, Scotland, Ireland.

11. *P. BISTORTA*, *L.*

Native, probably : in damp meadows and open places in woods. Rather rare. June.

1. Near Dulverton.
2. Very abundantly in a meadow near Cleeve Abbey.
3. Meadow at Aisholt ; *W. Tuckwell*. Meadow and railway bank near Venn Cross Station, and meadow at Lambrook ; *H. W. Trott*. Meadow near Taunton ; *H. S. Thompson*.

7. Sparingly by the roadside between Gasper and Stourton.
8. Wallcombe Woods, Wells; *Ravenshaw*. Ham Wood, Croscombe.
10. Brislington; Whitchurch; *H. O. Stephens*. Near Dundry; *Thwaites*. Lane near Abbot's Leigh; meadow on Failand Farm; hilly pasture near Chewton Mendip; *F. B. C.* Near St. Catharine's, in great luxuriance, June, 1853; *L. Blomefield*. [I have searched for this since with Mr. Broome, but could not find it; *T. F. Inman*.] Lane between Larkhall and Wolley; *T. F. Inman*. Meadow near Mells; *G. Horner*. Road; West Woodlands; *H. F. Parsons*.
Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya.
England, Scotland (south). [Ireland.]

II. RUMEX, *L.* *Dock*.

1. *R. CONGLOMERATUS*, *Murr.*

Native: roadsides, damp meadows and waste places. Very common and generally distributed. Not seen by Coleman within five miles of Dunster, but noted within the ten mile radius. July to September.

Europe; W. Asia; Algeria; Canaries; Azores; (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *R. SANGUINEUS*, *L.* (*R. nemorosus*, Schrad. *R. viridis*, Sibth.).

Native: roadsides, woods, and waste places. Very common and generally distributed (the form or variety *viridis*). July to September.

The following records refer to the typical form with the leaves red-veined.

8. Easton (near Wells); *Miss M. Mayow*.

10. On an old wall by Bristol, Leigh side of the river; *Dyer* in *B.G.* Banks of Avon below Bristol, about half-a-mile below the Suspension Bridge; *Fl. Bristol*.

In a wood at Kelston; *Fl. Bath*.

Europe; W. Asia; (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *R. MARITIMUS*, *L.* *Golden dock*.

Native: marshes. Rare and very local. July, August.

3 (?). Mouth of the Parret; Steart marsh; *J. C. Collins*.

8. In a bit of marshy ground south-east of Tor Hill, Wells, several plants ; *Miss Livett*. Plentiful in many parts of the peat-moor ; abundant near Shapwick Station.
9. Wedmore (or in 8) ; *Thwaites*. Knowle Bridge, near Wells ; *Miss Livett*. Said also to have been found near Portishead by S. Rootsey.
Europe ; Siberia ; N. America.
England, Ireland (Co. Dublin).
Absent from Wilts and Gloucestershire. Devon ? Dorset ?
4. R. LIMOSUS, *Thuill.* (*R. palustris*, Sm.).
Native : in marshy places. Very rare and local. August.
8. Plentiful in the neighbourhood of Burtle, and occasionally in other parts of the moor, springing up in newly-prepared turf ground after the surface has been removed a foot or two in depth ; *T. Clark*, 1856. I have occasionally found the species of late years in different parts of the moor ; but it would now seem to be less common than formerly. "Peat-moor near Shapwick, growing with *R. maritimus*, from which it is quite distinct in fruit, and flowers about a month later."—*D. Fry*. One plant (1882) on a rubbish heap near West Pennard Station.
Moor between Lancherley and Redlake, near Wells.
Europe ; Siberia ; N.W. India.
England.
Absent from Devon, Wilts, and Gloucestershire. Dorset ?
5. R. PULCHER, *L.* *Fiddle-dock*.
Native ? or denizen : by roadsides, under walls, and in other waste places, generally near houses. Rather rare. June to September.
2. Near Minehead ; *J. C. Collins*. Bossington.
5. Under walls at Compton Dundon and Somerton.
7. Near Gasper Common.
8. Chilton Polden, in the churchyard.
9. Brean Down ; *J. Poole*. Roadside at Cheddar ; *J. G. Baker*. Churchyard at Uphill ; *G. S. Gibson*. Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*. Clevedon ; Bleadon ; *F. B. C.*
10. Common on roadsides ; *Fl. Bath*. Norton ; Beckington, etc. ; *H. F. Parsons*.
Europe, from Belgium southwards ; W. Asia ; Algeria ;
Canaries ; Azores.
England. [Ireland.]
6. R. OBTUSIFOLIUS, *L.*
Native : in damp meadows, pastures, and waste places.

Very common in all the districts. July to September.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; N.W. India ; N. Africa ; (N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

7. *R. ACUTUS*, *L.* (*R. pratensis*, *M. et K.*).

Native : roadsides, waste places, etc. Rather common. June to August.

3. Roadside north of Taunton. Near Broomfield.

4. Roadside near Yeovil.

7. Near Wincanton. Castle Orchard.

8. Butleigh Wootton. Lane near Evercreech Junction. Near Shapwick Station.

9. Congresbury. Shipham.

10. About Corston, Keynsham, and Newton St. Loe, sparingly ; *D. Fry*. Cranmore.

Probably a hybrid between *R. obtusifolius* and *R. crispus*. In my experience it ripens fruit only very sparingly, but Mr. White says "*R. acutus* in Somerset ripens abundance of nuts. These are appreciably larger than those of *R. obtusifolius*."

8. *R. CRISPUS*, *L.*

Native : in fields, gardens, and waste places. Very common in all the districts. June to August.

Europe ; Temperate Asia to Japan ; Algeria ; Canaries ; Azores. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

9. *R. HYDROLAPATHUM*, *Huds.*

Native : banks of streams and rivers, and on the peat-moor. Common, except in the west of the county. July, August.

2. Pondside in Nettlecombe Park ; *H. W. Trött*.

3. North Curry. Bridgwater. Wellington, etc.

5. Bridgwater. King's Sedgmoor.

7. Banks of the Cale ; *W. Galpin*.

8. Abundant by ditches on the peat-moor.

9. Easton ; *Miss M. Mayow*. Clevedon ; *D. Fry*. Plentiful throughout the marsh-lands.

10. River-side at Batheaston, and in a wet place near Bathampton Church ; *Fl. Bath*. Not unfrequent near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons*. "Plants by the Avon above Bath have somewhat cordate leaves with raised petiole edges, growing with typical plants."—*S. T. Dunn*.

Europe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

10. *R. ACETOSA*, *L.* *Sorrel. Sour-dock.*

Native : meadows and pastures. Very common in all the districts. May, June.

N. Temperate and Arctic Zones.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

11. *R. ACETOSELLA*, *L.* *Sheep's Sorrel.*

Native : dry pastures, commons, and moors, and on rocky banks. Very common in all the districts. May to July.

N. Temperate and Arctic Zones. "Introduced into the South"; *Hooker*.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

HYBRID.

R. OBTUSIFOLIUS × *VIRIDIS* (*fide T. R. A. Briggs*).

9. Roadside near Congresbury, August, 1883.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

FAGOPYRUM ESCULENTUM, *Moench.*, is occasionally found as a casual, being sometimes sown as food for pheasants.

RUMEX SCUTATUS, *L.* Naturalised on waste ground by the Saltford railway station ; *T. B. Flower*. Old walls at Beckington ; *H. F. Parsons*.

[ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

ASARUM EUROPÆUM, *L.* In a seventeenth century MS. list of plants (Sloane MSS. 591) ascribed to Dr. John Pratt, which has additions in the handwriting of Daniel Foote, M.D., is the following (p. 7) "Asarabacca, Asarum, Matth. Ger., found in Somersetshire by Dr. Lob. Parkinson."—*R. Tucker* in *Journal of Botany*, 1871, 15. I have no further information, but suspect that some confusion may have arisen between Redlinch in Wiltshire (a well-known station for the plant) and Redlinch near Bruton in Somerset.]

THYMELÆACEÆ.

I. *DAPHNE*, *L.*

1. *D. MEZEREUM*, *L.*

Native : in woods and bushy places. Very rare. February, March.

9. Compton Martin Wood ; *Rutter* (1829). Churchill Batch.
10. Brass Knocker Wood ; *Davis* in *Fl. Bath.* Woods at Claverton ; *Jelly* in *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Hunterwick Wood ; Charmy Down ; *L. Blomefield.* Hedge-row between Stanton Drew and Knowl Hill ; *D. Fry.*

It is difficult to decide upon the claims of this plant. I have myself seen it in only one locality, *viz.* Churchill Batch. Here it grew sparingly over a considerable space, some of the plants being at least a quarter-of-a-mile distant from one another. The station certainly looked a natural one, and now, at least, the cottage gardens are supplied from the woods, but it is, of course, possible that the reverse may have been the case formerly. On the whole, I should be inclined to give the plant the benefit of the doubt. Mr. White (*F. B. C.* 164) was informed by the cottagers that they had no plants in their gardens before the boys dug up some and brought them home from the wood.

Europe ; Siberia.

England.

Absent from Devon, Dorset, Wilts, and Gloucestershire.

2. *D. LAUREOLA, L. Spurge Laurel.*

Native : in woods and hedges. Common. February, March.

2. Blue Anchor ; Old Cleeve ; *W. M. Rogers.* Watchet ; *J. C. Melvill.*
3. West Buckland ; *Miss F. Elworthy.* Hedge between Milverton and Norton Fitzwarren ; *H. W. Trott.* Thurlbear ; Stoke St. Mary ; *Miss May.*
4. Scattered between East Chinnock and Sutton Bingham. Near Chard.
5. Roadside near Langport ; *J. G. Baker.* Sparkford ; *Miss Burke.* Abundant in hedges between Kingweston and Keinton Mandeville. Frequent on Polden. Sparingly in woods near Milborne Port.
7. Frequent about Cucklington ; *W. Galpin.*
8. Brent Knoll ; *D. Fry.* Barton St. David. Croscombe. Between Pilton and North Wootton. West Pennard.
9. Cheddar Wood ; *J. G. Baker.* Hutton ; Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody.* Abundantly in Limeridge Wood, Tickenham ; near Woodspring Priory ; *D. Fry.* Rodney Stoke Wood ; *E. S. Marshall.* Hedges south of Henton. King's Wood, Yatton. Milton Hill, near Wells.

10. Very sparingly in Leigh Wood ; *Swete*. Wood between Pill and Ham Green ; hedges between Keynsham and Compton Dando ; *F. B. C.* Kelston ; *D. Fry*. Litton ; *E. S. Payne*. Frequent in woods ; *Fl. Bath*. Vallis ; *H. F. Parsons*. Berkeley.
Europe, except Russia and Greece ; Bithynia ; Algeria ; Azores.
England.
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[ELÆAGNACEÆ.

HIPPORHAC RHAMNOIDES, *L.* has been planted near Burnham.]

LORANTHACEÆ.

I. VISCUM, *L.*

1. *V. ALBUM*, *L.* *Mistletoe*.

Native : parasitic on various trees, especially apple, hawthorn, willow, and poplar. Mr. White has noted it also in the county on aspen, ash, elm, pear, and whitebeam. Common throughout the greater part of the county, but apparently not extending to the extreme west. March to May.

3. Taunton ; *R. C. Alexander*. Wellington ; *Miss F. Elworthy*. Maunsel ; *J. C. Melvill*. North Curry.
4. Near Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby*. On an apple tree in Beer Crowcombe Churchyard. Drayton.
5. Bawdrip ; *J. Carver*. Chedzoy ; *H. S. Thompson*.
8. Castle Cary ; *H. F. Parsons*. Very common on apple, hawthorn, etc., about Baltonsborough and Butleigh.
9. Between Uphill and Hutton ; *St. Brody*. Backwell. Brockley. Burrington. Draycot. Wrington.
10. Ashton ; Bedminster ; Leigh Wood ; *Swete*. Not uncommon near Bath ; *Fl. Bath*. Farleigh ; Mells, etc. ; *H. F. Parsons*.

Europe ; Siberia.
England.

Doubtfully native in Devon.

SANTALACEÆ.

I. THESIUM, L.

1. *T. LINOPHYLLUM*, L. (*T. humifusum*, DC. *T. divaricatum*, var. *anglicum*, A.DC.)

Native: on dry calcareous pastures. Very rare. June to September.

10. Field behind the Sham Castle Wood on Claverton Down; *T. B. Flower* in *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Hampton Down.

Europe, from Belgium southward; W. Asia; Algeria. Middle and Southern England.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

I. EUPHORBIA, L. *Spurge*.

[*E. PEPLIS*, L.

Native: on sandy shores. Very rare, and not found for many years; possibly recorded in error, but the species has not been found anywhere on the British coast for a long time, and the place whence Collins reported it seems to be a very probable locality. July to September.

9. Sandy coast from Burnham to Brean; *J. C. Collins*.

Europe (Atlantic and Mediterranean shores from France southward); Coasts of North Africa; Canaries! Azores.

England (Cardigan to Isle of Wight). Ireland (Waterford).

Devon. Dorset?]

1. *E. HELIOSCOPIA*, L.

Colonist: a weed of cultivation. Very common in all the districts. April to October.

Middle and Southern Europe; N. and W. Asia; India; Algeria; Canaries. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *E. PLATYPHYLLOS*, L.

Colonist? in arable land and by roadsides. Not uncommon in Mid Somerset; very rare elsewhere. July to October.

5. Somerton ; *J. G. Baker*. Cornfields near Charlton Mackarel.
8. Edington ! *J. Poole*. Brent Knoll ; *D. Fry*. Cornfields near Bruton and Shepton Montague ; in plenty, 1892 ; *A. E. Eaton*. Baltonsborough. Barton St. David.
9. Easton ; *Miss M. Mayow*. Plentiful by a roadside near Locking.
10. Occasionally in cornfields near Bath : *e.g.* near South Stoke ; *L. Blomefield*. Frequent near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons*.
Middle and Southern Europe ; W. Asia ; Algeria ; Canaries. (N. America.)
England.
Not in Devon.

3. *E. PILOSA, L.*

Native, probably : woods and shady places. Very rare.
May, June.

10. "In plenty in a lane leading from below Prior Park Lodge to Combe Down, and also in a wood to the east of the monument at Prior Park, as it appears to me, truly wild" ; *C. C. Babington*. In plenty, May 27th, 1884 ; *D. Fry* ; and Mr. White writes of it in *F. B. C.* "Scattered sparingly over the space of about two acres in rather thick coppice. A number of plants were also found under a hedge at some distance, perhaps a quarter of a mile from the wood. We were told that its growth is greatly influenced by the state of the under-wood, which is cut every seven to ten years. Soon after the wood has been cleared the plant appears in great plenty, and then annually diminishes in quantity as the brush-wood regains its stature, until in some seasons little or none is to be found." Still there in 1893.

The following notes on the history of the plant are due to Mr. Edward Forster [*Linn. Trans.* xvii, 533] and are quoted by Prof. Babington in *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Mr. Forster says that the plant was gathered by Thomas Johnson, the editor of *Gerarde's Herbal*, in July, 1634. He gives the station in his *Mercurius Botanicus* in these words :—"Esula Major Germanica, Ad. Lob. Ger. ; by a woodside, some mile south of Bath." Lobel, who was botanist to King James I, had previously noticed it in his *Stirpium Historia*, as being found in plenty in a wood belonging to Mr. John Cottess, nigh unto Bath. Lobel's work was published at Antwerp, in 1576 : the plant,

therefore, has been known in its present station for considerably more than three hundred years.

Middle and Southern Europe ; W. Asia.

England (only near Bath).

4. *E. AMYGDALOIDES*, *L.* [May.
Native : in woods and bushy places. Very common. April,

1. Dulverton.

2. Common about Greenaleigh.

3. Near Taunton ; *W. Tuckwell*. Thurlbear ; *Miss May*.

4. Common about Yeovil.

5. Somerton.

6. Abundant between Chard and Winsham.

7. Plentiful by Lawrence Brook ; *W. Galpin*.

8. Bruton, Hornblotton ; Parbrook, Wells, etc., common.

9. Clevedon, Hutton, Rodney Stoke, Tickenham, etc.

10. Leigh Wood. Common about Bath, Frome, Wellow, etc.

Middle and southern Europe ; W. Asia.

England. Ireland (very rare).

5. *E. PARALIAS*, *L.*

Native : on sandy shores. Common. July to September.

2. Steart Island and marsh ; *J. W. White*. Minehead.

8. Shore at Burnham.

9. Abundant along the coast from Berrow to Brean. Rare at Weston-super-Mare, and not noticed beyond this point.

Middle and southern Europe (exclusive of Russia) ; West Asia ; North Africa ; Canaries !

England, Ireland.

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

6. *E. PEPLUS*, *L.*

Native or Colonist : a weed in gardens and cultivated ground. Very common in all the districts. March to November.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; N.W. India ; Algeria ;

Canaries ; Azores. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

7. *E. EXIGUA*, *L.*

Colonist : in cornfields, gardens, etc. Very common. Noted in all the districts. June to October.

Europe ; W. Asia ; N.W. India ; Algeria ; Canaries ; Azores.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

8. *E. LATHYRIS*, *L. Caper Spurge.*

Native? near Bath. Not uncommon as a weed in gardens and cultivated ground in many parts of the county. June, July.

8. Baltonsborough: a weed in cultivated ground.

9. Berrow; Clevedon; *F. B. C.* Steep Holm, but not truly wild; *W. Christy*. Naturalised on the declivities of the island; *T. B. Flower*.

10. Long Ashton; *F. B. C.* A garden weed at Beckington; *H. F. Parsons*. Naturalised in fields and gardens at Bath and Claverton; *Fl. Bath*. Apparently indigenous in Warley Wood; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* "The wood is a very steep one, facing the south-west, and in a very warm situation;" *C. C. Babington*. Most abundant in Warley Wood, but varies from year to year, according to the cutting of the brushwood: no doubt native; *T. F. Inman*.

S.W. Europe.

England; native only in Herefordshire, Somerset and Sussex.

II. *MERCURIALIS*, *Tournef. Dog's Mercury.*1. *M. PERENNIS*, *L.*

Native: woods and shady hedge-banks. Very common in all the districts. February to April.

Europe; Algeria.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *M. ANNUA*, *L.*

Colonist: waste and cultivated ground. Locally common. July to October.

2. A weed at Minehead.

7. Bayford allotments, near Wincanton; *W. Galpin*.

8. Baltonsborough, one plant, 1882.

9. Fields near Weston-super-Mare, not common; *St. Brody*. "Very plentiful"; *F. B. C.* Clevedon; *D. Fry*. Portishead; *F. B. C.*

10. Not unfrequent in waste ground near Bristol; *Swete*. Knowle; Long Ashton; *F. B. C.* Abundant in waste and cultivated ground about Bath.

This species seems to be gradually extending its area in the county.

Europe; W. Asia; Algeria; Canaries! Azores.

England, Ireland.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

EUPHORBIA ESULA, *L.*, has been reported as a casual from a roadside near Farley Castle, by Mr. T. B. Flower.

E. CYPARISSIAS, *L.* Waste ground near Saltford Railway Station: possibly planted; *T. B. Flower.*

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS, *L.* Often planted.

URTICACEÆ.

I. ULMUS, *L.* *Elm.*

1. U. MONTANA, *Stokes.* *Wyeh Elm. Witch-halse; Horn-beam; W. Somerset.*

Native: in woods and hedge-rows; in the latter no doubt often planted. Rather common. March, April.

1. Common about Dulverton.
2. Noted by Coleman.
3. "Common"; *H. W. Trott.*
4. Near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby.*
5. Somerton; *J. G. Baker.* Roadsides near Marston.
7. Wincanton Common; *W. Galpin.*
8. Plentiful in Ham Wood, Croscombe.
9. Woods on Mendip. *Congresbury.*
10. Leigh Wood; *Swete.* Abundant in all the woods; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Frequent near Frome; *H. F. Parsons.* Europe; Siberia.
England, Scotland, N.E. Ireland.

2. U. CAMPESTRIS, *Sm.* *Common Elm.*

Denizen: very common as a hedge-row tree throughout the county: occasionally in copses. March, April.

var. glabra, Mill.

3. Noted by Collins.
5. Hedges at Somerton; *J. G. Baker.*
Middle and southern Europe; Siberia; Algeria.
England. [Scotland, Ireland.]

It is generally said that the Elm never seeds in England, but the authors of the *Flora of Herefordshire* point out that it does occasionally do so; while the fact that it is generally barren is illustrated also by trees growing in France and Italy, and

may be correlated with its habit of increase by suckers. Are remains of the Elm ever found in submarine forests along the coasts of England?

II. HUMULUS, *L.*

1. *H. LUPULUS, L. Hop.*

Native : in hedges and thickets. Common. July, August.

1. Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Common in the district. Curry Rivel; North Curry; Over Stowey; Wellington; Wiveliscombe, etc.

4. About Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. Combe St. Nicholas; Hatch Beauchamp; Martock.

5. Chedzoy; *H. S. Thompson*.

7. Pen Selwood.

8. Common in hedges about Baltonsborough; North Wootton; Wells.

9. Churchill; Cross; Flax Bourton; Shipham; Weston-in-Gordano; Weston-super-Mare; etc.

10. Brislington; *F. B. C.* Very common; *Fl. Bath*. Frequent about Frome; *H. F. Parsons*.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; N. America.

England. [Scotland, Ireland.].

III. URTICA, *Tournef. Nettle.*

1. *U. DIOICA, L. Sting-nettle* (not simply *nettle*); West Somerset.

Native : waste places, hedge-banks, field-borders, etc. Very common. Noted in every district. June to September.

N. Temperate regions; S. Africa; Andes.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *U. URENS, L.*

Native : fields and waste places. Rather common throughout the greater part of the county. May to September.

2. Steart marsh; *J. W. White*. Common about Dunster and Minehead.

3. Wellington; *Miss F. Elworthy*. Bridgwater; Athelney; *H. S. Thompson*.

4. Montacute. Odcombe.

5. Somerton; *J. G. Baker*. By the cottage in Butleigh Woods. Pawlett.

7. Horsington Marsh ; *W. Galpin*.
8. Wells ; *Miss Livett*. Burnham.
9. Easton, near Wells ; *Miss M. Mayow*. Berrow ; Yatton ; *F. B. C.*
10. Bedminster ; *F. B. C.* Bishport ; *Swete*. Vallis ; and frequent near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons*.

It is curious that this species does not seem to occur anywhere near Bath. In *Flora Bathoniensis* it is cited as "common on cultivated ground" ; but this seems to have been a mistake. See some remarks by the Rev. L. Blomefield, in a lecture delivered at Bath, on December 5, 1866.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Himalaya ; Algeria ; Canaries ! (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

IV. PARIETARIA, *Tournef. Pellitory*.

1. *P. OFFICINALIS*, *L.* (*P. diffusa*, Koch.)

Native : walls, rocky places, and dry banks. Common. Probably to be found in all the districts, but records are wanting for 1 and 6. June to October.

2. Noted by Coleman. Washford. Porlock.
 3. Wiveliscombe, etc. ; *H. W. Trott*. Cannington.
 4. About Yeovil.
 5. Aller.
 7. Templecombe.
 8. Common on walls about Glastonbury and Wells.
 9. Portishead ; *F. B. C.* Cheddar ; Clevedon ; Compton Martin ; Weston-super-Mare, etc.
 10. Bedminster ; *Swete*. Long Ashton ; *F. B. C.* Common on old walls near villages round Bath, and about Frome.
- Europe ; W. Asia ; N. Africa ; Madeira ; Azores.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

MYRICACEÆ.

I. MYRICA, *L.*

1. *M. GALE*, *L.* *Bog-myrtle*.

Native : in wet moory places. Very local. May, June.

6. Chard Common ; abundant over several acres.
8. Plentiful on the peat-moor from Glastonbury to Burtle. W. and N.W. Europe ; N. Asia ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
Not in Gloucestershire.

CUPULIFERÆ.

I. BETULA, *Tournef.* *Birch.*1. B. ALBA, *L.*

Native : in woods and copses. Common, and doubtless to be found in every district, but my notes are very scanty. April, May.

var. verrucosa, Ehrh.

1. Dulverton.
2. Dunster.
6. Chard Common (a pubescent form), and a form with rhomboid leaves.
7. Pen Selwood.
8. On the peat-moor.

var. glutinosa (Fr.) including pubescens (Wallr.)

1. Dulverton (*pubescens*).
 3. Broomfield (*pubescens*).
- Europe ; N. Asia ; N. America (a variety).
England, Scotland, Ireland.

II. ALNUS, *Tournef.*1. A. GLUTINOSA, *Gaertn.* *Alder.* *Aller* ; W. Somerset.

Native : by streams and rivers, and in marshy places. Common in every district. February to April.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Algeria.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

The village of Aller, near Langport, probably takes its name from this tree.

III. CARPINUS, *L.*1. C. BETULUS, *L.* *Hornbeam.*

Alien, I think, in Somerset. Woods and hedges. Rare. May.

7. Plantations near Wincanton.
9. Hedges near Shipham.
10. Leigh Wood ; *Swete*. Frequent on a damp, stiff soil ; *Fl. Bath.* Not very uncommon near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons.*

Europe, from Gothland southward ; W. Asia.
England.

IV. CORYLUS, *Tournef.*

1. C. AVELLANA, *L.* *Hazel.* *Halse* ; W. Somerset.

Native : copses and hedge-rows. Very common throughout the county, and noted in every district. February, March.

Europe ; temperate Asia ; Algeria.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

V. QUERCUS, *Tournef.* *Oak.*

1. Q. ROBUR, *L.*

Native : in woods and hedges. Very common. Noted in all the districts. April, May.

The variety *pedunculata* (*Ehrh.*) is, I believe, the more common form in the county, but I have no notes except for districts 1, 9, and 10.

var. sessiliflora (*Salisb.*).

1. Woods by the Barle, near Dulverton.

2. Greenaleigh.

3. *Halse* ; *R. C. Alexander.* Ramscombe Wood. Stowey Woods.

9. Coppice above Congresbury.

10. Brislington ; *J. W. White.* Leigh Wood ; *T. B. Flower.*

"From the Atlas, Taurus, and Syria, almost to the Arctic circle."—*Hooker.*

England, Scotland, Ireland.

VI. FAGUS, *Tournef.* *Beech.*

1. F. SILVATICA, *L.*

Native : in woods, especially in the north of the county. Often planted for shelter hedges in exposed situations, as on Quantock and the slopes of Exmoor. April, May.

From Norway to Spain and Asia Minor ; Japan.

England.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

CASTANEA SATIVA, *Mill.* (*Spanish Chesnut*). Frequently planted as an ornamental tree. Mr. White says that "we sometimes see it flourishing in our aboriginal woods, where it may have been self-sown and existing for centuries ;" but I have never met with it myself under such conditions.

SALICINEÆ.

1. SALIX, *Tournef. Willow. Withy.*

In this genus I have followed the order adopted by Dr. Buchanan White in his "Revision of the British Willows," published in the Journal of the Linnean Society (Botany, vol. xxvii, 1890).

1. S. TRIANDRA, *L.*

Native, probably : river-sides, damp hedge-rows, and osier-grounds. Rather common. April, May.

3. North Curry.

4. About Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby.* Hatch Beauchamp, in hedges.

5. Somerton ; *J. G. Baker.*

7. Not uncommon near Wincanton. Gasper Common.

8. Burnham ; *F. B. C.* Near South Brent (*S. Hoffmanniana*) ; *D. Fry.* Hedge at North Wootton. Osier-beds near Wells.

9. Berrow (*S. Hoffmanniana*) ; *D. Fry.* Walton-in-Gordano (*S. Amygdalina*) ; *D. Fry.* Claverham ; *Miss Winter.*

10. Keynsham ; *herb. Stephens.* By the river Frome in osier-beds with the variety *amygdalina* ; *H. F. Parsons.* Woollard ; *J. W. White.*

Europe ; Siberia.

England. [Scotland, Ireland.]

2. S. FRAGILIS, *L. Crack Willow. Cat's-tails* ; W. Somerset.

Native? Most, if not all, the trees of this species now to be met with have been planted ; yet the original stock may have been indigenous. Very common as a planted and pollarded tree. Doubtless to be found in every district. I have no records for 1 and 6. In all cases the form *britannica*, B. White, I suppose.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia.

England. [Scotland, Ireland.]

This willow is supposed by Andersson to have originated in S.W. Asia, where it is united to *S. alba* by so many forms that it is not easy to point out the difference between them. meadows. Not very common, but I have few notes about this. On the other hand certain plant remains in Swiss Miocene, and French Pleistocene deposits have been assigned to *S. fragilis*.

3. S. ALBA, *L. White Willow.*

Denizen, or alien : by streams and ponds, and in damp species, having always regarded it as a planted tree. May.

1. Near Dulverton, certainly planted.

4. Near Yeovil.
 5. Somerton ; *J. G. Baker.*
 8. By streams near Wells.
 9. Walton-in-Gordano ; Yatton ; *F. B. C.*
 10. Banks of the Chew ; *F. B. C.* Riverside near Bath ;
Jelly in Fl. Bath. Suppl.
var. vitellina, (L.)
 8. Brewham ; *H. F. Parsons.*
 10. Lyncombe Wood ; *Jelly in Fl. Bath. Suppl.*
- Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; N.W. India ; Algeria.
[England, Scotland, Ireland.]

4. *S. CINEREA, L. Sallow.*

Native : in damp places in woods and thickets, by stream-sides, and in hedges. Very common. Noted in every district. March, April.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Our plant seems not to be exactly identical with any of the continental forms. The Portuguese *S. atrocinerea*, Brot. comes nearest to it.

5. *S. AURITA, L.*

Native : in damp woods and copses, and on moorland : sometimes by roadsides. Rather common. April, May.

1. Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Blagdon Hill. Crowcombe. Langford Heathfield.
Radlet Common. Between North Curry and Fifehead.

4. About Chard. Buckland Down.

6. Frequent on Blackdown.

7. Lane near Henstridge. Pen Selwood.

8. Blackslough. Not uncommon near Wells ; Bishop's Wood, etc.

9. Near Winscombe ; *F. B. C.*

10. Frequent ; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Berkeley Hill ; Frome East Woodlands ; *H. F. Parsons.* Witham. Plentiful in a lane on Cranmore Hill, near the Tower, where I found a plant bearing both male and female catkins. In many catkins the sexes were intermixed, and some of the flowers had both male and female organs. The male flowers generally had their filaments connate almost to the tip.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

6. *S. CAPREA*, *L.*

Native : in woods, bushy places, and hedges ; generally in drier situations than *S. cinerea*. Common, and generally distributed through the county. Doubtless it occurs in every district, but notes are wanting. March, April.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Himalaya.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

7. *S. REPENS*, *L.*

Native : damp places on heaths and commons, and in damp hollows among sand-hills by the coast. Locally common. April to June.

3. Langford Heathfield. Radlet Common.

4. Buckland Down.

6. Chard Common.

8. Blackslough Woods. Abundant on the peat-moor.

9. Among the sand-hills at Berrow. Mineries, Mendip.

10. Berkeley Hill ; *H. F. Parsons*. Stratton Common.

Europe ; Siberia ; Iceland.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

8. *S. VIMINALIS*, *L.*

Native ? or denizen : in damp hedges and osier-beds. Common, but often only planted. Noted in every district, except 6, where it doubtless occurs. Certainly introduced in districts 1 and 2, probably also in 3, and quite possibly throughout the county. April.

"Russia ; N. Asia ; Soongaria ; cult. throughout Europe ; introd. in N. America."—*Hooker*.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

9. *S. PURPUREA*, *L.*

Native : stream-sides and osier-beds. Rather rare. March, April.

3. Norton Fitzwarren.

6. By the Axe, between Chard and Crewkerne. Probably *S. purpurea*, but seen only from a passing train.

9. Cheddar ; *J. G. Baker*. Many barren trees in one part of the withy-bed on Walton Moor ; *D. Fry*.

10. Lullington, and in osier-beds ; *H. F. Parsons*. [Riverside, Bath ; "var. *Helix*" ; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* (This, or *S. rubra*.)]

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; India ; Algeria. (N. America.)

England, Scotland. (Ireland.)

HYBRIDS.

1. *S. TRIANDRA* × *S. FRAGILIS* (*S. decipiens*, *Hoffm.*).
 "6, Somerset (*Painter*)"; *B. White* in *Journal Linn. Soc. Bot.* xxvii, 354. Probably collected in the neighbourhood of Bristol.
2. *S. FRAGILIS* × *S. ALBA* (*S. viridis*, *Fr.*)
 3. Two fine male trees near Norton Fitzwarren; *R. F. Towndrow*.
3. *S. CAPREA* × *S. AURITA* (*S. capreola*, *J. Kern.*).
 9. Clevedon; *J. W. White*. "Of the parentage of these there seems to be little doubt. The connection with *aurita* is shown by the slender twigs, the shape in some degree of the leaves, and very short stigmas; while from *Caprea* has been derived the larger catkins (♀), the short but distinct style, the pubescence, veining, and, to some extent, the shape of the leaves. In the ♂ plant the only catkin which I have seen (of these Somerset specimens) is nearer that of *aurita*."—*B. White*, l.c. 388.
4. *S. REPENS* × *S. AURITA* (*S. ambigua*, *Ehrh.*).
 10. *Salix ambigua*, or what I made out to be such, used to grow with *S. repens* and *S. aurita* at East Woodlands, just before the first lodge going to Longleat. The roadside where it grew has been reclaimed, and it is now lost; *H. F. Parsons*.
5. × *S. SMITHIANA*, *Willd.* (*S. viminalis* × the *Capreæ*).
a. S. aurita × *S. viminalis*.
 4. Hedge near Ilchester, going towards Longload. The Rev. E. F. Linton has so named for me a leaf specimen which I collected in July, 1891.
b. S. cinerea × *S. viminalis* and *S. Caprea* × *S. viminalis*.
 I have no means of distinguishing these plants, which have been recorded generally under the names of *Smithiana* and *rugosa*. Under one or other form the hybrid is fairly common throughout the county.
 2. Noted by Coleman (*Smithiana*).
 3. Blagdon Hill (*rugosa*).
 4. Near Chard (*Smithiana*). Norton (*rugosa*).
 5. Somerton; *J. G. Baker* (*Smithiana*).
 7. Gasper; Wincanton (*rugosa*).

8. Barton St. David ; Burnham ; hedge near Huntspill (*rugosa*).
 9. Moors about Brent Knoll ; Walton Down ; frequent about Clevedon ; *D. Fry*. The Brent Knoll and Clevedon plants were called *rugosa* by Mr. Baker ; that from Clevedon *velutina* (*S. velutina*, Schrad.) by Dr. Buchanan White. Near Cheddar (*Smithiana*). Hedge between Congresbury and Churchill (*rugosa*).
 10. Three or four bushes by Ashton brook, not very far from the church ; *F. B. C.* Hedges west of Stoke Lane.
6. *S. PURPUREA* × *S. VIMINALIS* (*S. rubra*, *Huds.*).
 8. South Brent ; *D. Fry*.
 9. Berrow ; Nailsea Moor ; *D. Fry*.

I understand that these plants have been submitted to Dr. Buchanan White, and were named by him *S. rubra*, var. *Forbyana*.

7. *S. PURPUREA* × *S. AURITA* (*S. dichroa*, *Döll.*).
 7. Mr. E. F. Linton thinks that a willow which I collected (leaves only) some years since near Pen Selwood may be so named. Subsequent research has failed to refind the plant, and some doubt must attach to the naming.

II. POPULUS, *Tournef.* *Poplar.*

1. *P. ALBA*, *L.* *White Poplar* ; *Abele.* *Arbale* ; W. Somerset. Denizen : river-banks and moist places. Perhaps not uncommon, but I suspect generally planted, and that Alien would describe it better than Denizen. I have noted it in districts 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, but the notes were mostly made several years ago, and I know not how far they can be relied upon. March, April.

Europe from Gothland southwards ; N. and W. Asia ; N.W. Himalaya ; N. Africa.

England (a doubtful native ; *Hooker*). [Scotland.]

[*P. CANESCENS*, *Sm.*

“Som. north. Thwaites cat.” *Top. Botany.*

10. Leigh Wood ; *F. B. C.* Stanton Drew and Chew Magna ; *D. Fry* : but a specimen from Stanton Drew, kindly sent to me by Mr. White, has been corrected to *P. tremula* by the Rev. E. F. Linton, and I fear that the trees seen in Leigh Wood and at Chew Magna may be the same.

According to the "Student's Flora," *P. canescens* is a supposed hybrid of *P. alba* with *P. tremula*, indigenous in S.E. England.]

2. *P. TREMULA*, *L.* *Aspen. Apse Tree*; W. Somerset.
Native: in woods and hedges. Rather common. March, April.
1. Brashford.
 3. Creech St. Michael. Uncommon about Bridgwater;
H. S. Thompson.
 4. Near Chard, rather common.
 6. Hedges near Chard.
 7. Not uncommon. Batchpool and Horsington Marsh;
W. Galpin. Pen Selwood. Templecombe.
 8. Burtle Moor; *D. Fry.* Woods below Alfred's Tower.
Bishop's Wood, Wells.
 9. Portishead; Yatton; *F. B. C.*
 10. Leigh Wood; *Swete.* Edford; Stowey; Chew Magna;
Keynsham; Woollard; *D. Fry.* Not uncommon in
moist woods; *Fl. Bath.* Bonnyleigh Hill; *H. F.*
Parsons. Chilcompton.
- Europe; Siberia; Algeria.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

POPULUS NIGRA, *L.* *Black Poplar. Water Poplar*; W. Somerset. Often planted.

EMPETRACEÆ.

I. EMPETRUM, *L.*

1. *E. NIGRUM*, *L.* *Crowberry.*

Native: on moor-land. Extremely local, being only known in one locality. April to June.

- 1 and 2. Dunkery Beacon, at about 500 yards of elevation; *R. Withers.* Little of this plant is now to be found in district 1, as on that side of Dunkery (the southern) the enclosures now reach to within a short distance of the summit; but on the northern face it is very abundant, and seemed to me to descend considerably below the level assigned to it by Mr. Withers.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Faroe ; Iceland ; Greenland ;
N. and South America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

The fruit, normally black, is often purple in N. America, and red in S. America ; *Hooker*.

“This little group (*Empetraceæ*) can in nowise be separated from Spurgevents, from which indeed it is scarcely distinguishable by any positive character, except the ascending seeds and inferior radicle. In habit too it quite corresponds with such heath-like genera of Spurgevents as *Micranthea* and *Pseudanthus*, which do not seem to differ from that order.” *Lindley : Vegetable Kingdom*. Others have thought it very close to *Illicineæ*, and some to *Ericaceæ*.

CERATOPHYLLÆ.

I. CERATOPHYLLUM, *L.*

1. *C. DEMERSUM, L. Hornwort.*

Native : in ponds and ditches. Not uncommon in the north of the county, but apparently very rare elsewhere. July to September.

3. Ditch below North Curry ; probably the type, but it must remain uncertain, as the only scrap which I collected bore no fruit.

5. Ditches on King's Sedgmoor. Probably *demersum*, but only barren plants were seen.

8. Pool at Walton Rectory ; *J. G. Hickley*. Brent Marsh and Mark ; *H. S. Thompson*. A *Ceratophyllum* without flower or fruit was abundant in the old canal between Ashcott and Shapwick stations in August, 1892.

9. Abundant in rhines and ditches near Clevedon, Kingston Seymour, Weston-super-Mare, and Yatton ; *F.B.C. Nailsea Moor ; D. Fry*.

10. In plenty in the canal ; *Fl. Bath*. Frequent near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons*.

It is possible that some of these records may belong to the variety *submersum*.

var. submersum (L.).

9. Woodspring ; September, 1850 ; *Hort*. A specimen is preserved in herb. Boswell. Ditch at Lymphsham (1881).

Europe ; Asia ; Africa ; N. America.

England, East Scotland. Ireland (rare).

CONIFERÆ.

I. JUNIPERUS, *L. Juniper.*1. *J. COMMUNIS, L.*

Native: on dry hill-sides. Very rare. May, June.

10. Between Hemington and Laverton, on forest marble marls; *H. F. Parsons*. On Hampton Hill; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Plentiful on the west side of Monckton Farley Hill.

Europe; N. and Mid. Asia; N. America; Arctic regions. England, Scotland, Ireland. Not in Devon.

II. TAXUS, *Tournef. Yew.*1. *T. BACCATA, L.*

Native: on limestone cliffs and in rocky woods. Frequently planted, especially in churchyards; a true native only in the north of the county. March.

9. Walton Down; *D. Fry*. Congresbury; *F. B. C.* Burrington Combe. Brockley Combe. Cleeve Combe. Cheddar gorge. Dolberry. "In nearly all old woods upon the carboniferous limestone."—*F. B. C.*

10. In Warley, Hampton, and other woods; *Fl. Bath.* Whatley; *H. F. Parsons*. Asham Woods. Leigh Woods.

N. Temperate regions. England, Scotland, Ireland. Not in Devon.

Two of the finest planted yews in the county may be seen at Winscombe; one in the churchyard, with a trunk fifteen feet in circumference and a spread of branches sixty feet in diameter; the other, in the vicarage grounds, has a trunk seven yards round, but is in less perfect condition. There are also fine trees at Churchill and Compton Martin, and at West Harptree.

III. PINUS, *L.*1. *P. SILVESTRIS, L. Scotch Fir.*

Native? in some few spots on the hill-tops and downs. No doubt generally planted. May, June.

10. In a very interesting lecture on "The Bournemouth Firs" by the Rev. L. Blomefield, read at Bath in December 1885, the author gives reasons for believing

that some of the firs growing in scattered clumps on the hills near Bath may be of native origin. Such, he thinks, may be the case with "a few old scattered, scraggy, forlorn-looking firs growing on Combe Down." A few old trees, some merely stumps, used to be seen by Mr. Broome, near Sham Castle. And Mr. T. F. Inman notes scattered trees upon Kingsdown, Banner Down and Lansdown. The lecture concludes with these words :—"Taking Mr. Inman's notes as a whole, I consider there is evidence to show that these trees once existed in much larger numbers; and . . . sufficient to warrant the question: Was there not formerly, in pre-historic times, if not later, a forest of Scotch firs covering all the hills by which Bath is surrounded? I cannot but think the answer to this question, if answer be possible, would be in the affirmative."

Mr. Blomefield believes that Furland, a tithing of Crewkerne (district 4), derives its name from the fir tree.

Europe; N. Asia.

England (native or naturalised), Scotland, Ireland (now almost, or quite, extinct).

MONOCOTYLEDONES OR ENDOGENÆ.

HYDROCHARIDÆ.

I. ELODEA, *Michx.*

1. *E. CANADENSIS*, *Michx.* (*Anacharis Alsinastrum*, Bab.).

Alien: an American plant, first noticed in Britain about 1841. Common in streams and rhines through the greater part of the county, but I think somewhat less abundant than formerly during the last few years. We have, I believe, only the female plant. Summer.

3. Curry Rivel. North Curry. Bridgwater.

4. Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. Between Chard and Ilminster.

5. In the Parret and neighbouring ditches at Langport, plentiful; *J. G. Baker*. About Ilchester. Sedgmoor.

6. Stream near Chard Road Station.

8. Ditches near Glastonbury and on the peat-moor. West Bradley.

9. Nailsea Moor; *D. Fry*. Cheddar Valley; *H. S. Thompson*.

10. Canal at Midford; *H. F. Parsons*. Bath, in the river and canal.

N. America.

[England, Scotland, Ireland.]

II. HYDROCHARIS, *L.*

1. *H. MORSUS-RANÆ*, *L.* *Frog-bit*.

Native: in moor ditches. Common throughout the marshlands. July, August.

3. Rare in fen ditches near Durston; *J. C. Melvill*. Common in ditches about Lyng. Moor below Curry Rivel.

4. Near Langport ; *H. S. Thompson*.
 5. Bridgwater ; *J. C. Collins*. Ditches on Sedgemoor. Abundant near Long Load.
 8. Common near Baltonsborough, Burnham, Glastonbury, etc.
 9. Clevedon ; *D. Fry*. By the road from Weston-super-Mare to Hutton ; *St. Brody*. Axbridge ; *W. B. Waterfall*.
- Europe ; Siberia.
 England, Ireland.
 Not in Wilts.

ORCHIDEÆ.

I. NEOTTIA, *L.*

1. *N. NIDUS-AVIS*, *Rich.* *Bird's-nest Orchis*.
 Native : in woods ; a root parasite. Rather rare. May, June.
 1. In a wood near Dulverton.
 4. Between Chiselbury and Odcombe, once found ; *J. Sowerby*.
 5. Woods near Milborne Port ; *A. G. Dowell*.
 7. Wood near Templecombe.
 8. Cogley Wood, Bruton ; *Miss B. Cary*. Horrington Woods, Wells ; *Ravenshaw*.
 9. Coppice wood at Hutton ; *St. Brody*. Near Weston-in-Gordano and Limeridge Wood, Tickenham ; *D. Fry*. Bourton Combe ; Ebbor ; Portishead ; *F. B. C.*
 10. Leigh Wood ; *T. B. Flower*. Paul Wood, near Temple Cloud ; *D. Fry*. In many woods near Bath ; *Fl. Bath*. Friary Woods, near Hinton ; *Sole*. Mells ; Newberry Hill ; *G. Horner*.

Europe ; W. Siberia ; Iceland.
 England, Scotland, Ireland.

II. LISTERA, *Br.*

1. *L. CORDATA*, *R. Br.*
 Native : on elevated moorland. Very rare. July, August.
 2. Near the summit of Dunkery, a hill of 1,668 feet ; *W. H. Coleman*. There is a specimen from this locality in *herb.* Watson.

3. Brendon Hill, near Chipstable, 1872; *Z. J. Edwards*. Arctic and Alpine Europe; Siberia; Greenland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire. Of very doubtful occurrence in Dorset.

2. *L. OVATA*, *R. Br.* *Tway-blade*.

Native: in woods and pastures. Common throughout the county, and noted in every district. * May, June.

Europe; Siberia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

III. SPIRANTHES, *Rich.*

1. *S. AUTUMNALIS*, *Rich.* *Lady's Tresses*.

Native: in dry pastures and on downs. Rather common. August to October.

2. Cleeve; St. Audries; *W. Tuckwell*. Steart; *Clark*. Steep hillside above Langridge Mill.

3. Enmore; Goathurst; *J. Poole*. Thurlbear; *Miss May*.

4. Not uncommon about Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*.

5. Hurcot; *F. H. Dickinson*. Moorlinch Hill; *A. J. Yarranton*.

7. Pen Selwood; *Gilbert Smith*.

8. Burnham; *W. B. Waterfall*. Near Wells; *E. S. Marshall*. Frequent on Polden.

9. Axbridge; *J. G. Baker*. Clevedon; *W. E. Brown*. Milton Hill, Wells; *Ravenshaw*. Sandy pastures on the Uphill road; *St. Brody*. Cheddar.

10. Leigh Down; *F. B. C.* Pensford; *Clark*. Bannerdown; *T. F. Inman*. Pastures and 'waste ground' near Brass Knocker and Smallcombe woods, and near Farley Castle; *Fl. Bath.* and *Suppl.* (*Davis and Alexander*). Barrow Hill, near Great Elm; *H. F. Parsons*.

Europe, south of the Baltic; Algeria.

England, Ireland.

IV. CEPHALANTHERA, *Rich.*

[*C. RUBRA*, *Rich.*

3. "One specimen, and one only, I discovered near Hawkridge Water, on the Quantocks"; *J. C. Collins*. The locality is near Merridge, and the date 1836 (or 1835).

I leave this record as I find it ; rather because it has been accepted by both Watson and Hooker, than because I have myself much faith in it. The single specimen said to have been found has been long lost, and seems never to have been submitted by the finder to any other botanist. Could Collins's plant have been some form of *Epipactis* (*media* or *latifolia*)?

Europe, north to Gothland ; W. Siberia.

England (probably only in Gloucestershire).]

1. C. PALLENS, *Rich.* (*C. grandiflora*; S. F. Gray.)

Native : in woods on limestone. Rare, and confined to the north of the county. May, June.

[3 or 4. Said to have been found near Staple Fitzpaine.]

9. Fir-wood, Clevedon, in considerable abundance, 1884 ; *D. Fry.*

10. Wick Grove, Brislington ; *Withering.* Claverton Wood and woods at Hinton Abbey ; *Sole.* Dunkerton ; *J. W. White.* In a beech wood on the top of the hill near Fortnight ; *H. Gibbes* in *Fl. Bath.* Farleigh Hungerford ; *H. F. Parsons.* Woods near Midford.

Europe, south of the Baltic.

England.

Not in Devon.

V. EPIPACTIS, *Rich.* *Helleborine.*

1. E. LATIFOLIA, *All.*

Native : in woods and stony places. Rather rare. July, August.

1. Near Dulverton.

2. Crowcombe ; *W. Tuckwell.* Woods near Quantock Lodge ; *H. S. Thompson.*

3. Near Wellington ; *Miss F. Elworthy.*

4. Henley, near Crewkerne ; *Z. J. Edwards.* Thorn Coffin ; *J. Sowerby.*

8. Cogley Wood, Bruton.

9. Weston Hill, near the Worle Lodge ; *St. Brody.* Upper part of Cheddar gorge. Some years since Mr. Druce collected a plant in ' woods, Cheddar,' which he thought to belong to *E. media*, Bab., in which opinion he is partially supported by Dr. F. A. Lees, who remarks [*Bot. Rec. Club Report* for 1882] : " only one specimen sent ; spindly and only in bud, but probably correct." It is

quite possible that all the Cheddar plants (and others also) may belong to this form, which I have not yet learnt to distinguish from *E. latifolia*. Ebbor; Bourton Combe; *F. B. C.*

10. Leigh Wood, very rarely; *H. O. Stephens* in 1835 and occasionally since. Brislington; woods near Hallatrow and Clutton, plentiful; *F. B. C.* Woods near Bath; *Fl. Bath.* Berkeley Wood; *H. F. Parsons.* Wood near Farringdon Gurney; *D. Fry.* Wood by the roadside, West of Chewton Mendip.

Europe; Siberia; Himalaya; Algeria. And in one spot in the E. United States.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *E. PALUSTRIS*, *Crantz.*

Native: in swampy places. Rare. July.

2. Cliff Woods, near Watchet! *S. Dobrée.* Blue Anchor; *H. S. Thompson.*

8. Near Shepton Mallet; *Blackstone* in *B. G.* In a swamp among the sand-hills north of Burnham.

9. Max, abundantly; *D. Fry.*

10. Claverton Wood; *Davis* in *Fl. Bath.*

Europe; Siberia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Gloucestershire.

VI. ORCHIS, *L.*

1. *O. PYRAMIDALIS*, *L.* (*Anacamptis pyramidalis*, *Rich.*).

Native: pastures and bushy places on calcareous soil. Rather common. June, July.

2. Blue Anchor; *Miss Gifford.* West Quantoxhead; *H. S. Thompson.*

3. Near Taunton; *W. Tuckwell.*

4. Near Yeovil; *Mag. Nat. Hist.* (but possibly in Dorset). Roadside between Hatch and Beer Crocombe.

5. Milborne Port; *Sherborne Field Soc. Rep.* Keinton Mandeville. Kingweston. Somerton. Frequent on Polden.

7. Stowel; *W. Galpin.*

8. Near the vicarage, Barton St. David. Wells. Street.

9. Common on limestone in this district. Brean Down, Clevedon, Congresbury, Tickenham, Weston Hill, etc.

10. Frequent near Bath; Claverton Down, etc. Between Pensford and Whitechurch; *F. B. C.* Oldford; Laver-ton; *H. F. Parsons.* Barrow Hill, Great Elm.

Europe, south of the Baltic; Algeria.

England, Scotland (*Wigton*), Ireland.

2. *O. USTULATA, L.*

Native: in limestone pastures. Very rare. May, June.

9. Pastures near Christ Church, Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody.* Worle Hill (1838); *herb. Powell.* Weston-in-Gordano (1850); *G. W. Braikenridge.* A cluster of six or seven plants on Wavering Down, in 1890; *W. F. Miller.*

10. Claverton Down: *D. Fry* (confirming older records).

Europe, from Gothland southwards; W. Siberia.

England.

3. *O. MORIO, L. Goosey-gander; Wincanton.*

Native: meadows and pastures. Common, and generally distributed throughout the county. Doubtless it occurs in every district, though I have no record for 1 (*Dulverton*).

Europe; N. and W. Asia.

England, Ireland.

4. *O. MASCUA, L. Adam and Eve; Lady's Fingers; Long Purples* (rarely); W. Somerset.

Native: pastures, woods, and bushy places. Very common. Noted in every district. April to June.

Europe; W. Siberia; N. Africa; Faroe; Iceland.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

5. *O. INCARNATA, L.*

Native: in boggy pastures. Rare? June.

8. Near Burnham.

9. Boggy meadows between Dundry Hill and Barrow Gurney, and in the Cheddar Valley; *F. B. C.*

Very difficult to distinguish from *O. latifolia*, and no doubt often confused with it. I give the above localities with much hesitation.

Europe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

6. *O. LATIFOLIA, L. (O. majalis, Wats.).*

Native: in boggy meadows. Rather common. End of May, June.

1. Meadows near Brashford and Dulverton.
 2. Blue Anchor; *Miss Gifford* (the aggregate).
 3. Wiveliscombe; *H. W. Trott* (the aggregate).
 4. Near Yeovil (the aggregate). Between Chard and Chaffcombe.
 5. Meadows below Somerton Wood (the aggregate).
 6. Forton.
 8. Damp pastures near Wells (aggregate). Frequent on the peat-moor.
 9. Nailsea; bogs and peaty meadows near Winscombe; Yatton; *F. B. C.* Meadows at Compton Martin.
 10. Not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Bath and Frome (the aggregate). Between Abbot's Leigh and the Tan-pits; meadows under Dundry Hill; *F. B. C.* About Keynsham, 'quite typical'; *D. Fry*.
Europe; N. Asia; Himalaya; Algeria?
England, Scotland, Ireland.
7. *O. MACULATA, L.* *Dead-men's Fingers*; W Somerset.
Native: in damp meadows. Very common, and noted in every district. May to July.
Europe; N. and W. Asia; Faroe; Iceland.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

VII. OPHRYS, L.

1. *O. APIFERA, Huds.* *Bee Orchis*.
Native: in limestone pastures. Common, though somewhat locally so. June, July.
2. Alabaster Rocks, Blue Anchor; *S. Dobrée*.
3. Pickeridge Hill; *W. Tuckwell*. Thurlbear; *Miss May*.
4. Henley, near Crewkerne; *Z. J. Edwards*. Hardington; Pendomer; *J. Sowerby*.
5. Between Milborne Port and Templecombe.
7. Templecombe; *Miss Dashwood*. Long Knoll.
8. Abundant among the sand hills at Burnham; *J. C. Collins*. Barton St. David, Street, Edington, and other places on Polden.
9. Cheddar gorge; *J. G. Baker*. Clevedon; *W. E. Brown*. Portishead; Sandford; Tickenham; *D. Fry*. Brean Down. Congresbury. Shipham. Said to be abundant on the Steep Holm, but I did not see it when I visited the Island. Ebbor; Uphill; *F. B. C.*
10. On the slopes under Leigh Woods; Bank of Avon about the Portishead Railway; Dunkerton; English-

combe ; *F. B. C.* Near Midford Castle, Combehay, and North Stoke ; *Fl. Bath.* Beckington ; Buckland Dinham ; Great Elm ; Oldford ; *H. F. Parsons.* Claverton.

Middle and Southern Europe, exclusive of Russia ; Algeria, "but not a typical form."
England, Ireland.

2. *O. MUSCIFERA.* *Huds. Fly Orchis.*

Native : woods and pastures on limestone. Very rare. May to July.

2. Alabaster Rocks, Blue Anchor ; *S. Dobrée.*

4. Shave Lane Hill, near Crewkerne ; *Z. J. Edwards.*

9. Limeridge Wood, Tickenham ; *Rutter.* Wood near Weston-in-Gordano ; *J. W. White.*

10. Leigh Woods, both in deep shade and on open stony banks ; *F. B. C.* Under the cliffs, Hampton Down ; *Sole.* Near Claverton Wood ; Smallcombe Wood ; *Fl. Bath.* Dunkerton ; *J. W. White.* Laverton ; *H. F. Parsons.* Near the canal at Combehay.

Europe.

England, Ireland.

Not in Devon.

VIII. HERMINIUM, *Br.*

1. *H. MONORCHIS, R. Br. Musk Orchis.*

Native : in limestone pastures. Very rare. June, July.

8. Near Pilton, July, 1892 ; *Miss Livett.*

10. Pastures near Cottage Crescent ; *Davis* in *Fl. Bath.* Hilly pastures, called 'The Clouds,' at the first milestone on the Wells Road ; *Jelly* in *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* (This seems to be identical with the first station.) Newberry Hill ; *G. Horner.* By the locks on the old canal, Barrow Hill, Great Elm.

Europe ; Siberia ; Himalaya.

Southern England.

Not in Devon.

IX. HABENARIA, *Br.*

1. *H. CONOPSEA, Benth. (Gymnadenia conopsea, R. Br.).*

Native : in dry pastures. Rather rare. June to August.

2. Watchet ; *J. C. Melvill.*

4. Hardington ; *J. Sowerby*.
 6. Long Knoll.
 7. Templecombe ; *Miss Dashwood*.
 9. Meadows at Hutton, not common ; *St. Brody*. Plentifully in old pasture land on Mendip, above Cheddar (Tining's Farm).
 10. Pasture north-west of Dundry Hill ; *F. B. C.* Field on Claverton Down ; *Gibbes* in *Fl. Bath.* Valley between Swainswick and Batheaston ; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Newberry Hill ; *G. Horner*. Beckington ; Barrow Hill, etc. ; *H. F. Parsons*.
- Europe ; N. and W. Asia.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *H. VIRIDIS*, *R. Br.* (*Coeloglossum viride*, Htn.) *Frog Orchis*.

Native : in upland pastures. Rather rare. May to July.

4. Hardington ; *J. Sowerby*.
 7. Templecombe ; *F. A. Lees*.
 8. South Hill, Cranmore ! *Gilbert Smith*. Meadow near Dulcot ; *Ravenshaw*. Kingweston.
 9. Tining's Farm, near Shipham.
 10. Field on Claverton Down ; *Gibbes* in *Fl. Bath.* Beckington ; Standerwick ; *H. F. Parsons*. Upland pastures about Frome ; *G. Horner*. Pastures adjoining Friary Wood ; *L. Blomefield*.
- Europe ; Siberia ; N. America ; Faroe ; Iceland.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *H. BIFOLIA*, *R. Br.* (*Platanthera solstitialis*, Rchb.).

Native : on heaths and in marshy fields. Rare. July.

1. Marshy field near Dulverton ; *W. M. Rogers*.
 3. Blackdown Hills ; *F. J. Hanbury*.
 4. Misterton ; *Z. J. Edwards* (or *H. chloroleuca*).
 6. Chard Common in some plenty.
 8. Sparingly on the peatmoor, below Ashcott and Shapwick.
- Europe ; N. Asia.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

A single plant occurred on Chard Common (July, 1893), in which all the flowers were pure white, the petals much reduced in size, and the spur entirely wanting. The pollen masses seemed to be imperfect. For a note on a somewhat similar plant see H. N. Ridley in *Journal of Botany*, 1885, p. 218.

4. *H. CHLOROLEUCA*, *Ridley*. (*H. chlorantha*, Bab. *Platanthera chlorantha*, Cust.) *Butterfly Orchis*.

Native: in woods and shady places; occasionally in pastures.
Common. June, July.

2. Blue Anchor; *Miss Gifford*. Cleeve; *W. Tuckwell*.
3. Wellington; *Miss F. Elworthy*.
4. Common about Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*.
5. Copseleigh, Kingweston. Somerton.
7. Horsington. Templecombe.
8. Barton St. David. Bruton. Dinder. Pylle.
9. Shutself Wood, near Axbridge; Limeridge Wood, Tickenham; Nightingale Valley, Weston-in-Gordano; Yatton; *F. B. C.* Congresbury; *D. Fry*. Hutton; *St. Brody*. Wookey Hole.
10. Leigh Woods, very sparingly; Bishport; Keynsham; Stockwood; *F. B. C.* Norton Malreward; *D. Fry*.
Frequent in woods near Bath. Babington. Great Elm.
Europe; N. Asia.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

IRIDEÆ.

I. IRIS, *L.*

1. *I. FETIDISSIMA*, *L.* *Stinking Iris*.

Native: hedge-banks and bushy places. Rather common.
July.

1. Dulverton.
2. Old Cleeve; *W. M. Rogers*. Watchet; *E. Forster* in *B.G.* Blue Anchor.
3. Near Taunton.
4. Near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. Crewkerne. Roadside near Hatch Beauchamp. Staple Fitzpaine.
5. Common in woods and by roadsides; Kingweston; Somerton, etc.
8. Brent Knoll; *D. Fry*. Butleigh. Near Burnham.
9. Woods and thickets near Clevedon and Woodspring Priory; *F. B. C.* Easton; Wookey; *Miss Livett*. Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody*. Brean Down. Steep Holm.
10. Beckington; Hinton Charterhouse; *H. F. Parsons*. Kelston; *D. Fry*. Woods near Bath.
S.W. Europe; Algeria; Canaries!
England, Ireland.

2. I. PSEUDACORUS, *L.* *Yellow Flag.*

Native: river-banks and in marshes and damp meadows. Very common, and generally distributed. Noted in all the districts. End of May, June.

The only form hitherto noticed in the county is the variety *acoriformis* (Bor.).

Europe; Siberia; Algeria; Faroe.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

AMARYLLIDÆ.

I. NARCISSUS, *L.*

1. N. PSEUDO-NARCISSUS, *L.* *Daffodil. Lent Lily.* In W. Somerset *Bell-rose*; *Bell Flowers*; and more rarely *Butter and eggs*, which is the regular name for the garden narcissus. Also *Cuckoo-roses*; *Lent-pitchers*; *Lent-roses*; *Easter Lily*; *Easter Rose*; *Goose-flop*; *Gracy Daisies*.

Native: copses and pastures. Locally common. March, April.

1. Abundant between Dulverton and the railway station; *A. J. Yarranton*.
 2. Minehead; *Miss May*.
 3. Over Stowey; Poundisford; Staplegrove; *W. Tuckwell*. Near Wellington; *Miss F. Elworthy*. Thurlbear; *Miss May*.
 4. Between Chiselbury and Odcombe, probably introduced; *J. Sowerby*.
 7. About Wincanton; and in woods between Gasper and Stourton; *W. Galpin*.
 9. Abundant in copses and rough ground about Churchill Batch, Rowberrow, and Shipham.
 10. Bishport; *Swete*. Failand; Leigh Wood; Stoke Lane; Witham; *J. W. White*. Near St. Catharine's; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Laverton; *H. F. Parsons*. Very abundant in woods and meadows about Chilcompton, Edford, Holcombe, and Nettlebridge.
- Europe from Gothland southward, exclusive of Russia, Turkey, and Greece.
England.

2. *N. BIFLORUS*, *Curt.*

Alien : in fields and orchards. Rare, and in all cases the remains of former cultivation. April, May.

3. Meadow at Cannington ! *J. C. Collins.*

9. Hutton ; *H. O. Stephens.* Uphill ; *St. Brody.* Orchard at Pill ; *J. Anderson.* Bourton ; meadows near the church at Churchill, in plenty ; Walton-in-Gordano ; Winscombe ; *F. B. C.*

10. Ashton Park ; *H. O. Stephens.* Open pasture near Dundry Hill ; *F. B. C.* A few plants by the Chew at Pensford ; *D. Fry.*

W. Europe.

II. *GALANTHUS*, *L.*1. *G. NIVALIS*, *L.* *Snowdrop.*

Alien : naturalised in copses and along the banks of streams. Rather rare. February, March.

2. Wood near Dunster ; *Mrs. F. Neville.*

3. By Durleigh Brook ; banks at Spaxton ; *J. C. Collins.* Bishop's Hull ; Orchard Portman ; *W. Tuckwell.* Langford ; *Miss F. Elworthy.*

4. Bank near Odcombe, not truly wild ; *J. Sowerby.*

5. Wood by the road from Blackford to Compton Pauncefoot ; *Sherborne School Field Club Report.*

8. Pylle Wood ; plentiful, but derived from a neighbouring orchard. Near Wells.

9. Orchards at Barrow ; Hutton ; *H. O. Stephens.* Below Winscombe, near cottages ; Goblin Glen, Yatton ; *F. B. C.* Uphill ; *St. Brody.*

10. Near St. Anne's Wood, Brislington ; *T. B. Flower.* By streams, Lullington ; *H. F. Parsons.* East Harptree. Abundant in Murdercombe, near Mells, associated with *Gagea fascicularis.*

Middle and southern Europe ; W. Asia.

[England : possibly (?) native in Denbigh and Hereford.]

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

NARCISSUS POETICUS, *L.*, and *N. INCOMPARABILIS*, *Curt.*, have been reported as 'escapes' in district 9.

LEUCOJUM ÆSTIVUM, *L.*, grows in some quantity on the top of a broad hedge-bank near West Buckland (3), having spread from an adjoining orchard. It is stated to grow also "in some woods at Corfe, near Pitminster."

DIOSCOREÆ.

I. TAMUS, *L.*1. *T. COMMUNIS, L. Black Bryony.*

Native: hedges, woods, and bushy places. Very common, and generally distributed. Noted in all the districts. May to July.

Middle and Southern Europe; W. Asia; Algeria.
England.

LILIACEÆ.

I. RUSCUS, *L.*1. *R. ACULEATUS, L. Butcher's Broom.*

Possibly native in one or two places: not unfrequent in hedges, where it has been planted. February to April.

2. Kilve; *H. S. Thompson.*

3. Near Cothelstone; *Miss F. Elworthy.*

9. Hedge on the hill above Burrington Church: possibly native.

10. Side of pond, Orchardleigh, perhaps planted; *H. F. Parsons.* Grig's Pit, a romantic glen about half-a-mile from the Priory (Chewton Mendip); *E. S. Payne.* I have visited the place, but could find very little *Ruscus*. What there was grew close to the woodland on the side of what seemed once to have been a small quarry, and has since been converted into a cottage garden. It had not been planted by the present occupant.

Middle and Southern Europe; W. Asia; Algeria; Madeira; Azores.

Middle and Southern England.

Not in Gloucestershire.

II. ASPARAGUS, *L.*1. *A. OFFICINALIS, L.*

Alien: naturalised in many places along the coast. June to August.

3. Steart; *J. C. Collins.* A small patch on Steart Island in 1885; *J. W. White.*

8. Abundant and very luxuriant on the sand-hills at Burnham.

9. Salt-marsh near Berrow ; Uphill ; *F. B. C.*

10. On the grassy bank of Avon, opposite Cook's Folly, in several places ; *F. B. C.*

In all cases the variety *hortensis* only.

Europe ; Siberia ; Algeria. (N. America.)

England : native only on the coasts of Wales, Cornwall, and Dorset.

III. POLYGONATUM, *Tournef.*

1. *P. MULTIFLORUM*, *All. Solomon's Seal.*

Native : in woods. Common in the north-east of the county ; very rare elsewhere. May, June.

3. Woods at Corfe ; *W. Tuckwell*. Half-a-mile west of West Bower, towards Enmore ! *T. Clark*.

8. Brewham ; *H. F. Parsons*. Bishop's Wood, Wells. Dinder Wood.

10. Wood at Leigh-on-Mendip ; *F. B. C.* Paul Wood, near Temple Cloud, to three feet nine inches high ; *D. Fry*. Warley Woods, and in Prior Park ; *Fl. Bath*. Wood on Charmy Down, abundantly ; *L. Blomefield*. Orchardleigh ; Laverton ; Vallis ; *H. F. Parsons*. Witham ; *W. B. Waterfall*. Asham Woods. Buckleigh Wood, East Harptree. Chilcompton. Common in woods about Gurney Slade.

Europe ; N. Asia.

England.

2. *P. OFFICINALE*, *All.*

Native : in rocky woods on limestone. Very rare. May, June.

9. Sparingly towards the upper part of Cheddar gorge.

10. Woods at East Harptree ; *Sole*. Leigh Woods.

Europe ; N. Asia.

England.

Not in Devon.

IV. CONVALLARIA, *L.*

1. *C. MAJALIS*, *L. Lily of the Valley. May Lily ;* West Somerset.

Native : in rocky woods. Very rare. May.

3. Tetton Woods ; *F. J. Hanbury*.

9. Churchill Batch ; *W. B. Waterfall*. King's Wood, near Yatton ; *Miss Winter*. Sandford Hill ; *H. S. Thompson*.
10. Wood near Bath ; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Berkeley Hill, rarely flowering ; *H. F. Parsons*. Asham Woods. Leigh Woods.
Europe ; N. Asia.
England, Scotland.

V. ALLIUM, *L.*

[*A. AMPELOPRASUM, L. (A. holmense, Mill.)*.

Alien : on a rocky slope. Very rare. July, August.

9. Steep Holm ; plentiful on a steep slope not very far the landing place ; no doubt originally introduced and cultivated. "From its great abundance in this Island, Ray gives it the specific name of *Allium Holmense sphaerico Capite*, the great Round-headed Garlick of the Holm Islands."—*Rutter*.

Switzerland ; Europe south of the Alps ; W. Asia.]

1. *A. VINEALE, L.*

Native : pastures, hedge-banks, and dry waste places. Rather common, but only the variety *compactum* (Thuill.) ; occasionally a plant may be found with a few flowers developed. June, July.

2. Kilve.
3. Maunsel ; *J. C. Melvill*.
4. Near Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby*. Roadside near Hatch.
5. Wall-tops south of Somerton ; *J. G. Baker*. Fields near Kingweston.
7. Frequent ; *W. Galpin*. Cornfield south of Long Knoll. Henstridge.
8. Barton St. David. Burnham. Butleigh Wootton.
9. East Brent ; *G. C. Druce*. Clevedon ; *D. Fry*. Sidcot ! *W. B. Waterfall*. Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*. Brean Down.
10. Brislington ; *Swete*. Common in dry places ; *Fl. Bath*. Frequent near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons*.
Europe. (N. America.)
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *A. OLERACEUM, L.*

Native : borders of fields and grassy places. Rare. July, August.

5. Middlezoy ; *J. C. Collins*. Somerton ; *J. C. Mansel-Pleydell*.

9. In plenty on the hill, near the entrenchment, Weston-super-Mare ; *D. Fry*.

10. Ashton fields ; *Swete*. Brislington ! *herb. Watson*.
Plentifully in a hedgerow at Stanton Drew ; *D. Fry*.
Road : a single plant seen in 1871 ; *H. F. Parsons*.
Borders of fields, South Stoke ; *L. Blomefield*.

Europe ; W. Siberia ; Himalaya.

England, Scotland.

Not in Wilts.

3. *A. URSINUM*, *L. Ramsons*.

Native : damp woods and hedge-banks, and by streams. Common throughout the county, and noted in every district. Especially abundant in woods in the northern half of the county. May, June.

Europe ; N. Asia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

“Garleke . . . the third kind, called in Latin *Allium ursinum*, and in English *Rammes* or *Ramseyes* . . . groweth in woods about Bath.”—*Turner's Herball*, i, 26.

VI. *SCILLA*, *L.*

1. *S. NUTANS*, *Sm.* (*Agaphis nutans*, *Link.* *Endymion nutans*, *Dumort.* *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*, *L.*). *Blue-bell. Granfer Griggles* ; Chard.

Native : woods, bushy places, hedgerows, and upland pastures. Abundant throughout the county. Plants producing white flowers may occasionally be found intermixed with the type.

W. Europe (Belgium to Italy).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

VII. *ORNITHOGALUM*, *L.*

- [*O. UMBELLATUM*, *L.* *Star of Bethlehem. Twelve o'clocks* ; W. Somerset.

Alien, or casual : meadows, orchards, and cornfields. Very rare. May, June.

3. In a field at Stoke St. Mary, “in masses” ; *Miss May*.

4. One specimen near Pendomer Rectory ; *J. Sowerby*.

5. In some plenty in a wheat-field at Kingweston, May, 1882 ; probably sown with the wheat.

8. Ditch-bank at Burnham; *Miss Winter*.
9. Near Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody*. Hedge-bank at Berrow; *D. Fry*.
10. Bishport; *Thwaites*. Combehay; *Davis*. Mells; *G. Horner*. Spring Gardens, Frome; Tellisford; *H. F. Parsons*.

Middle and Southern Europe.]

1. *O. PYRENAICUM, L. Bath Asparagus.*

Native: in woods and bushy places. Very common in the north-east of the county; unknown elsewhere. June.

10. From Stockwood, four miles east of Bristol, to Bath, and southwards as far as Oldford, near Frome. "It is only found here on the lower oolites"; *H. F. Parsons*. The young spikes are sold in Bath as a substitute for asparagus, and are said by some to be little inferior in flavour.

Middle and Southern Europe.

England (very local).

Not in Devon, Dorset, nor Gloucestershire.

VIII. FRITILLARIA, L.

1. *F. MELEAGRIS, L. Snake's Head.*

Native? or Denizen: in meadows. Very rare. May.

9. Compton Martin; plentifully in a field called "The Parks"; *J. C. Collins*. Now very scarce, but not extinct, as feared by the editor of *F. B. C.* In May, 1887, Mr. Fry was able to find twenty-one plants in flower, of which fourteen were white, seven red.

10. In a field near Norton St. Philip, seldom flowering; *T. B. Flower*.

Europe; W. Asia.

Middle and Southern England.

Not in Devon.

IX. TULIPA, L.

1. *T. SILVESTRIS, L. Wild Tulip.*

Denizen? (wild in . . . Somerset; *Hooker*) in meadows and pastures. Very rare. April, May.

10. Meadow near Englishcombe! "The plants fairly cover a bare hill-side field, and there are no habitations near";

G. Horner, 1885. Woolverton, perhaps now extinct;
H. F. Parsons. Plentiful in cornfields at Combehay;
T. B. Flower, who considers it introduced.
 Middle and southern Europe.
 England (doubtfully native). [Scotland.]

X. GAGEA, *Salisb.*

1. *G. FASCICULARIS*, *Salisb.* (*G. lutea*, Ker.).
 Native: in woods and copses. Very rare. March, April.
 [7. "*Ornithogalum luteum*. In a cornfield at Winstaunton; *Merrett*."—*Bot. Guide*. There is probably a double error here: it has been thought that Winstaunton is a mistake for Wincanton; while *Ornithogalum umbellatum* would be a more likely cornfield weed than *O. luteum*.]
 10. Formerly in St. Anne's Wood, Brislington, and in a thicket beyond Lansdown, in very small quantity;
T. B. Flower. Hinton Blewet; *Wright*. Twerton Wood;
Aldham in *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* (still there in 1893; *D. Fry*).
 Wood north-east of Charmy Down and at Monk's Wood;
Broome and *Inman*. Murdercombe, near Mells; associated with *Galanthus*. Bonnyleigh Wood, near Frome.
 Europe; N. Asia; Himalaya.
 England, Scotland.
 Not in Devon.

XI. COLCHICUM, *L.*

1. *C. AUTUMNALE*, *L.* *Meadow Saffron*. *Naked Lady*; *W. Somerset*.
 Native: in meadows and woods. Very common in the north of the county, becoming rare westward, and not known in districts 1 and 2. August, September.
 3. Rare; meadows at Ford; Wiveliscombe; *W. Trott*. Enmore; Spaxton; *H. S. Thompson*.
 4. Sutton Bingham; *J. Sowerby*. Near Yeovil.
 5. Abundantly in meadows by the Cary at Hurcot Farm, near Somerton; *Gilbert Smith*. Roadside near Blackford.
 7. Elsham Wood! *W. Galpin*. Between Kilmington and Maiden Bradley.
 8. Plentiful in woods near Wells.
 9. Cheddar. Compton Martin. Hutton. Winscombe. Frequent in woods on Mendip. Meadows at Wookey.

10. Common in the district. About Bath. Asham Woods. Cranmore. Farley Castle. Mells. Litton, etc.
White flowered plants occasionally occur.

Europe south of the Baltic, excluding Russia except Lithuania and Volhynia. Algeria (*Watson*).

England, Ireland.

Not in Devon.

"Of middow Saffrone Colchicum I have sene it growe in the West countre besyde Bathe."—*Turner's Herball* i, 155.

XII. NARTHECIUM, *Mæhr*.

1. *N. OSSIFRAGUM*, *Huds.* *Bog Asphodel*.

Native: in bogs. Locally common, but somewhat rare in the county as a whole. July, August.

2. Hills near Minehead; *Miss Gifford*.

3. Blackdown Hills. Chipstable.

6. Abundant on Chard Common.

8. Plentiful on Glastonbury Moor.

9. Bogs on Blackdown. Mineries Bog. Priddy; *H. F. Parsons*.

10. Downhead; *H. F. Parsons*.

Middle and Northern Europe, finding its southern limit in the mountains of Northern Portugal! Livonia? otherwise unrecorded from Russia; Faroe. N. Asia; N. America; *Hooker*.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XIII. PARIS, *L*.

1. *P. QUADRIFOLIA*, *L.* *Herb Paris*.

Native: in woods. Common in the north and east of the county, but not found to the west of Taunton. April, May.

3. Orchard Portman; *W. Tuckwell*.

4. Pen Wood; *J. Sowerby*.

5. Copseleigh, Kingweston; Somerton Wood.

7. Elsham Wood; *W. Herridge*. Wood near Templecombe. Long Knoll.

8. Brewham; *H. F. Parsons*. Wells. Dinder Wood.

9. Compton Martin; *Rutter*. Rodney Stoke Wood; *E. S. Marshall*. Portishead Hill and near Weston-in-Gordano; *D. Fry*. Sidcot; *W. B. Waterfall*. Woods near Yatton; *J. W. White*.

10. Leigh Wood ; Stockwood ; *Sweete*. Norton Malreward ; *W. B. Waterfall*. Orchardleigh ; Laverton ; Hinton ; *H. F. Parsons*. Stone Easton ; *D. Fry*. Woods near Bath. Asham Woods. Babington. Chilcompton. Gurney Slade.
Europe ; N. and W. Asia.
England, Scotland.
Not in Devon.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

ORNITHOGALUM NUTANS, *L.*, was reported from Somerset by Thwaites. Casual.

LILIUM MARTAGON, *L.*, is stated by the Rev. J. Sowerby to occur at Thorn Coffin (district 4), and to have "been there at least 150 years."

JUNCACEÆ.

I. JUNCUS, *L.* *Rush.*

1. *J. BUFONIUS*, *L.* *Coe Grass ; Rexen ; Vrexen ; W. Somerset*, where a clump of rushes is called a *Rex-bush*.

Native : in damp places. Very common, and noted in every district. Summer. .

var. fasciculatus, Koch.

10. Norton Malreward ; *D. Fry*.

Europe ; Siberia ; Himalaya ; Algeria ; Canaries ! Azores ; Faroe ; Iceland ; Greenland ; N. America ; New Zealand.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *J. SQUARROSUS*, *L.*

Native : on moors and commons. Rather common. June.

1. Moor near Dunkery.

2. Dunkery.

3. Blackdown Hills ; *F. J. Hanbury*. Quantock Hills.

6. Chard Common.

8. Glastonbury Moor ; *T. Clark*.

9. Moor near Clevedon ; *F. B. C.* Blackdown. Mineries Bog.

10. Downhead Common.

Europe ; Siberia ; Faroe ; Iceland ; Greenland.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *J. COMPRESSUS*, *Jacq.*

Native : in damp places. Very rare. June, July.

10. In meadows near the Chew between Stanton Drew and Pensford! *D. Fry.*

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Persia ; N. America.

England, Scotland. ? Ireland.

Unrecorded for Devon and Dorset.

4. *J. GERARDI*, *Lois.*

Native : in salt marshes and damp places near the sea. Common. June, July.

2. Noted by Coleman.

8. [Glastonbury moor ; *T. Clark.* The true plant?] Huntspill.

9. Marshes along the coast from Berrow to Kingston Seymour.

Europe ; Siberia ; N. United States.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

The following note by Mr. J. W. White is of great interest :—
 “*Juncus Gerardi*, Lois.—A pretty little rush, allied to this species, has for some years been under observation. It grows plentifully in a brackish marsh on sand by the Channel shore near Berrow, between Brean and Burnham ; and its interest depends on characters linking it with *J. compressus*, Jacq. . . . *J. Gerardi* is a salt-marsh plant, distinguished by a far-creeping rhizome, panicle rather close, exceeding its bract, and capsule narrow, strongly mucronate, about equalling the perianth. On the other hand, *J. compressus* is found only inland, has a tufted rhizome, a rather loose panicle falling short of its bract, and differs above all in the larger, rounder, and more obtuse capsule, which distinctly exceeds the perianth. The plant under notice has the rhizome of *Gerardi*, and, unless hampered by other vegetation, creeps straight ahead in a direct line, putting up stems at regular remote intervals. It agrees with that species also in the comparative length of the lower bract. There the similarity ends ; the panicle is loose, with separately stalked flowers ; the perianth segments fall short of the capsule, sometimes by as much as one-half ; the capsule is never acuminate, but sub-globular, obtuse, and mucronate, of a beautiful light-brown colour, polished and shining when fresh, becoming puckered and wrinkled on drying. Dr. Buchanan, the chief authority on *Juncus*, reports on specimens sent to him : ‘*Forma intermedia J. compressi et J. Gerardi. Antheræ filamentis circa 2½-plo longiores. Stilus longus. Fructus perigonio*

circa dimidio longiores.' The Berrow rush, therefore, is a connecting link between the two species mentioned; and although such a form is extremely rare, and perhaps may now have been observed in Britain for the first time, yet its occurrence decidedly supports the view of those botanists who consider these plants to be resolvable into one super-species through intermediate states."—(*Proc. Bristol Nat. Soc.* v, iii, 233).

5. *J. GLAUCUS*, *Ehrh.*

Native: in wet places. Very common. Noted in every district. June, July.

Europe, southward from Gothland; Siberia; Algeria; Madeira; Azores (*Drouet*).
England, Scotland, Ireland.

6. *J. DIFFUSUS*, *Hoppe.*

Almost certainly a hybrid (*J. effusus* × *J. glaucus*), though Mr. Watson thought it a sterile variety of the former, "and that it has no affinity to *J. glaucus*, either as hybrid or variety." Rare, or overlooked.

9. Sandhills near Berrow.

10. Near Bathwick Cemetery; *Hopkins* (*herb. Watson*).
Dean, near Cranmore.

7. *J. EFFUSUS*, *L.*

Native: damp or swampy places. Very common. Noted in every district. July.

Europe; Temperate Asia and America; N. Africa; New Zealand.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

8. *J. CONGLOMERATUS*, *L.*

Native: in wet places. Very common. Noted in every district. June.

Europe; Siberia; Faroe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Perhaps not specifically distinct from *J. effusus*.

9. *J. MARITIMUS*, *L.*

Native: salt-marshes and muddy places by the sea. Rare. July, August.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3 and 5. In ditches near the mouth of the Parret; not unfrequent near the Channel; *J. C. Collins*. Not seen lately.

9. Portishead; *S. Freeman* (*Phytologist* i, 328). Mr. Fry thinks it is not there now.

10. Near the Avon at Ham Green, 1862; *T. B. Flower*. European coasts, from Gothland to Turkey; W. Siberia; N. Africa; Canaries; Azores; N. America. England, Scotland (*rare*), Ireland. Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

10. *J. ACUTUS*, *L.*

Native? Not seen for many years, and, so far as I know, no Somerset specimens are in existence. Perhaps it would have been better to have placed this plant among the excluded species. Sandy sea-shores. July to September.

2. Shurton Bars; *J. C. Collins*. Certainly not there now. I suspect some curious mistake on the part of Mr. Collins.

9. Portishead; *S. Rootsey*, according to Mr. L. Grindon. Coasts, from France to Turkey; Algeria; Canaries! Azores.

Coasts of England, from Carnarvon and Norfolk southwards. S. and S.E. Ireland.

Not in Dorset, Wilts, nor Gloucestershire.

11. *J. SUPINUS*, *Moench*.

Native: in wet places on moory land. Common. June to September.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Blackdown Hills.

6. Chard Common.

7. Gasper Common.

8. The Watchetts; *Miss Livett*. Common on the peat-moor.

9. Mineries Bog; *Miss Livett*. Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody*.

10. Frequent in boggy places (*J. uliginosus*); *Fl. Bath*. Downhead Common.

Europe; Azores; Faroe; Iceland. America?

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Unrecorded from Gloucestershire.

12. *J. OBTUSIFLORUS*, *Ehrh.*

Native: in marshy places. Very rare. July, August.

8. In various parts of the moor below Glastonbury! *T. Clark*.

9. Walton Moor! *D. Fry*. Yatton; *Miss Winter*. Max-bog, near Winscombe, and in a meadow adjoining, growing with *J. acutiflorus*; *D. Fry*. Plentifully at Weston-in-Gordano; *D. Fry*.

10. Between Ursleigh Hill and Pensford; *D. Fry*. Europe, from Gothland southward, excluding Russia; Algeria.

England, Southern Scotland, Ireland (rare).

13. *J. LAMPROCARPUS*, *Ehrh.*

Native: in wet places. Very common, and noted in all the districts. June to September.

var. nigrifellus. Don.

8 and 9. In sandy places by the sea near Burnham! and Berrow; *W. B. Waterhouse* and *J. W. White*.

Europe; N. Asia; Himalaya; N. Africa; Madeira; Faroe.

Iceland; Greenland. America (*Watson*). Azores (with slight doubt); *Watson*. ? Madeira (*Lemann*).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

14. *J. ACUTIFLORUS*, *Ehrh.* (*J. silvaticus*, *Reich.*)

Native: in bogs and wet places. Very common. No doubt abundant in every district, though records are wanting for districts 1, 3, and 5. August, September.

Europe (? Russia); (? Siberia); N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

[*Juncus acutiflorus*, *J. supinus*, and *J. lamprocarpus* are sometimes treated as sub-species under the aggregate name of *Juncus articulatus*, *L.*]

HYBRID.

J. ACUTIFLORUS × *LAMPROCARPUS*.

8. On the peat-moor near Shapwick.

II. LUZULA, *DC.* *Wood-rush.*

1. *L. FORSTERI*, *DC.*

Native: hedge-banks and shady places. Rather common in the west of the county; very rare elsewhere. April, May.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Woods and copses east of Quantock; *J. C. Collins*. Broomfield. West Hatch.

- [9. Coppice wood at Hutton, not common ; *St. Brody*.
The botanical statements of the *Flora of Weston* can only be quoted with extreme reserve, but the locality cited is not an improbable one, and Watson notes the species as having been seen by himself in "Som. north."]

Middle and South Europe ; Algeria.

England, from Cardigan and Essex southward.

2. *L. VERNALIS*, DC. (*L. pilosa*, Willd.)

Native : in woods and shady places. Common, and generally distributed throughout the county. Noted in every district. March to May.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Algeria ; Faroe ; Iceland.

Greenland ; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *L. MAXIMA*, DC. (*L. silvatica*, Gaud.)

Native : woods, and more rarely in damp rocky places. Locally common, but quite absent from a large portion of the county. April to June.

1. Very abundant about Dulverton.

2. Alfoxden ; *W. Tuckwell*. Culbone. Langridge Mill

3. Woods at Clatworthy.

8. Abundant in Westend Wood, near Kilmington.

9. Clevedon ; Portishead ; *D. Fry*. Hutton ; *St. Brody*.
Cliffs between Cheddar and Shipham.

10. Very abundant in many places ; *F. B. C.* Wood on Claverton Down ; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Between Witham and Kilmington ; *H. F. Parsons*, who states, in the *Record Club Report* for 1883, that the plant grows at "Drewly Hill, Witham Friary, on Upper Greensand, at about 700 feet. Rare in the district."

Europe, except Greece and Russia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

4. *L. CAMPESTRIS*, DC.

Native : pastures and dry banks. Very common in all the districts. March to June.

Europe and "all temperate and cold regions." Azores.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

5. *L. ERECTA*, Desv. (*L. multiflora*, Lej. ; *L. congesta*, Lej.)

Native : in peaty bogs and marshy places. Common. May to August.

1. Dulverton.
2. Noted by Coleman.
3. Blackdown Hills; *W. Tuckwell*.
4. Near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*.
6. Chard Common.
7. Gasper Common; *W. Galpin*. Templecombe.
8. Wells; *Miss Livett*. Common on the peat-moor.
9. Blackdown; Cheddar: *F. B. C*.
10. Not unfrequent in damp places; *Fl. Bath*. Woods near Frome; *H. F. Parsons*. Downhead; *F. B. C*. Europe; Siberia; Madeira. Iceland (*Babington*). America (*Taylor*).
England, Scotland, Ireland.

TYPHACEÆ.

I. TYPHA, L.

Reed-mace; *Cat's-tail*. *Pussies*; Mid-Somerset.

1. T. LATIFOLIA, L.
Native: ponds and very wet places. Common. July.
2. Noted by Coleman. Pond in Monksilver Woods; *W. Trott*.
3. Bridgwater. Norton Fitzwarren. Taunton. Wellington.
4. About Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. Old canal north of Ilminster.
5. Walton Drove.
7. Mill-pond, Gasper (*var. media*, *Syme*).
8. By the railway near Pylle. Common on the peat-moor (*var. media*, *Syme*).
9. Congresbury. Weston-super-Mare. Yatton.
10. Canal, river, and ponds near Midford Castle; *Fl. Bath*. Hinton Charterhouse; Feltham; Orchardleigh; *H. F. Parsons*. Chewton Mendip, common; *E. S. Payne*. Europe; N. and W. Asia; Algeria; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. T. ANGUSTIFOLIA, L.
Native: ditches and ponds. Rare (I have seen no specimens). July.
2. Pond in Nettlecombe Park; *H. W. Trott*.

3. Ditches at Wembdon; *J. C. Collins* and *H. S. Thompson*.
 8. Ditches at Burnham, not uncommon; *J. C. Collins*.
In a ditch on the peat-moor south of Wedmore; *T. F. Perkins* in *F. B. C.*
 10. Canal-lock at Combehay; *R. C. Alexander* ("formerly"; *F. B. C.*) Pond at Feltham, near Frome; *H. F. Parsons*.
- Europe; Siberia; India; Algeria; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland (very rare).

II. SPARGANIUM, *L. Bur-reed.*

1. *S. RAMOSUM*, *Huds.*

Native: ponds, ditches, and river-banks. Very common and noted in every district. June to September.

var. (or subspecies) neglectum (Beeby).

2. Ditches near Shurton.

7. Gasper mill-pond. Ditches below Henstridge.

Europe; Siberia; Algeria; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *S. SIMPLEX*, *Huds.*

Native: in pools and ditches. Rather common, except in the west of the county. I have no records for districts 1 and 2 (nor for 6, where, however, it probably occurs). July to September.

3. Peaty ditches, Maunsel; *J. C. Melvill*.

4. Ditches at Martock and Muchelney.

5. Ditches about Aller and Long Load.

7. In the river Cale; *W. Galpin*. Stavordale.

8. Ditches near Baltonsborough; and on Glastonbury and Shapwick Moors.

9. Nailsea Moor; Walton-in-Gordano; *D. Fry*. Ditches near Clevedon; Draycot; Yatton; *F. B. C.*

10. In the coal canal near the aqueduct; *Fl. Bath*. Lullington; *H. F. Parsons*. Bog by Postlebury Wood.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *S. MINIMUM*, *Fr.*

Native: in peaty pools. Very rare. July, August.

8. Pools on the peat-moor. I have only found it south of Ashcot railway station, but it probably occurs also in other parts of the moor.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; N. Africa ; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Devon, Dorset, Wilts, nor Gloucestershire.

“Probably a form of *S. simplex*, as suggested by Bentham.”
(*Hooker*). I can hardly think this to be likely.

AROIDEÆ.

I. ARUM, *L.*

1. *A. MACULATUM*, *L.* *Cuckoo-pint ; Lords and Ladies. Cows and Calves ;* Wincanton. *Adam and Eve ; Adder's Tongue ; Dog Spears ; Dog Tassel ; Parson-in-the-pulpit ;* West Somerset.

Native : hedge-banks and shady places. Very common in all the districts. April, May.

Europe, from Gothland southward ; Algeria.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

II. ACORUS, *L.*

1. *A. CALAMUS*, *L.* *Sweet-flag.*

Alien : now completely established in some few places.
Rare. June, July.

5. Plentifully in King's Sedgmoor ; *J. C. Collins*. I do not know whether the *Acorus* is still there. The moor has long been drained, and is now excellent pasture. Very little of the original vegetation can remain.

- [8. Marshes near Glastonbury ; *Withering*. Not seen lately, and perhaps the reference may be to Sedgmoor (district 5).]

10. Introduced into the Avon at Bath by the late T. Haviland, Esq., and at Batheaston by Mr. Walters ; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* “Still abundant in the Avon. There are several large patches at Kelston, Saltford, and between Newton Bridge and Twerton” ; *D. Fry* (1890).

South-east Europe and adjacent parts of Asia.

Naturalised in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

An article in the *Journal of Botany* for 1871, p. 163, by Dr. Trimen, with a further note (p. 246) by Mr. A. G. More, should be consulted with reference to this plant, which seems to have been unknown, even in the gardens of Western Europe, till about the year 1575. In 1596 Gerarde had it in his garden in London, and it is probable that from this place all the *Acorus* now ‘wild’ in Britain has been derived.

LEMNACEÆ.

I. LEMNA, *L.* Duckweed.1. *L. TRISULCA, L.*

Native: ponds and ditches. Rather common. June, July (but I have never seen the inflorescence).

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. North Curry. Lyng. Wellington.

4. Ditches near Muchelney.

5. King's Sedgmoor.

8. Baltonsborough. Common on the peat-moor.

9. Clevedon; Yatton; *D. Fry*. Sidcot; *W. B. Waterfall*. Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody*.

10. Easton; *F. B. C.* In the canal near Combehay.

Europe; Siberia.

England, Scotland (*rare*), Ireland.

2. *L. MINOR, L.*

Native: on still waters. Common everywhere in the county. July, but very rarely flowering.

'Almost ubiquitous.'

England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *L. GIBBA, L.* (*Telmatophace gibba*, Schleid.)

Native: still waters. Rather rare. "June to September."

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Canal at Taunton.

4. Ditches near Muchelney.

8. Burnham; *Waterfall*. Ditches in Wedmore Turbary; *herb. Watson*. Rhines on the peat-moor.

9. Ditches near Hutton; *St. Brody*. Claverham; Yatton; *F. B. C.*

10. Gare Hill; *H. F. Parsons*. Avon above Bath; *S. T. Dunn*.

Europe; Siberia; Algeria; Canaries! America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Dorset.

4. *L. POLYRRHIZA, L.* (*Spirodela polyrrhiza*, Schleid.)

Native: ponds and ditches. Rather common. Flower unknown in Britain.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. North Curry. Moor below Curry Rivel.

5. Ditches about the Parret below Langport; *J. G. Baker*.

8. Ditches on the peat-moor.

9. Near Brent Knoll; Draycot; Portbury; Wedmore;
F. B. C. Sidcot; W. B. Waterfall. Yatton; D. Fry.
 10. Canal basins, Bath; *T. B. Flower.* Road Common;
H. F. Parsons. Bristol; *S. T. Dunn.*
 Europe; Siberia; Madeira; N. America.
 England, Scotland, Ireland.
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ALISMACEÆ.

I. ALISMA, *L.*1. *A. PLANTAGO, L.*

Native: about ponds, ditches, streams, and rivers. Very common and generally distributed. I have no record for district 1, and it is just possible that this may prove to be a real exception. July to September.

var. lanceolatum (With.).

6. Chard Common.

Arctic and North temperate regions: Himalaya; Australia. "Not typical in America."
 England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *A. RANUNCULOIDES, L.*

Native: in peaty ditches. Rare and local. June to September.

5. Moor ditches below Compton Dundon.

8. Shallow pits and ditches on Burtle Moor, very abundant, 1883.

9. Knowle Bridge; *Miss Livett.* Nailsea Moor; *D. Fry.*
 Walton Drove. Axbridge Moor; *H. S. Thompson.*

10. Feltham, near Frome; *H. F. Parsons.*

Europe, from Gothland southward; Algeria.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Gloucestershire.

II. SAGITTARIA, *L.*1. *S. SAGITTIFOLIA, L. Arrowhead.*

Native: in streams and ditches. Frequent in Mid and North Somerset. July, August.

3. Abundant in fenny ditches between Maunsel, Durston, and Athelney; *J. C. Melvill.* Curry Rivet.

4. Near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. Abundant in ditches between Langport and Martock.
 5. Abundant both in the Cary and Parret; *J. G. Baker*. Moor ditches near Ilchester.
 7. River Cale; *W. Galpin*.
 8. Abundant in the Brue, and in ditches on the moor.
 9. Ditches in the Cheddar Valley; Tickenham; Yatton; *F. B. C. Axbridge*; *Waterfall*. Nailsea Moor; *D. Fry*. Walton-in-Gordano; *W. E. Brown*.
 10. Common in the river and canal; *Fl. Bath*. Canal near Radford; *F. B. C.*
- Europe; N. Asia; N.W. India.
 England. [Scotland.] Ireland.

III. BUTOMUS, *L.*

1. *B. UMBELLATUS, L.* *Flowering Rush*.
 Native: in rivers, streams, and ditches. Common in the marsh-lands. June, July.
 3. Abundant about Athelney, Durston, and Maunsel; *J. C. Melvill*. Curry Rivel.
 4. Ditches at Muchelney.
 5. Ditches on King's Sedgmoor, and between Ilchester and Long Load.
 7. Batchpool brook; *W. Galpin*.
 8. Common in rhines connected with the Brue as far as Barton St. David; and in rhines on the peat-moor.
 9. Pools and ditches in the Cheddar Valley; Nailsea Moor; Tickenham, etc.; *F. B. C.*
 10. Formerly in Bedminster meads. Frequent in the Avon; *Fl. Bath*. [Farleigh Pond; introduced; *H. F. Parsons*.]
- Europe; N. and W. Asia; N.W. India.
 England. [Scotland.] Ireland.

NAIADACEÆ.

I. TRIGLOCHIN, *L.*

1. *T. PALUSTRE, L.*
 Native: in marshes and damp pastures, especially near the sea. Rather common. June to September.

2. Minehead Warren.
 3. By the canal between Newton and Maunsel; *J. C. Melvill*.
 4. Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*.
 7. Gasper Common; *W. Galpin*.
 8. Glastonbury Moor.
 9. Uphill; *St. Brody*. Walton Drove; *D. Fry*. Near Wells; *Miss Livett*. Near Clevedon; Nailsea Moor; Yatton; *F. B. C.* Berrow.
 10. Bedminster meads; *Swete*. Frequent by the canal and river; *Fl. Bath*. Beckington; Lullington; *H. F. Parsons*.
- Europe; Siberia; N.W. India; N. Africa; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *T. MARITIMUM, L.*

Native: salt-marshes, and on the muddy banks of the estuaries. Common. May to September.

2. Noted by Coleman. Porlock beach; *W. Tuckwell*.
8. Burnham. Highbridge.
9. Clevedon; *D. Fry*. On the coast from Berrow to Brean.
10. Ashton meads and muddy banks of Avon; *Swete*. Coasts of Europe (except Greece and Turkey); salt districts of Asia; N. Africa; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
Not in the inland county of Wilts.

II. *POTAMOGETON, L.*

1. *P. NATANS, L.*

Native: in streams and ponds. Rather rare? June, July.

3. Pond at West Monckton. Ponds near Wellington.
5. Bridgwater; *H. S. Thompson*.
7. Wincanton. Stavordale.
9. Clevedon; Yatton; *F. B. C.* Nailsea Moor; *D. Fry*.
10. 'The Abbot's Pond'; and in the Avon, near Brislington; *F. B. C.* In the canal near Combehay. River Frome; *H. F. Parsons*.
Europe; N. Asia; India; Africa; America; Australia.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *P. POLYGONIFOLIUS, Pourr. (P. oblongus, Viv.)*

Native: in ponds, marshes, and streams. June to August.

1. In the Barle near Landacre Bridge.
 2. Noted by Coleman.
 3. Wellington ; *Miss F. Elworthy*.
 6. Chard Common.
 8. Baltonsborough. Common on the peat-moor. South Brent.
 9. Pools on Mendip. Priddy.
 10. Canal at Radford ; *F. B. C.* Downhead Common.
Europe ; Asia ; Algeria ; Azores ; Canada (?) ; New Zealand.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
3. *P. COLORATUS*, *Horn.* (*P. plantagineus*, Du Croz.)
Native : in fen ditches. Very rare. June to August.
5. Moor ditches below Compton Dundon.
 9. Axbridge ; *Waterfall*. Walton-in-Gordano ; *herb. Borrer*.
Europe, from Gothland southwards, excluding Russia ;
St. Domingo ; Bahamas ; Arabia ; Socotra.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
Not in Devon, Dorset, Wilts, nor Gloucestershire.
4. *P. ALPINUS*, *Balb.* (*P. rufescens*, Schrad.)
Native : in streams and ditches. Very rare. July, August.
3. Wembdon ; *J. C. Collins*.
 5. In the Cary below Somerton ; *J. G. Baker*.
 9. Marsh ditches near Axbridge ; *F. B. C.*
Europe ; Siberia ; N.W. India ; S. Africa (Cape Colony) ;
Iceland ; Greenland ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
Devon ? Gloucestershire ?
5. *P. LUCENS*, *L.*
Native : in rivers. Common in the north of the county.
June to August.
4. In the river Yeo.
 5. In the Yeo, between Ilchester and Long Load.
 8. Common in the Brue. Baltonsborough. Glastonbury.
 9. Nailsea Moor ; *D. Fry*.
 10. Frequent in the Avon between Bath and Bristol ;
Canal near Radford ; *F. B. C.* River Frome at Farleigh Castle ; *H. F. Parsons*.
Europe ; Siberia ; N.W. India ; Africa (Algeria to Natal) ;
Azores ; Faroe ; Iceland ; N. America ; Australia ;
W. Indies.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

6. *P. DECIPIENS*, *Nolte*.

Native: in a canal. Locally common. June, July.

10. In the canal at Bath: first found by Mrs. Hopkins.

Still plentiful in the canal, as, *e.g.*, at Combehay.

There is a valuable paper on this pond-weed, by Mr. Fryer, in the *Journal of Botany* for 1890, p. 137. The conclusion which he reaches is that it is a hybrid between *P. lucens* (female) and *P. perfoliatus* (male). "Plants (of *P. decipiens*) are always found growing with the supposed parents. I have never met with them in localities where *lucens* and *perfoliatus* were not present." *P. decipiens* "never produces any pollen of its own whatever, the anthers being quite empty"; nor does it ever produce mature fruit. Mr. Fryer would also place under *P. decipiens* the Herefordshire "*P. salicifolius*, Wolfg." and the Irish "*P. longifolius*, Bab."

Unrecorded from any of the adjoining counties.

"Europe; India! Siberia!" (*A. Bennett*).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

7. *P. PERFOLIATUS*, *L.*

Native: in rivers and large ditches. Locally common. June to August.

3. Canal, Maunsel; *J. C. Melvill*.

4. Near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. Stream at West Chinnock. Moor ditches at Muchelney.

5. In the Parret at Langport; *J. G. Baker*. In the Yeo at Ilchester.

10. River Avon at Brislington; *F. B. C.* Frequent near Frome; *H. F. Parsons*. Plentifully in the coal canal; Bath; Midford.

Europe; Asia; Algeria; Faroe; Iceland; America; W. Indies; Australia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

8. *P. CRISPUS*, *L.*

Native: in ponds, rivers, and ditches. Common, except in the west of the county. Records are wanting for districts 1, 2, and 6. July, August.

3. Canal, Maunsel; *J. C. Melvill*. Near Wiveliscombe; *H. W. Trott*. North Curry. Kingston.

4. Near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. In a stream between Beer Crowcombe and Ilminster. Chard.

5. Moor ditches at Aller and Compton Dundon.

7. Plentiful in the stream below Gasper Common.

8. Common in the Brue. Baltonsborough. Castle Cary. West Bradley. Walton.
9. Axbridge; *Waterfall*. Clevedon; *D. Fry*. Weston Junction; *St. Brody*. Berrow.
10. Common about Bristol, Bath, and Frome. Europe; Siberia; India; Japan; Australia. [America.] "Africa, from Abyssinia! to Griqualand!" (*A. Bennett*). England, Scotland, Ireland.

9. *P. DENSUS*, *L.*

Native: in ponds and streams. Rather common, except in the west of the county, where it seems to be unknown. July to September.

3. In the canal at Taunton.
 5. Ditches mid-way between Somerton and Langport; *J. G. Baker*. Ponds at Charlton Adam and Kingweston. Stowel.
 7. Bailey Pond; *W. Galpin*. Pond between Templecombe and Stowel.
 8. Barton St. David. Ditches on Glastonbury Moor.
 9. Clevedon; *D. Fry*. Weston Junction; *St. Brody*. Pond on Mendip, near Priddy.
 10. Common about Bath, Bristol, and Frome. In the last-named district, Dr. Parsons notes, "especially in calcareous springs."
- Europe, from Christiania southwards; Himalaya; Syria; Persia; Algeria; Tunis.
England, Southern Scotland, Ireland.
Devon?

10. *P. FRIESII*, *Rupr.* (*P. compressus*, Sm.)

Native: in the coal canal. Rare. July, August.

10. In the canal about Bath and Midford. Europe; Siberia; N. America; Africa (a variety). England, Scotland.
Not in Devon.

11. *P. PUSILLUS*, *L.*

Native: in ponds and ditches. Common probably, but records are wanting for several of the districts. June to September.

2. Noted by Coleman.
3. Canal, Maunsel; *J. C. Melvill*. Pond at Wellington.
7. Common about Wincanton; *W. Galpin*.

8. Pits and ditches on the peat-moor. Barton St. David. Baltonsborough.

9. Weston Junction; *St. Brody*. Yatton; *F. B. C.*

10. River Avon, near the Cotton Mills, and towards Keynsham; *F. B. C.* Canal near Bathampton; *C. E. Broome*. Frequent near Frome; *H. F. Parsons*.

The Baltonsborough (district 8) plant is a very curious form. It has been carefully examined by Mr. A. Bennett, who reports on it:—"It seems to me they are *pusillus* simulating *trichoides*; hence, I call them *pusillus* v. *pseudo-trichoides*. Curiously enough, they have the projecting process on the opposite side of the fruit to *trichoides*: that is, where that plant is crenulated (v. *tuberculatus*, Reich.)." In general appearance it resembles the var. *tenuissimus*, Koch.

Europe: Siberia; N. Africa; Canaries; Azores; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

12. *P. PECTINATUS*, *L.*

Native: in rivers, streams, and ditches. Common probably, but it is possible that some of the older records should be referred to *P. flabellatus*. June to August.

2. Noted by Coleman.

4. In the Yeo; *J. Sowerby*. Moor ditches, Muchelney.

5. In the Parret at Langport; *J. G. Baker*. Abundant in the Yeo about Ilchester and Long Load.

8. Common in the Brue at Baltonsborough. Glastonbury Moor.

9. Kingston Seymour; *D. Fry*. Weston Junction; *St. Brody*.

10. Ditches near Pill; *W. E. Green* in *F. B. C.* Very common in the canal; *Fl. Bath*.

Europe; Siberia; India; Algeria; Azores; Iceland; N. and S. America; Australia; New Caledonia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

13. *P. FLABELLATUS*, *Bab.*

Native: in streams and ditches. Rare and local, or overlooked. June to August.

3. Bridgwater and Taunton Canal; *H. S. Thompson*.

10. In the coal canal. I have noticed it about Bath and Midford.

Europe; Siberia; Africa; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Devon.

III. RUPPIA, L.

1. *R. SPIRALIS*, Hartm.

Native : in brackish water. Very rare. August, September.

9. Uphill; *Hort* in *herb. Watson*. Probably Collins' record in *N. B. G.* of *R. maritima* should be placed here, since a "salt-marsh at the base of Brean Down," may very well refer to Uphill.

European coast : and elsewhere ?

Coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, but rarely.

2. *R. ROSTELLATA*, Koch.

Native : in brackish water. Very rare. June to August.

2. Pool on Minehead Warren.

"All shores temperate and tropical."

Coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

IV. ZANNICHELLIA, L.

1. *Z. PALUSTRIS*, L.

Native : in ponds and ditches. Common. May to August.

2. Minehead. Ditches by the sea near Otterhampton.

3. Wellington; *Miss F. Elworthy*. Norton Fitzwarren.

4. Ponds near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. Beer Crowcombe.

5. Ditches at Compton. Stowel.

7. Frequent; *W. Galpin*.

8. Pools and ditches everywhere in the low country.

9. Ponds near Weston Junction; *St. Brody*. Congresbury; *D. Fry*. Uphill; *Waterfall*. Portishead; Yatton; *F. B. C.*

10. Pools at Bedminster and Whitechurch; Stockwood; *F. B. C.* Canal near Bath; *Fl. Bath*. Pond at Berkeley; *H. F. Parsons*.

I should refer all the specimens which I have seen to the form brachystemon (*J. Gay*).

SUB-SPECIES. *Z. pedunculata* (*Reichb.*)

3. Canal, Bridgwater; *H. S. Thompson*. "I should name this *Z. gibberosa*, Reichb., or near it"; *A. Bennett*.

9. Uphill; *W. B. Waterfall*. Near Worle; *Hort* in *herb. Watson*.

Europe; Siberia; India; N. Africa; Canaries! America (*Watson*).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

V. ZOSTERA, *L. Grasswrack.*1. *Z. MARINA, L.*

Native : in the sea and on the mud of tidal waters. Rare. July to September.

8. Burnham ; *J. Poole*. The Brue by White House !
T. Clark.

9. Muddy pools near Brean Down ; *St. Brody*. Shore between Brean and Burnham ; *J. W. White*.

"Most temperate coasts."

British and Irish coasts.

[2. *Z. NANA, Roth.*

9. "In the muddy estuaries" ; *F. B. C.*, but I learn that this rests merely on hearsay evidence from Mr. T. B. Flower. The record in *Topographical Botany*—"6 Som. north, Trevelyan sp." is erroneous, as may be seen by referring to the Watson herbarium, where the specimen is labelled "Mouth of the Axe near Seaton." The mistake has arisen through confusing two rivers of the same name, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Flower simply followed Watson. Mr. White has lately sent me the following note :—"Between Steart Island and Steart Marsh there used to be a growth on the mud that I thought would prove to be *Z. nana*, but I could not get within reach of it."]

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

POTAMOGETON LANCEOLATUS. Somerset ; *Dr. Southby*.

P. HETEROPHYLLUS has been recorded by Flower, Swete, and St. Brody, from the neighbourhood of Bath, Bristol, and Weston-super-mare. Probably a misnomer in each case.

The *P. gramineus* of *Fl. Bath* doubtless represents *P. Friesii*, Rupr.

CYPERACEÆ.

I. CYPERUS, *L.*1. *C. LONGUS, L.*

Native : in a piece of marshy ground. Very rare, and now nearly (or quite?) extinct, the ground having been drained and planted. August, September.

9. Walton-in-Gordano; *Sole*. In 1883, when I was kindly taken to the locality by Mr. Fry, the plant was still dragging on a miserable existence, appearing here and there among the potatoes. I fear it is doomed, even if it has not already succumbed in the struggle for existence. Middle and Southern Europe; Algeria; Madeira; Azores. Southern England.
Not in Devon nor Gloucestershire.

II. HELEOCHARIS, *Br.*

1. *H. ACICULARIS*, *Sm.*

Native: on the wet margins of pools and still waters. Very rare. July, August.

10. In several places on the edge of the canal between Bathampton and Claverton, where the water had been lowered (abundantly); *D. Fry* (1893).

N. and Middle Europe; Siberia; N.W. India; Faroe; Iceland; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *H. PALUSTRIS*, *Br.*

Native: in marshy places. Very common. Doubtless in every district, but records are wanting for 1 and 6. June, July.

Europe; Siberia; N. India; Algeria; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *H. MULTICAULIS*, *Sm.*

Native: peaty bogs and wet moory places. Rather rare? but probably much commoner than would appear from the following scanty records. May to September.

2. Noted by Coleman.

6. Chard Common.

8. Pools on Glastonbury Moor.

10. Downhead Common; *H. F. Parsons*.

Europe, from S. Scandinavia to N. Portugal and Lithuania. N. America. (Watson adds Algeria; Azores).
England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not recorded for Gloucestershire in *Top. Botany*.

III. SCIRPUS, *L.*

1. *S. PAUCIFLORUS*, *Lightf.*

Native: on moorlands. Very rare. July, August.

2. Noted by Coleman as seen between five and ten miles from Dunster; possibly therefore in district 1.

3. Langford Heath! *H. W. Trott.*

Europe; N. and W. Asia; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *S. CÆSPITOSUS, L.*

Native: damp places on moors and commons. Rather common. May to July.

3. Blackdown Hills. Quantocks, near Will's Neck, etc.

8. On the peat-moor. Plentiful near Shapwick Station.

9. Plentiful on Blackdown; *F. B. C. Mineries Bog; Miss Livett.*

10. Bog under Sham Castle; *Davis* in *Fl. Bath.* Downhead Common; *H. F. Parsons.*

Europe; Siberia; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; N. America. England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *S. FLUITANS, L. (Heleogiton fluitans, Lk.).*

Native: in a rhine. Very rare. June to August.

2 and 3. Streams on Quantock; *H. S. Thompson.*

8. Rhine on the peat-moor, near Shapwick Station.

9. Plentifully in some of the moorland ditches near Weston-in-Gordano; *D. Fry.*

[Swete's record of this species in *Fl. Bristol*—"Ditches, frequent"—is said to be an error.]

W. Europe, from Gothland southward; Poland; Azores; Faroe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Gloucestershire?

4. *S. NUMIDIANUS, Vahl. (S. Savii, Seb. et Maur. Isolepis Saviana, Schult).*

Native: in boggy places. Very rare. June to August, or later.

2. Wet place on Grabbist Hill, near Minehead. Also marked in Coleman's list as occurring between five and ten miles from Dunster.

W. France; S. Europe; Algeria; Azores.

England, W. Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

5. *S. SETACEUS, L. (Isolepis setacea, Br.).*

Native: in damp sandy or moory places. Rather rare. July, August.

2. Noted by Coleman.
 3. Sampford Point, Blackdown Hills.
 4. Buckland Down.
 7. Gasper Common.
 8. Blackslough. Burnham; *H. S. Thompson*.
 9. Clevedon; Weston-in-Gordano; Yatton; *F. B. C.*
 10. Marshy spot at Ashton Gate; *F. B. C.* Bog under Sham Castle; *Davis* in *Fl. Bath.*
Europe; Siberia; Algeria (?); Azores; Iceland.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
6. *S. HOLOSCHÆNUS, L.* (*Holoschænus vulgaris*, Lk.).
Native (extinct?): sandy places by the sea. September, October.
2. Near the seaside below Watchet; *Sole*. I think there can be no doubt that *Sole* did find the plant, and it is not impossible that it may still exist somewhere along the coast. I have seen a specimen which was derived from the Boswell herbarium, and is now in the possession of the Rev. E. S. Marshall, which is labelled, "Somerset—col. Mr. Pick, Sept., 1862; ex-herb. H. S. Fisher." Middle and Southern Europe; Siberia; Algeria; Canaries! England (N. Devon and Somerset only).
7. *S. LACUSTRIS, L.* *Bulrush*.
Native: in rivers. Not very common. June, July.
4. Near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. In the Yeo at Ilchester.
 5. Noted by Baker. In the mill-stream at Northover.
 7. River Cale; *W. Galpin*.
 8. River Brue at Baltonsborough.
 9. Ditches between Hutton and Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody*.
 10. Frequent in the Avon and the Frome; *H. F. Parsons*. "Arctic, Temperate, and Tropical regions."—*Hooker*.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
8. *S. TABERNÆMONTANI, Gmel.* (*S. glaucus*, Sm.).
Native: wet places and mudflats generally near the sea.
Rare? July.
2. Pools on Minehead Warren.
 9. Abundant for sixty yards or so in one of the marsh-ditches between Draycot and Wedmore; *J. W. White* and *D. Fry*. I believe that I long ago collected a specimen of this species (or sub-species) on the muddy

shore at Berrow, but unfortunately did not preserve it.
 Europe ; Siberia.
 England, Scotland, Ireland.
 Not in Gloucestershire.

9. *S. MARITIMUS*, *L.*

Native : in rhines and ditches within the influence of the sea ; also occasionally found inland by rivers. Rather common. June, July.

2. Pools on Minehead Warren.
 3. Bridgwater ; plentifully in ditches overflowed by the Parret ; *J. C. Collins*.
 5. Middlezoy : Weston Zoyland ; *J. C. Collins*. Ditches by Walton Drove, and between Ilchester and Long Load, at a distance of twenty miles from the sea.
 7. By the Cale in two or three places ! *W. Galpin*. This station must be quite thirty miles from the sea.
 8. Ditches near Mark.
 9. Clevedon ; *D. Fry*. Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*. Salt-marsh at Berrow. Brean.
 10. By the Avon, opposite Clifton [Bath, near the second bridge below the gasometer ; *T. B. Flower*. Casual, probably.]
- Europe ; W. Siberia ; N.W. India ; Algeria ; Canaries ; Azores ; Faroe ; N. America.
 England, Scotland, Ireland.
 Not in Wilts.

10. *S. SILVATICUS*, *L.*

Native : in marshy places. Locally common. July.

3. Between West Buckland and Wellington, near Pile's Thorn ! *T. Clark*.
 4. Stream by Yeovil Junction ; *J. Sowerby*. Old Canal near Beer Crowcombe.
 7. Gasper Common and neighbouring woodlands.
 8. Brewham ; *H. F. Parsons*. Baltonsborough. Wells.
 10. Wet places, frequent ; *Fl. Bath*. Stanton Drew ; *D. Fry*. Meadow near Hallatrow ; *F. B. C.* Frome, East and West Woodlands. Witham. Abundant in a marsh where the road from Frome to Maiden Bradley crosses the county boundary.
- Europe ; Siberia ; N. America.
 England, Scotland, Ireland.

11. *S. CARICIS*, Retz. (*Blysmus compressus*, Panz.).

Native : in wet pastures and peaty ground. Very rare. June, July.

8. Burnham; abundantly in peaty ground near the sand-hills; *Mrs. Fry*.

9. In muddy sand near Uphill; *St. Brody*.

10. Claverton Wood; *Davis* and *Withers*. Bog between Hampton and the Quarry; *R. C. Alexander*. Wet ground below Hampton Rocks! *W. M. Rogers*. Wet places, Bannerdown; *L. Blomefield*.

Europe, except Spain and Portugal, Greece, and South Italy; Siberia.

England, Southern Scotland.

Not in Devon.

IV. *ERIOPHORUM*, L. *Cotton-grass*.1. *E. VAGINATUM*, L.

Native : in moorland bogs. Locally common. May, June.

1. Dunkery.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Pond near Durleigh! *T. Clark*.

8. Plentiful in many parts of the peat-moor.

9. Bogs on Mendip; *Rutter*. Mineries bog.

North and Middle Europe; N. and W. Asia; N.W.

Thibet; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Dorset nor (?) Gloucestershire.

2. *E. ANGUSTIFOLIUM*, Roth.

Native : in bogs and swamps. Common. May.

1. Dunkery.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Blackdown Hills.

4. Buckland Down. Chard. Canal north of Ilminster.

6. I think I have seen this on Chard Common.

7. Pen Selwood.

8. Abundant on the peat-moor. By the railway at Glastonbury, and between Bruton and Witham.

9. Mineries bog. Priddy. Shipham. Yatton.

10. East Harptree; Pensford; *F. B. C.* Claverton Wood; *Davis* in *Fl. Bath*. Downhead Common.

Europe; Siberia; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

[*E. latifolium*, *Hoppe*. It is possible that this species may have been found in Somerset. In *Fl. Bath* an "*Eriophorum polystachion* Broad-leaved Cotton Grass" is said to have been found in Claverton Wood by Dr. Davis, and is distinguished from *E. angustifolium*. Unfortunately, neither the specimen nor (I am told) the wood any longer remains.]

V. RHYNCHOSPORA, *Vahl*.

1. *R. FUSCA*, *Roem. et Schult.*

Native : on the peat-moor. Very rare. July, August.

8. "In shallow, partially dry pits and reenes, in the heathy ground near the Shapwick Railway Station (!), and occasionally in other parts of the moor. . . . It was known to the late Mr. Sole . . . as far back, at least, as 1782, for in his MS. Flora of this date, the plant is recorded, under the Linnaean name of *Schænus fuscus*, as growing in Burtle Moor, near Mark ;" *T. Clark*.

Burtle Moor, July, 1888, only a very few plants seen ; *H. S. Thompson*.

N. and Middle Europe ; N.E. America.

England (Glamorgan to Surrey).

Not in Devon, Wilts, nor Gloucestershire.

2. *R. ALBA*, *Vahl*.

Native : in turf bogs. Locally common. July to September.

3. Blackdown Hills, near Sampford Point, and above Blagdon.

6. Chard Common.

8. Common in many parts of the peat-moor.

9. Boggy places on Blackdown ; *D. Fry*.

N. and Middle Europe ; Siberia ; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Gloucestershire.

VI. SCHOENUS, *L.*

1. *S. NIGRICANS*, *L.*

Native ; but perhaps now extinct. June, July.

9. "By the side of a fresh-water spring which bubbles forth from amid the bosom of the rocks *Schænus nigricans*, brown and muddy from the tide washing over it ;" *L.*

Grindon in *Phytol.* I, 564. The exact locality was near Walton-in-Gordano. I have seen specimens.
Europe; Siberia; Algeria.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

VII. CLADIUM, *P. Brown.*

1. *C. GERMANICUM*, *Schrad.* (*C. Mariscus*, *R. Brown*).
Native; but probably now extinct through drainage. July, August.
5. On King's Sedgmoor, abundantly; *Sole*.
8. On Glastonbury and Burtle Moors, and near Wedmore; *Sole*.
Europe, from Gothland southward; Siberia; Algeria; Canaries (a variety); Azores.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
Not in Devon, Wilts, nor Gloucestershire.

VIII. CAREX, *L. Sedge.*

- [*C. DIOICA*, *L.*
10. "Near Bath; Mr. Walker"—*Fl. Bath.* In *Cybele Britannica* some doubt is thrown upon this record, but I find in my copy a note in Mr. Watson's handwriting—"Found near Bath by Mr. Walker; but perhaps extinct now (*T. B. Flower*)."
And in *Top. Botany* "Som. north" is admitted on the authority of "*Flower MS.*" Did Mr. Flower ever see one of Mr. Walker's specimens?]
1. *C. DAVALLIANA*, *Sm.*
Native formerly, now lost by drainage. "June."
10. "Lansdown, on the slope of a hill on which there is a clump of firs, about a mile-and-a-quarter from Bath"; *E. Forster*. In the margin of my copy of the *Cybele*, Mr. Watson has written "*certe, Borrer.*" The plant has not been seen for at least sixty or seventy years.
Middle Europe.
[England (Bath).]
 2. *C. PULICARIS*, *L.*
Native: in boggy places on heaths and commons. Common. May, June.
2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Ash Priors Common. Blackdown Hills.
 4. South of Pen Wood ; *J. Sowerby*.
 6. Chard Common.
 7. Stavordale ; *W. Galpin*.
 8. Frequent on the peat-moor. Boggy places on Mendip, above Wells.
 9. Max Bog ; *W. B. Waterfall*. Mineries Bog ; *Miss Livett*. Yatton ; *F. B. C.*
 10. Claverton Wood ; *Davis* in *Fl. Bath*. Frome East Woodlands ; *H. F. Parsons*. Pastures at Hinton Abbey ; *T. B. Flower* in *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Leigh Down ; *F. B. C.* Stratton Common.
- N. and Alpine Europe ; Siberia ; Faroe ; Iceland.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *C. DIVISA*, *Huds.*

Native: marshy places near the sea. Very rare. May, June.

2. Minehead Warren.

8. In considerable abundance on Burtle Turf Moor near the sea-coast ; *R. Withers*, 1850 (in *herb. Watson*).

S. Europe ; W. Siberia ; N.W. India ; N. and S. Africa.
England, Ireland (Dublin).

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

4. *C. DISTICHA*, *Huds.* (*C. intermedia*, Good.)

Native: in boggy pastures. Rare. June.

7. Wincanton, common ; *W. Galpin*.

8. On the peat-moor; very plentiful about Burtle. Burnham ! *T. Clark*.

9. Plentiful in some marshy pastures near Draycot peat-moor ; *F. B. C.*

10. In a swampy spot near the footpath leading to Hampton Rocks ; *T. B. Flower* in *Fl. Bath. Suppl.*

Europe ; Siberia ; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

5. *C. ARENARIA*, *L.*

Native: sandy shores. Very common. May, June.

2. Noted in Coleman's Minehead list. Stolford. Steart.

8. Burnham.

9. Abundant along the sandy coast. Berrow ; Brean ; Weston-super-Mare ; Kewstoke, etc.

Europe ; Siberia ; Faroe ; Iceland.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

6? *C. TERETIUSCULA*, *Good.*

Native : in boggy meadows. Very rare, and not found for many years. I have never seen a Somerset specimen. June.

[9. Weston Hill, near the Worle Lodge ; *St. Brody.*]

10. Wood beyond the locks at Combehay ; *R. C. Alexander* in *Fl. Bath. Suppl.*

Europe ; Himalaya ; Canaries ; N. America ; New Zealand.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Gloucestershire.

7. *C. PANICULATA*, *L.*

Native : marshes and woodland swamps. Locally common. May to July.

3. Occasionally about Wiveliscombe ; *H. W. Trott.*

4. Frequent near Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby.* Buckland Down.

6. Chard Common.

7. Gasper.

8. Common in many parts of the peat-moor. Wedmore ; *F. B. C.*

9. Ditch-banks near Axbridge ; *F. B. C.* Winscombe ; *D. Fry.* Mineries Bog on Mendip.

10. By the canal between Radford and Camerton ; *F. B. C.* Boggy ground near the rocks ; *R. C. Alexander.* Near S. Catharine's ; *L. Blomefield.* Frequent near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons.*

Europe, except the north ; W. Siberia ; Canaries.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

8. *C. VULPINA*, *L.*

Native : in damp places. Very common, and generally distributed. Records are wanting (doubtless through oversight) for districts 1 and 5.

Europe ; Siberia ; Algeria ; Canaries ! Azores ; Iceland ; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

9. *C. MURICATA*, *L.*

Native : on dry banks. Common and generally distributed. Records are wanting for districts 1 and 5, in both which I believe that I have seen it. May to July.

Europe ; Siberia ; Himalaya ; Algeria ; Canaries ; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

10. *C. DIVULSA*, Good.

Native: in similar situations to the last, with which it is often associated. Common. May to July.

2. Roadside below Cutcombe. Dunster. Minehead.

3. Bridgwater! *T. Clark*. Enmore; *J. Poole*. Nether Stowey. North Curry. Wellington.

4. Hatch Beauchamp. Frequent near Yeovil.

6. Near Chard.

7, 8, 9, 10. Common throughout these districts.

Europe, but hardly reaching so far north as *C. muricata*; Algeria; Canaries! Azores.

England, Ireland.

11. *C. ECHINATA*, Murr. (*C. stellulata*. Good.)

Native: in boggy places. Common. May to September.

1. Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Blackdown Hills.

4. Buckland Down.

6. Chard Common.

7. Gasper Common.

8. Common on the peat-moor. Wells.

9. Max; *W. B. Waterfall*. Bogs on Mendip. Shipham, etc.

10. Near Failand; Upper Knowle; *F. B. C.* Claverton Wood; *Davis*. Frome East Woodlands; *H. F. Parsons*. Bogs near St. Catharine's; *L. Blomefield*. Downhead Common. Stratton Common.

Europe; Siberia; Algeria; Azores; Faroe; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

12. *C. REMOTA*, L.

Native: in damp woods and hedge-banks, and by ditch-sides. Very common and generally distributed. Noted in every district. May to July.

Europe; Siberia; Himalaya; Algeria; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

13. *C. AXILLARIS*, Good.

Native: in hedge-banks, etc. Very rare. June, July.

7. Two or three large plants by the roadside about a mile-and-a-half south-east of Wincanton! and roadside half-a-mile to the west of Wincanton; *W. Galpin*.

9. Cheddar (1883), one specimen; *Richards*.

10. Bathampton; *Flower* in herb. *Watson*.

Europe (*sporadic*).

England, Ireland.

Very probably a hybrid (*C. muricata* × *C. remota*).

[*C. CURTA*, *Good*.

8. Old turf pits about Burtle Moor; *Sole*. Not confirmed since.]

14. *C. OVALIS*, *Good*. (*C. leporina*, *L.*)

Native: in damp turfy places. Common. Probably occurs in every district, but records are wanting for 4 and 5. June.

1. Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Near Taunton; *W. Tuckwell*.

6. Chard Common.

7. About Wincanton; *W. Galpin*. Gasper Common.

8. On the peat-moor. Wedmore. Wells.

9. Rough pastures on Mendip; *F. B. C.* Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody*. Walton Drove; *D. Fry*. Mineries.

10. Failand; Upper Knowle; *F. B. C.* St. Catharine's; *L. Blomefield*. Frome East Woodlands. Stratton Common.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Rocky Mountains.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

15. *C. ACUTA*, *L.*

Native: by river-sides. Very rare. May, June.

10. River-side near Norfolk Crescent, Bath; *T. B. Flower*.

River-side near Batheaston; *R. C. Alexander*. Warleigh Ferry; Compton Dando; *D. Fry*.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Faroe; Iceland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Devon?

16. *C. GOODENOWII*, *J. Gay*. (*C. vulgaris*, *Fries.*)

Native: in marshes and wet meadows. Common. May to July.

1. Moors above Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Bogs on the Blackdown Hills.

7. Pen Selwood.

8. Common on the peat-moor.

9. Blackdown; Clevedon; marshy pastures between Cheddar and Draycot; *F. B. C.* Weston-super-Mare.

10. Bedminster Meads; Dundry; Failand; Radford; Stanton Prior; *F. B. C.* Below Wolley Wood; *H. Gibbes*. Frequent near Frome; *H. F. Parsons*. Stratton

Common.

Europe; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

17. *C. GLAUCA*, Scop.

Native: in dry pastures. Very common in every district. May to July.

Europe; Siberia; Algeria.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

18. *C. DIGITATA*, L.

Native: in woods on limestone. Very rare. April, May.

10. Friary Wood, Hinton Abbey; *Sole*. Mossy ledges and recesses in Leigh Wood, where the rock is damp and shaded! *J. W. White*.

Europe; Siberia.

England.

Not in Dorset. Devon?

19. *C. HUMILIS*, *Leyss*. (*C. clandestina*, Good.)

Native: on dry limestone hills. Very rare. April, May.

9. Weston Hill, *St. Brody*. Brean Down.

10. Opposite St. Vincent's Rocks; *Mrs. Russell*. "A good quantity in 1893"; *J. W. White*.

Middle and Southern Europe; Siberia.

England (from Herefordshire to Hants).

Not in Devon.

20. *C. MONTANA*, L.

Native: on grassy banks. Very rare. April, May, and part of June.

9. In plenty, for several yards, by a roadside near Charterhouse on Mendip, where the Rev. E. F. Linton pointed it out to me in July, 1890.

Europe; W. Siberia.

England (Herefordshire to Sussex).

Not in Dorset nor Wilts.

21. *C. PILULIFERA*, L.

Native: in heathy places. Common. May, June.

1. Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Blackdown Hills. Quantock Hills.

7. Kingsettle Woods; *W. Galpin*. Pen Selwood.

8. Near Wells; *Miss Livett*.

9. Strawberry Hill, Clevedon; *J. W. White*. Churchill Batch.

10. Bannerdown; *C. E. Broome*. Frome East Woodlands; *H. F. Parsons*. Downhead Common. Witham Park.

Europe ; Kamtschatka ; W. Asia ; Iceland ? Greenland ;
N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

22. *C. PRÆCOX*, Jacq. (*C. verna*, Chaix.)

Native : dry banks and pastures. Very common and noted
in every district. April, May.

Europe ; N. Asia. (N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

23. *C. PALLESCENS*, L.

Native : in damp pastures, open places in woods, and on
commons. Locally common. May, June.

1. Frequent near Dulverton.

3. Wet field just below the Wellington Monument ; *F. J. Hanbury*. Wood by Venn Cross Station ; *H. W. Trott*.

7. Stavordale ; *W. Galpin*. Plentiful in Northside Wood,
Templecombe.

8. Near Wells ; *E. S. Marshall*.

9. Combe near Yatton ; *Thwaites* in *herb. Watson*. Max ;
Waterfall. Peaty meadow below Winscombe ; *W. E. Green*. Sparingly in a marshy pasture under the western
slope of Dundry Hill ; *F. B. C.*

10. Open glade in Leigh Wood, very sparingly ; *E. Wheeler*. Wood between Hinton Abbey and Fresh-
ford Mill ; *Lemann*. Gare Hill ; *H. F. Parsons*. Frome
East Woodlands. Stratton Common.

Europe (except Spain and Greece) ; Siberia ; Faroe ; Ice-
land ; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

24. *C. PANICEA*, L.

Native : in wet heathy places and pastures. Common. May
to July.

1. Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Blackdown and Quantock Hills.

4. Buckland Down.

7. Wincanton. Gasper Common.

8, 9, 10. Common.

Doubtless to be found in every district.

Europe ; N. Asia ; Faroe ; Iceland ; Greenland ; N.
America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

25. *C. PENDULA*, *Huds. Shalder* ; Butleigh.

Native : damp woods and shady hedge-banks. Common through the greater part of the county, but does not reach to the two most western districts. May, June.

3. Wellington. Wrantage.

4. Near Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby*. Hatch Beauchamp. Ilminster.

5. Exceedingly abundant in Copseleigh.

7. Templecombe. Wincanton.

8. Butleigh, etc., very common. Wells.

9. Max ; *W. B. Waterfall*. Wrington ; Yatton ; *F. B. C.*

10. Bedminster ; Leigh Woods ; *Swete*. Brislington ; *herb. Watson*. Frequent near Bath and Frome, and throughout the district.

Europe, from Belgium southwards ; Algeria ; Madeira ; Azores.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

26. *C. STRIGOSA*, *Huds.*

Native : woods and hedge-banks. Rare. May, June.

7. Hook Lane, Stoke Trister, and neighbouring hedge-rows.

8. Bishop's Wood, Wells.

9. Nailsea ; Wraxall ; *F. B. C.* Yatton ; *D. Fry*.

10. Woods at Charlcombe and Claverton ; *Davis* in *Fl. Bath*. Englishcombe ; *herb. Watson*. Boggy ground between St. Catharine's and Batheaston ; moist woods, Langridge Bottom ; *L. Blomefield*. Plentifully in damp woods at Norton Malreward and Compton Dando ; and sparingly in Featherbed Lane between Stanton Wick and Clutton ; *D. Fry*.

Middle Europe ; W. Asia ; Algeria.

England, Ireland.

Not in Devon.

27. *C. DEPAUPERATA*, *Good.*

Native : in dry woods. Very rare. May to July.

7. In a hazel thicket or steep bank of a wood near Templecombe ; *F. A. Lees* in *litt.*

9. Wood near Axbridge ; *Norman* in *herb. Watson* and *T. B. Flower* in *herb. B. M.* It is said that the locality has been destroyed.

Southern Europe ; N. Asia.

England (Somerset, Surrey, Kent).

28. *C. SILVATICA*, *Huds.*

Native : woods and shady places. Very common and generally distributed. A record is wanting for district 5. May, June.

Europe ; N. Asia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

29. *C. LÆVIGATA*, *Sm.*

Native : in wet woods. Locally common. May, June.

1. Common in damp woods near Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Abundant in a wet wood below the Wellington Monument. [ment.

6. Plentiful in a wet plantation on Chard Common.

7. Gasper Common.

Europe, from Holland southward ; Algeria ; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Gloucestershire.

30. *C. BINERVIS*, *Sm.*

Native : on moors and heaths. Very common in the west of the county, local elsewhere. May, June.

1. Abundant on Exmoor.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Ash Priors Common. Blackdown Hills. Blagdon Hill.

4. Buckland Down.

9. Abundant on Blackdown ; *F. B. C.* Mineries Bog ; *Miss Livett.*

10. Near Sham Castle ; *Fl. Bath.* Downhead Common. Witham Park.

W. Europe ; W. Asia ; Algeria.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

31. *C. DISTANS*, *L.*

Native : in marshy places, especially near the sea. Rather common ? May, June.

2. Noted in Coleman's Minehead list. Shore near Otterhampton.

8. Highbridge ; *F. B. C.*

9. Uphill ; Walton-in-Gordano ; Yatton ; *F. B. C.* Muddy shore at Berrow.

10. Bedminster Meads ; *F. B. C.*, which also gives the inland localities of Barrow Gurney, Chew Magna, and Great Elm. Compton Dando ; *D. Fry.*

Europe ; Algeria.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

32. *C. FULVA*, *Good*. (*C. Hornschuchiana*, Hoppe ; *C. speirostachys*, Sm.).

Native : peaty bogs and damp peaty pastures. Rather common. May, June.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Langford Heath ; *H. W. Trott*.

5. Wet field near Copsleigh.

6. Chard Common.

7. Cucklington ; *W. Galpin*. Pastures near Wincanton.

8. Pastures between Blackslough and Redlinch.

9. Max ; *W. B. Waterfall*.

10. Claverton Wood, and in a bog near Weston ; *R. C. Alexander*. Frequent near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons*. Stratton Common.

Europe ; ? N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

33. *C. EXTENSA*, *Good*.

Native : in marshes by the sea. Very rare. June, July.

9. Weston-super-Mare ; *herb. Stephens*. Muddy shore at Berrow.

Europe ; W. Asia ; Algeria ; N. and S. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

34. *C. FLAVA*, *L.*

Native : in boggy and marshy places. Common. May to July. Records are wanting for districts 3 and 5, but the species no doubt occurs under one or other of its forms in each district. Reference may be made to a paper by *Mr. Bennett* in the *Journal of Botany* for 1889, pp. 331 *et seq.*

I have the type form (*fide* W. M. Rogers) from districts 8 and 9.

var. Æderi, *Liljebrad*. (*C. flava*, *var. minor*, Towns).

1. Dulverton.

6. Chard Common.

7. Gasper Common.

8. Ashcott Moor.

var. cyperoides, *Marsson*.

8. Shapwick Moor.

It is likely that Coleman's record of *C. Æderi* for district 2 may refer to *C. flava*, *var. cyperoides*, *Marsson* (*C. Æderi*, Syme, etc.)

Europe ; W. Asia ; India ; Madeira ; Azores ; Faroe ;
Iceland ; Greenland ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

35. *C. FILIFORMIS*, *L.*

Native : in boggy places. Very rare. May, June.

8. Towards the eastern end of the peat-moor, between Ashcot Station and Sharpham Park, where it was detected by the late Mr. T. Clark.

Europe, except the most southern parts ; Siberia ; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

36. *C. HIRTA*, *L.* *Carnation Grass ; Goose-grass ; W. Somerset.*

Native : in damp pastures. Common. May, June. Records are wanting for districts 1 and 5.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Wiveliscombe ; *H. W. Trott*. Ford Gate, near North Petherton ! *T. Clark*.

4. Near Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby*. Ashill. Buckland Down. Ilminster.

6. Near Chard.

7. Templecombe. Wincanton.

8. On the peat-moor. West Bradley. Wells.

9. Barrow Gurney ; Walton-in-Gordano ; Winscombe ; *F. B. C.* Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*. Brean. Charterhouse-on-Mendip.

10. Bishopport ; Failand ; *F. B. C.* Bog on Charmy Down ; *Fl. Bath*. Frequently near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons*. Asham Woods. Chilcompton.

Europe ; Siberia ; Algeria ; Iceland.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

37. *C. PSEUDO-CYPERUS*, *L.*

Native : on the peat-moor, and in wet places. Locally common. June, July.

3. Old brickyard near Goathurst ; *J. Poole*. Halse ; *R. C. A. Prior*. Rare in fenny bogs between Maunsel and Athelney ; *J. C. Melvill*. Old canal at Norton Fitzwarren.

4. Old canal between Beer Crocombe and Ilminster.

8. In the Watchetts near Wells ; *E. S. Marshall*. Ditch-banks south of Wedmore ; *F. B. C.* Abundant on the peat-moor.

9. In the lowlands from Clevedon to Kew and Yatton ; very abundant by Watton Drove ; Woodborough ; *F. B. C.* Sidcot ; *W. B. Waterfall*.
Europe ; Asia ; Temperate N. and S. Africa ; America ; Australia.
England, Scotland, Ireland (*rare*).

38. *C. PALUDOSA*, *Good*.

Native : by rivers and ponds and in marshy ground. Common. April to June.

2. Noted by Coleman.
4. Frequent near Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby*. Old canal near Ilminster.
6. Between Chard and Winsham.
7. Plentiful between Gasper Mill and Pen Mill. Wincanton.
8. Baltonsborough.
9. Axbridge ; *Waterfall*. Clevedon ; *D. Fry*. Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*. Flax Bourton ; Yatton ; *J. W. White*.
10. Keynsham ; Litton ; *D. Fry*. Common ; *Fl. Bath*. Combehay. Emborough. Gurney Slade.
var. Kochiana, *Gaud.* (*C. spadicea*, Elw. Roth.).
9. Max ; *Miller*. Marsh between Draycot and Wedmore ; *J. W. White*. Of this plant Mr. Bennett writes "*C. spadicea*, Roth., unusually characteristic and typical."
Europe ; W. Siberia ; N.W. India ; Algeria ; N. America. England, Scotland, Ireland.

39. *C. RIPARIA*, *Curt*.

Native : by rivers and streams, and in marshy places. Very common. May. I have no record for districts 1 or 6.

2. Noted by Coleman.
3. Common near Wiveliscombe ; *H. W. Trott*. North Curry. Near North Petherton ! *T. Clark*.
4. Frequent near Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby*.
5. Babcary.
7. Wincanton.
8. Common in ditches and rhines on the peat-moor.
9. Clevedon ; Portbury ; marsh ditches in the Cheddar Valley ; *F. B. C.* Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*.
10. By the Avon under Leigh Wood, and at Keynsham ; Brislington ; *F. B. C.* Frequent near Bath.
Europe ; Siberia ; Algeria ; Faroe ; N. and S. America. England, Scotland, Ireland.

40. *C. ROSTRATA*, Stokes. (*C. ampullacea*, Good.)

Native: in bogs. Rather rare. June.

6. Chard Common.

8. Abundant on Burtle Moor.

9. Mineries bog, Mendip.

[10. Formerly at Emborough Ponds; *T. B. Flower.*]

Europe; Siberia; Himalaya; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

HYBRID.

CAREX FULVA, Good \times *C. FLAVA*, L.

8. Pastures between Blackslough and Redlinch.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

CAREX STRICTA, Good., has been reported from the "Canal, Bathampton," by Mr. Inman; also from "near Bath," by Mr. Walker in *Fl. Bath.*

C. LIMOSA, L. "Peat-bogs on the top of Mendip Hills"; *Swayne* in *B. G.* Unconfirmed.

GRAMINEÆ.

I. PHALARIS, L.

1. *P. ARUNDINACEA*, L. (*Digraphis arundinacea*, Trin. *Bal-dingera arundinacea*, Dmrt.)

Native: by streams and rivers. Very common, and generally distributed. Noted in all the districts.

"N. Temperate and Arctic regions."

England, Scotland, Ireland.

II. ANTHOXANTHUM, L.

1. *A. ODORATUM*, L.

Native: in meadows, pastures, woods, etc. Very common throughout the county. Noted in every district. April to June.

Europe; Siberia; N. Africa; Canaries; Azores; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland. (N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

III. ALOPECURUS, *L.*1. *A. MYOSUROIDES*, *Huds.* (*A. agrestis*, *L.*)

Colonist: a weed in cultivated land and by roadsides. Common. May to October.

2. Noted by Coleman. Otterhampton.

3. Common on Quantock; *J. C. Collins*. Curry Rivel. North Curry. Norton Fitzwarren.

4. About Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*.

5. Somerton; *J. G. Baker*. Compton Dundon.

7. Wincanton.

8. Keinton Mandeville. Street. Wells.

9. Brent Knoll, Portishead, etc.; *D. Fry*.

10. Plentiful about Bristol, Bath, and Frome. Cranmore. Europe; Siberia; Algeria. (N. America). England.

2. *A. GENICULATUS*, *L.*

Native: in shallow pools, ponds, and ditches. Very common. Noted in every district. June to September.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; India; N. Africa; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland. (N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

[*A. fulvus*, *Sm.*, which is perhaps only a sub-species of *A. geniculatus*, is assigned to "5 or 6 Somerset" in *Topographical Botany*. No authority is added.]

3. *A. BULBOSUS*, *Gouan.*

Native: in salt-marshes. Very rare. June.

2. Dunster; *Coleman* in *herb. Watson*.

Middle Europe.

England.

Not in Wilts.

4. *A. PRATENSIS*, *L.*

Native: in damp meadows and pastures. Very common throughout the less elevated parts of the county. Noted in every district. May, June.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; N.W. India; N. Africa; Faroe. (America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

IV. MILIUM, *L.*1. *M. EFFUSUM*, *L.*

Native: in woods. Common. May, June.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Near Taunton ; *W. Tuckwell*. Woods between North Curry and Fifehead.
4. Pen Wood ; *J. Sowerby*.
5. Woods at Compton Dundon.
7. Clinger Farm ; *W. Galpin*. Woods near Templecombe.
8. Woods near Wells.
9. Barrow Gurney ; Clevedon ; Wraxall ; *F. B. C.* Congresbury ; Portishead ; *D. Fry*.
10. Leigh Wood ; Stockwood ; Chew Magna ; Pensford ; *F. B. C.* Common in woods ; *Fl. Bath.* Woods ; Standerwick, etc. ; *H. F. Parsons*.
Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

V. PHLEUM, *L.*

1. *P. PRATENSE, L. Timothy grass.*

Native : in meadows and pastures. Very common throughout the county. Noted in every district. June to August.

The form *nodosum* (*L.*) has been found by Mr. Fry near (9) Clevedon, and is said in *F. B. C.* to be not unfrequent on dry hills. It seems hardly separable as a variety.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Algeria ; Faroe ; Iceland.
(N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *P. ARENARIUM, L.*

Native : in sandy places by the sea. Very common locally. May, June.

2. Minehead Warren.

8. Sandhills at Burnhan.

9. Kewstoke sands ; *F. B. C.* Tickenham ; *L. Grindon*.

Abundant in many places along the coast between Berrow and Weston-super-Mare.

Europe (except Russia ?) ; Algeria.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

VI. AGROSTIS, *L.*

1. *A. SETACEA, Curt.*

Native : on commons and moors in the west of the county. Locally common. June. No doubt also in district 1, but a record is wanting.

2. Minehead ; *W. H. Coleman* in *herb. Watson*. Moors above Dunster.
3. On the Quantocks, ascending to the highest peak ; *A. Southby*. Common on the higher moorland. Blackdown Hills.
Belgium ; France ; Spain ; Portugal.
England (Glamorgan and Cornwall to Surrey and Sussex).
Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

2. *A. CANINA*, *L.*

Native : on heaths and moors. Rather common. July, August.

1. Dulverton.
2. Noted by Coleman.
3. Quantock Hills.
9. Backwell ; Blackdown ; Dundry Hill ; *F. B. C.* Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*.
10. Upper Knowle ; Leigh Down ; *F. B. C.* Between Batheaston and Chilcombe Bottom, and in Warley Lane ; *T. B. Flower*. Frequent near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons*. Downhead Common.
Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Himalaya ; Faroe ; Iceland ; Greenland ; N. and S. America ; Australasia.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *A. ALBA*, *L.* (? *A. palustris*, *Huds.*)

Native : in pastures and damp waste places. Very common. Noted in every district. July, August.

var. stolonifera (*L.*)

2. Steart Marsh ; *J. W. White*.
8. Burnham ; *F. B. C.*
9. Weston-super-Mare ; *F. B. C.*
Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Algeria ; Canaries ; Azores ; Faroe ; Iceland ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

4. *A. VULGARIS*, *With.*

Native : commons and banks and in dry pastures. Very common. Noted in every district. June to August.

var. pumila (*L.*)

6. Between Combe St. Nicholas and Buckland St. Mary.
9. Near Cheddar ; *J. G. Baker*.
Europe ; Himalaya ; Algeria ; Faroe ; Iceland ; Greenland ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

VII. CALAMAGROSTIS, *Adans.*1. *C. EPIGEIOS*, *Roth.*

Native: in damp woods and bushy places. Rather, but locally, common. July, August.

2. Between Watchet and Dunster; *E. Forster, junr.*, in *B. G.* In a small wood by the roadside about half-a-mile east of Williton Station.

4. Roadside bank near West Chinnock.

7. Wincanton Marsh; *W. Galpin.* Northside Wood, Templecombe. Henstridge.

8. Plentiful in woodland south-west of Blackslough. Hedge near Bruton. Bishop's Wood, Wells.

9. Cheddar Wood; *J. G. Baker.* Near the sea north of Clevedon; *L. Grindon.* Coppice wood at Hutton; *St. Brody.*

10. Near Langton Court, Brislington; *Russell* in *herb. Watson.* Burnet; Clutton; Compton Dando; Keynsham; near Pensford; Stantonbury; *D. Fry.* Critchill; Rodden; Bradley Knoll; *H. F. Parsons.*

Europe (except Spain and Portugal); Siberia; Himalaya; Iceland.

England, Scotland, Ireland (*very rare*).

[*C. LANCEOLATA*, *Roth.* (*Arundo Calamagrostis*, L.)

Native? in damp hedges and copses. Very rare. July, August. I have seen no specimen.

10. Hedges between Hinton Abbey and the Church; *Sole.*

In Smallcombe Wood; *Davis* in *Fl. Bath.* Errors?

Europe; N. and W. Asia. Labrador (*Meyer*).

England.

Not in Wilts. Devon? Dorset?]

VIII. GASTRIDIDIUM, *Beauv.*1. *G. AUSTRALE*, *Beauv.* (*G. lendigerum*, Gaud.)

Native? or colonist: in waste places? Very rare. July, August.

2. Noted by Coleman.

8. In small quantity by the edge of a copse on Twine Hill, near Wells! *E. S. Marshall.*

10. In very small quantity in the quarry above the Observatory field, Bath; *T. B. Flower.*

Middle and Southern Europe (not in Russia); Asia Minor; Algeria; Canaries; Azores.

Middle and Southern England.

Not in Wilts.

IX. AMMOPHILA, *Host.*

1. A. ARUNDINACEA, *Host.* (*Psamma arenaria*, R. et S. *P. litoralis*, P. B.) *Murram.*

Native: sandhills by the sea. Common along the coast; but often planted to prevent the sands drifting inland. July, August.

2. Steart; *J. C. Collins.*

8. Sandhills at Burnham.

9. Along the coast from Berrow to Brean. Weston-super-Mare.

Coasts of Europe and N. Africa.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Gloucestershire (nor Wilts).

X. AIRA, *L.*

1. A. CARYOPHYLLEA, *L.* (*Avena caryophyllea*, Web.).

Native: commons, downs, and dry banks throughout the county. Very common. Noted in every district. June.

Europe; Algeria; Canaries; Azores. (N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. A. PRÆCOX, *L.* (*Avena præcox*, PB.)

Native: in dry places. Common. May.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Quantock Hills.

4. Ham Hill; *J. Sowerby.*

7. Gasper Common.

9. Cheddar; *J. G. Baker.* Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody.*

In several places near Clevedon; *D. Fry.*

10. Plentiful between Brislington and Keynsham; *F. B. C.*

Stanton Drew; *D. Fry.* Frequent on the hills; *Fl. Bath.*

Europe. (N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XI. DESCHAMPSIA, *Beauv.*

1. D. CÆSPITOSA, *Beauv.* (*Aira cæspitosa*, L.)

Native: damp woods and hedges. Common and generally distributed. Noted in every district. July.

“N. and S. Temperate, Arctic, and mountain regions.”

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *D. FLEXUOSA*, Trin. (*Aira flexuosa*, L.)

Native: moors, heaths, banks, and dry open places in woods. Common, and widely distributed. Noted in every district. June, July.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; N. America; Fuegia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XII. *HOLCUS*, L.1. *H. MOLLIS*, L.

Native: bushy places on a light soil and by roadsides. Locally common. July, August.

1. Common by roadsides near Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Hedge-bank near Broomfield. About Wellington.

4. Barwick. Hinton St. George.

7. Pen Selwood.

9. Congresbury.

10. Compton Dando; Keynsham; Lord's Wood; Houndsstreet; Stanton Drew; *D. Fry*. Batheaston; *T. F. Inman*. Combehay; Midford; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Woods at Berkeley, etc.; *H. F. Parsons*. Downhead Common. Witham Park.

Europe, except W. Russia; N. Africa; Faroe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *H. LANATUS*, L.

Native: meadows, pastures, waste places, etc. Very common in every district. June to September.

Europe; Siberia; Algeria; Canaries; Azores; Faroe. (N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XIII. *TRisetum*, Pers.1. *T. PRATENSE*, Pers. (*T. flavescens*, Beauv. *Avena flavescens*, L.).

Native: in dry pastures. Very common in all the districts. July, August.

Europe; N. Asia; Himalaya; Algeria.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XIV. AVENA, L.

1. A. PUBESCENS, Huds.

Native: in dry limestone pastures (and by the rocky bed of the Barle, on soil quite devoid of limestone). Locally common. June.

1. By the Barle between Dulverton and the station.
4. Not uncommon about Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*.
7. Frequent about Wincanton.
9. Brean Down; Clevedon; Wraxall; *F. B. C.* Weston Hill; *St. Brody*. Charterhouse on Mendip. Shipham. Steep Holm. Milton Hill, Wells.
10. Near Brislington; *Russell* in *herb. Watson*. Near Bedminster; Keynsham; *F. B. C.* Frequent near Bath. Leighton.

Europe (except Spain and Portugal); Siberia.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. A. PRATENSIS, L. *Oat grass*; W. Somerset.

Native: pastures on a calcareous soil. Common. June, July.

2. Noted by Coleman.
4. Not uncommon about Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*.
5. Kingweston. Milborne Wick.
7. By the roadside between Wincanton and Pen Selwood. Whitesheet Hill. Long Knoll.
8. Dulcot Hill, Wells.
9. Brean Down; *F. B. C.* Common on Mendip.
10. Leigh Down; *F. B. C.* In pastures on the hills; *Fl. Bath*.

Europe (except Spain and Portugal); Siberia and Algeria; *Watson*.
England, Scotland.

3. A. FATUA, L. *Wild-oat. Poor-oats*; W. Somerset.

Colonist: in cornfields. Rather common. July, August.

2. Noted by Coleman.
3. Bridgwater; *J. C. Collins*.
5. Cultivated fields south of Pitney; *J. G. Baker*.
7. Wincanton; *W. Galpin*.
8. Cornfields about Butleigh, Glastonbury, and Wells.
9. Cheddar; *J. C. Baker*. Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody*. Portishead; Woodspring; *F. B. C.* Congresbury.
10. Abbot's Leigh; *F. B. C.* Keynsham; *D. Fry*. Much too frequent in cornfields; *Fl. Bath*. Frequent near Frome; *H. F. Parsons*.

var. intermedia, Lindgr.

9. Bleadon ; *D. Fry.*

10. North Stoke ; *D. Fry.*

Europe ; Siberia ; N.W. India ; Algeria ; Canaries.
England. [Scotland.] Ireland.

XV. ARRHENATHERUM, Beauv.

1. AVENACEUM, Beauv. (*A. elatius*, Presl. *Avena elatior*, L.)

Native : roadsides, hedge-banks, bushy places, etc. Very common. Noted in every district.

Europe ; Armenia ; Algeria ; Canaries ! Azores. (N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XVI. SIEGLINGIA, Bernh.

1. S. DECUMBENS, Bernh. (*Danthonia decumbens*, DC. *Triodia decumbens*, Beauv.)

Native : dry hilly pastures. Rather common. June, July.

1. Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Radlet Common.

4. South of Ashington ; Pen Wood ; *J. Sowerby.*

6. Chard Common.

7. Stavordale ; *W. Galpin.* Wincanton. Long Knoll.

8. Dulcot Hill, Wells.

9. Cheddar ; *J. G. Baker.* Mendips above Draycot ;
F. B. C. Uphill ; *St. Brody.* Axbridge.

10. Keynsham ; Queen Charlton ; Stanton Drew ; *D. Fry.*
Leigh Down ; *F. B. C.* Hampton Down ; Claverton
Down ; *R. C. Alexander.* Standerwick ; *H. F. Parsons.*

Europe ; Algeria ; Madeira ; Azores.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XVII. PHRAGMITES, Trin.

1. P. COMMUNIS, Trin. (*Arundo Phragmites*, L.) Pole-reed ;
W. Somerset.

Native : riversides and in swampy places. Common and generally distributed. Probably to be found in every district, but records are wanting for 1 and 6. August, September.

Europe ; Asia ; Africa ; America ; Australia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XVIII. CYNOSURUS, *L.*1. *C. CRISTATUS, L.*

Native: in meadows and pastures. Very common in all the districts. July, August.

Europe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XIX. KOELERIA, *Pers.*1. *K. CRISTATA, Pers.*

Native: dry banks and pastures. Common in the north, but hardly known elsewhere in the county. June, July.

4. Ham Hill; *J. Sowerby.*

7. Near Wincanton. Long Knoll.

8. Dulcot Hill, Wells.

9. Milton Hill, Wells. Brean Down. Hillsides near Axbridge and Cheddar. Weston Hill, etc.

10. Leigh Down; *F. B. C.* Queen Charlton; *D. Fry.* Hampton Down; Pastures near Cottage Crescent; *Fl. Bath.* Bannerdown; *T. F. Inman.*

N. and S. Temperate regions.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XX. MOLINIA, *Schrank.*1. *M. CÆRULEA, Schrank.*

Native: wet heaths and moors. Locally common. July. August.

1. Haddon Down.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Blackdown Hills. Langford Heathfield.

4. Near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby.*

7. Blackslough; *W. Galpin.*

8. Abundant on the peat-moor. Pastures below Blackslough.

9. Wet, barren places on Mendip. Mineries. Blackdown.

10. Near Bath; *Walker* in *Fl. Bath.* Frome East Woodlands; *H. F. Parsons.* Downhead Common.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Algeria; Faroe.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XXI. CATABROSA, *Beauv.*1. *C. AQUATICA*, *Beauv.*

Native: in and by the sides of pools and ditches. Rather common and widely distributed in the county. June, July.

1. Roadside near Dulverton Station.
 2. Noted by Coleman.
 3. Curry Rivel. Hawkridge. Kingston. Radlet Common. Wiveliscombe.
 4. Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. Between Chard and Ilminster.
 5. Kingweston.
 7. Lawrence Hill; *W. Galpin*.
 8. Bruton. Frequent on the peat-moor.
 9. Pools on Mendip near the Mineries; ditches in the Cheddar Valley; Nailsea; Portishead; *F. B. C.*
 10. Meadows by Lock's Mills; *F. B. C.* Common near Bath and Frome.
- Europe; Siberia; Himalaya; Algeria; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

XXII. MELICA, *L.*1. *M. UNIFLORA*, *Retz.*

Native: woods and shady lanes. Common and doubtless occurs in every district. A record is wanting for 5. May, June.

1. Dulverton.
 2. Noted by Coleman.
 3. Quantock Hills. Wiveliscombe.
 4. East Coker; *J. Sowerby*.
 6. Plentiful between Chard and Winsham.
 7. Templecombe.
 8. Wells.
 9. Barrow Gurney; Portbury; Portishead; Weston-in-Gordano; *F. B. C.* Clevedon; Congresbury; *D. Fry*. Hutton; *St. Brody*. Compton Martin. Ubley.
 10. Bishport; *Swete*. Leigh Wood; Brislington; *F. B. C.* Frequent in woods about Bath and Frome.
- Europe.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

XXIII. DACTYLIS, *L.*1. *D. GLOMERATA, L. Cock's-foot Grass.*

Native: meadows, pastures, and bushy places. Very common, and noted in every district. June to August, or later.

Europe; Siberia; N. India; Algeria; Faroe. (N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XXIV. BRIZA, *L.*1. *B. MEDIA, L. Quaking Grass.*

Native: in dry pastures and rocky places. Very common throughout the county. Noted in every district. June.

Europe; N. and W. Asia.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XXV. POA, *L.*1. *P. ANNUA, L.*

Native: a weed in cultivated ground, in waste places, by roadsides, etc. Very common everywhere. March to October.

N. Temperate and Arctic Zones. Iceland; Canaries. Azores. Madeira.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *P. NEMORALIS, L.*

Native: woods, hedges, limestone cliffs, and walls. Rare, and apparently confined to the north of the county. June, July.

8. On and at the foot of walls at Wells.

9. Limestone cliffs of Cheddar gorge, and ravine above Ebbor rocks; *J. G. Baker*. Flax Bourton; Portishead; Walton-in-Gordano; *F. B. C.*

10. Brislington; Leigh Woods; *F. B. C.* Not uncommon in the woods; *Fl. Bath.*

Europe; N. Asia; Himalaya; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland (*rare*).

3. *P. COMPRESSA, L.*

Native: wall-tops and other very dry places. Rather common. July.

1. Dulverton.

2. Noted by Coleman (*P. polynoda* [Parn.]).
 3. Kingston. Wall at Wiveliscombe.
 4. Yeovil Marsh; *J. Sowerby*. On walls at West Stoke; Stoke-under-Ham; Coath; Hatch; Chard; and Ilminster. On quarry rubbish near Beer Crowcombe.
 5. Tops of walls at Compton; *J. G. Baker*. Somerton.
 6. Walls at Chard.
 8. On walls at Barton St. David; Bruton; Redlinch Park; Shepton Mallet; and Wells.
 9. Cheddar; Wookey Hole; *J. G. Baker*. Clevedon; *F. B. C.* Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody*.
 10. Bedminster; *Swete*. Leigh Woods, near the river; *Miss Attwood*. Queen Charlton; Kelston; Saltford; *D. Fry*. Walls at Charlcombe, etc.; *Fl. Bath*. Dean. Stoke Lane.
- Europe; N. and W. Asia. [N. America.]
 England, Scotland, Ireland (*very rare*).

4. *P. PRATENSIS*, *L.*

Native: meadows, pastures, roadsides, etc. Very common. Noted in every district. May to July.

The var. *subcærulea* is the common grass of wall-tops in the vicinity of Bristol; *F. B. C.* I have also seen it from Weston. It is likely to be common throughout the county.

“N. Temperate and Arctic regions.”

England, Scotland, Ireland.

5. *P. TRIVIALIS*, *L.*

Native: in meadows, pastures, copses, damp waste places, etc. Very common. Noted in every district. June, July.

var. Koehleri (*D. C.*)

9. Near Winscombe! *W. F. Miller*.

Europe; Siberia; Algeria; Canaries; Azores; Faroe; Iceland. (N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XXVI. GLYCERIA, *Br.*

1. *G. FLUITANS*, *R. Br.*

Native: in watery places. Very common, and noted in all the districts. June to August.

The type form is much less common than the var. *pedicellata*. I have noted it in districts 3, 4, and 10.

var. *pedicellata* (Towns.).

3. Plainsfield.
4. Between Chard and Ilminster.
5. Kingweston.
7. Near Pen Selwood.
8. Wells.
10. Swamp at Abbot's Leigh; *J. W. White*.

var. *plicata* (Fr.).

2. Noted by Coleman.
3. Curry Rivel. Kingston. Norton Fitzwarren.
4. Norton.
5. Ditches at Hurcot, etc.; *J. G. Baker*.
6. Chard Common.
7. Templecombe. Leigh Common.
8. Butleigh Wootton. Glastonbury. Wells.
9. Ditch by the roadside between Cheddar and Draycot;
J. G. Baker. Congresbury.
10. Cranmore; Frome; Norton-Malreward; Pensford;
D. Fry.

About this plant Mr. Fry writes to me:—" *G. plicata* is much more frequent in many parts of N. Somerset than *G. fluitans*. At Pensford, and also near Stockwood, there is a form of *plicata* which Mr. A. Bennett calls var. b. *subspicata*, Parnell. It has the blunt floral glumes of the typical plant, but a very distinct look, owing to the much fewer spikelets in a simple panicle."

It will be seen that I have followed Hooker in grouping all these forms under one species, but it is quite possible that they are more correct who consider *G. plicata* as a distinct species, and place *pedicellata* under it as a variety.

Europe; W. Siberia; Himalaya; Algeria; Faroe;

Iceland; Greenland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *G. AQUATICA*, Sm.

Native. in rivers and ditches. Rather common. July.

2. Noted by Coleman.
3. Abundant on the moor below Curry Rivel.
4. Near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. Beer Crocombe. Ilchester.
Kingsbury. Muchelney.
5. Ditches on Sedgmoor. Very plentiful about Long
Load and Northover.
8. Baltonsborough. Burnham.
9. Marsh ditches in the Cheddar Valley. Clevedon.
Congresbury.

10. Bank of Avon at Brislington ; Canal at Radford ;
F. B. C. Combehay. In the canal and river ; *Fl. Bath.*
 Europe ; Siberia ; Himalaya ; N. America.
 England, Scotland, Ireland.
3. *G. MARITIMA*, *Wahl.* (*Sclerochloa maritima*, Lindl. non Lk.)
 Native : salt-marshes and muddy coasts. Rather common.
 June, July.
2. In Coleman's list. Steart ; *J. W. White.*
 3 and 5. Bridgwater ; *H. S. Thompson.*
 8. Burnham ; *D. Fry.*
 9. Brean Down and sandy coast ; *J. C. Collins.* Weston-
 super-Mare ; *St. Brody.*
 10 Abundant on mud by the tidal Avon. Rownham
 Ferry.
 Coasts of Europe ; Siberia ; Algeria ; N. America.
 England, Scotland, Ireland (coasts of).
4. *G. DISTANS*, *Wahl.* (*Sclerochloa distans*, Bab.)
 Native : in damp, muddy waste places near the sea. Rather
 rare. June to August.
2. Blue Anchor. Dunster. Minehead.
 3 and 5. Banks of the Parrett, Bridgwater ; *H. S.*
Thompson.
 8. Burnham. Huntspill.
 9. Clevedon, near the Gull house ; *D. Fry.* Weston ;
W. B. Waterfall.
 10. By the New Cut, and at Rownham Ferry ; *F. B. C.*
 Europe ; Siberia ; Himalaya ; Algeria ; N. America.
 England, Scotland, Ireland (*rare*).
 Not in Wilts.

XXVII. FESTUCA, *L.*

1. *F. PROCUMBENS*, *Kunth.* (*Glyceria procumbens*, Dumort.
Sclerochloa procumbens, Beauv.)
 Native : muddy places within the influence of the sea.
 Very rare. June, July.
- 3 and 5. Bridgwater ; *H. S. Thompson.*
 10. Bank of the river at Rownham ; *F. B. C.*
 Coasts of Europe, from Holland to Spain and Italy
 (Hooker adding Siberia, Himalaya, N. Africa, N.
 America).
 England, Ireland (*rare*).
 Not in Wilts.

2. *F. RIGIDA*, *Kunth.* (*Glyceria rigida*, Sm. *Sclerochloa rigida*, Lk.)

Native: in very dry places, especially on walls. Very common, and generally distributed. I have no records for districts 1 and 6, in both which it is probably plentiful. June, July.

W. and S. Europe; Canaries; Azores.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *F. LOLIACEA*, *Huds.* (*Sclerochloa loliacea*, Woods. *Desmazeria loliacea*, Nyman.)

Native: dry sandy places near the sea. Very rare. June, July.

2. Steart; *J. C. Collins.*

8. Burnham, in plenty near the Esplanade; *D. Fry.*

9. Berrow; *J. C. Collins.* Weston-super-Mare.

S. and W. Europe, from France to Dalmatia; Algeria; Azores.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

4. *F. UNIGLUMIS*, *Soland.* (*Vulpia membranacea*, Lk.).

Native: on sandhills by the sea. Very rare. June.

2. Noted by Coleman.

8. Sandhills at Burnham.

9. Sandhills near Berrow.

Coasts of Europe, from Belgium to Turkey; Algeria.

Coasts of England, from Lancashire to Norfolk. Ireland (*very rare*),

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

5. *F. MYURUS*, *L.* (*F. pseudo-myuros*, Soyer. *Vulpia myuros*, Gm.).

Native: wall-tops and other very dry sandy places. Rather rare. June, July.

3. Norton Fitzwarren, about the railway station.

4. East Chinnock; *J. Sowerby.* Wall near West Coker.

5. Foot of walls near Somerton Court-house; *J. G. Baker.* Stowel.

7. Walls at Wincanton.

8. Wall at Bruton.

10. Quarries by the Avon, under Leigh Wood; *F. B. C.* Stockwood; *herb. Stephens.* At intervals for about a mile by the roadside between Saltford and Newton St. Loe; *D. Fry.*

Middle and Southern Europe.

England, Ireland.

6. *F. SCIUROIDES*, Roth. (*Vulpia sciuroides*, Gm.).

Native: on walls and in dry sandy places. Common. June, July.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Railway banks near Wiveliscombe; *H. W. Trott*. Cannington; *H. S. Thompson*.

4. Frequent near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. Barwick. West Stoke.

7. Sandy ground near Pen Selwood.

8. Near Wells, rare.

9. Kewstoke sands; *W. H. Painter*. Clevedon; Weston-super-Mare; *D. Fry*. Walls near Cheddar.

10. Avon-bank below Bristol; *F. B. C.* Walls at Chew Magna and Claverton; Stanton Drew; *D. Fry*. Frequent on walls near Frome; *H. F. Parsons*.

Europe, except Russia; Algeria; Madeira; Canaries! Azores.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

7. *F. OVINA*, L.

Native; in dry places, open pastures, moors, etc. Very common. Noted in all the districts. June, July.

Europe; Siberia; Himalaya; Algeria; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; N. and S. America; Australasia (mountains).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

8. *F. RUBRA*, L.?

Native: lanes and on coast sandhills. Rare? June, July.

7. Pen Selwood.

10. "Mr. J. G. Baker has considered some plants gathered on the bank of Avon, in Ashton Fields, to be the *F. sabulicola* of Leon Dufour"; *J. W. White* in *F. B. C.* I know nothing further of these plants, but suppose they would come under the aggregate *F. rubra*, and that they are probably the same plant which was called by Thwaites *F. arenaria*.

Europe; Siberia; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

9. *F. FALLAX*, Thuill. (*F. duriuscula*, L.)

Native: walls, dry places, and hedge-banks. Very common. Probably in all the districts, but notes are missing. Certainly in 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. June, July.

Europe; Siberia; Algeria; Faroe; Iceland. (N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

10 F. ELATIOR, L. (including *F. arundinacea*, Schreb.)

Native: hedge-banks and bushy waste places. Rather rare? June, July.

3. Curry Rivel.

4. Near Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*.

8. Burnham; Highbridge; *F. B. C.* Roadside near Barton St. David, Redlinch.

9. Ditch-banks about Brent; Ken; Yatton; *F. B. C.* Wells. Yarley Hill.

10. Bank of Avon below Bristol, and at Keynsham; *F. B. C.* Combe Down; Batheaston; St. Catherine's; *Fl. Bath.* Bushy places on the edge of Charmy Down; *L. Blomefield.* Lullington, etc.; *H. F. Parsons.*

var. pratensis, *Huds.* (?).

2. Minehead.

3. Bathealton; *H. W. Trott.* Wellington.

4. Ilminster. Yeovil.

7. Templecombe.

8. Catcot Burtle.

9. Frequent in grass fields; *F. B. C.*

10. Ashton Fields; Long Ashton; Brislington; Maes Knoll; *F. B. C.* Common in meadows and pastures; *Fl. Bath.*

Europe; Siberia; Himalaya; Algeria; Azores; Faroe; Iceland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

HYBRID.

F. PRATENSIS × LOLIUM PERENNE (=F. LOLIACEA, *Curt.*).

2. Noted by Coleman.

7. Wincanton; *W. Galpin.*

8. Burnham; *D. Fry.*

10. Bedminster; Bishport; *Swete.* Corston; Stanton Drew; and generally in meadows where *F. pratensis* occurs; *D. Fry.* Frequent in moist meadows; *Fl. Bath.* Beckington; *H. F. Parsons.*

XXVIII. BROMUS, L.

1. B. GIGANTEUS, L. (*Festuca gigantea*, Vill.)

Native: woods and shady places. Common. July, August.

1. Dulverton.

2. Old Cleeve.

3. Broomfield.

4. Common near Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby*. Norton.
 5. Common near Somerton.
 7. Frequent ; *W. Galpin*.
 8. Bratton. Catcot Burtle. Wells.
 9. Flax Bourton ; Clapton ; Clevedon ; Walton-in-Gordano ; Wrington ; *F. B. C.* Cheddar ; *J. G. Baker*. Hutton ; *St. Brody*. Congresbury.
 10. Bedminster ; *Swete*. Leigh Wood ; *D. Fry*. Brislington ; *F. B. C.* Frequent about Bath and Frome. Europe ; Siberia. England, Scotland, Ireland.
2. *B. RAMOSUS*, *Huds.* (*B. asper*, *Murr.*)
Native : hedge-banks and bushy places. Common. July, August.
1. Dulverton.
 2. Minehead. Porlock.
 3. Broomfield. Spaxton. Wellington. Wiveliscombe.
 4. Chard. Odcombe. Yeovil.
 5. Compton Dundon. Common about Somerton.
 7. Wincanton.
 8. Street. Wells.
 9. Cheddar ; *J. G. Baker*. Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*.
 10. Rather common about Bristol, Bath, and Frome. Farrington Gurney. Europe ; Siberia. (N. America). England, Scotland, Ireland.
3. *B. ERECTUS*, *Huds.*
Native : pastures and dry banks. Locally common. June, July.
4. Not uncommon about Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby*.
 5. Hillside above Milborne Port.
 7. Roadside near Cucklington.
 8. Wells ; *F. B. C.*
 9. Clevedon ; *D. Fry*. Portishead ; Wraxall ; *F. B. C.* Wookey ; *J. G. Baker*. Hill pastures near Axbridge. Rowberrow. Very abundant on Steep Holm. Cheddar.
 10. Leigh Down ; Bedminster Down ; Abbott's Leigh ; Brislington ; *F. B. C.* Corston ; Kelston ; Keynsham ; Stanton Drew, etc. ; *D. Fry*. On the upper part of the hills ; *Fl. Bath*. Frequent near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons*. Europe ; Caucasus ; Algeria. England, Southern Scotland, Ireland (*rare*). Devon ? Dorset ?

4. *B. MADRITENSIS*, *L.* (*B. diandrus*, Curt.)

Native : banks and rocky slopes ("only upon the carboniferous limestone"; *F. B. C.*). Very rare. June, July.

10. Bank of Avon under Leigh Wood; *F. B. C.* Brisington (Wick Lane); *Anne Russell* in *Herb. B.M.* Rownham Ferry.

Southern Europe; Algeria; Canaries! Azores.

Southern England, but very rare. Ireland (Tipperary).

Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

5. *B. STERILIS*, *L.*

Native : in dry places. Very common and generally distributed. Noted in every district. June.

Europe; W. Siberia; Algeria. (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

6. *B. SECALINUS*, *L.* (*Serrafalcus secalinus*, Bab.)

Colonist or casual: cornfields and roadsides. Rather rare, or overlooked. July, August.

5. Drove near Compton Dundon.

7. Wincanton; *W. Galpin*.

8. Roadside near Butleigh Wootton.

9. Roadside at Woodborough; *F. B. C.*

10. Railway embankment near Hallatrow; *F. B. C.* Cornfields, South Stoke; *L. Blomefield*.

Europe; W. Siberia; Algeria. (N. America.)

England, Scotland.

7. *B. RACEMOSUS*, "*L.*" (*Serrafalcus racemosus*, Parl.)

Native : meadows, pastures, and roadsides. Common? June.

1. Hedgebank near Dulverton.

3. Near Wellington.

7. Wincanton.

8. Burnham; Huntspill; *D. Fry*.

9. Cheddar; *J. G. Baker*. "Common;" *F. B. C.*

10. Corston; Kelston; Keynsham; Saltford; Stanton Drew; *D. Fry*. Meadows and pastures, not very common; *Fl. Bath*.

Europe, except Russia; Algeria.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

8. *B. COMMUTATUS*, *Schrad.* (*Serrafalcus commutatus*, Bab.)

Native : fields and cultivated ground). Rather rare? June, July.

[2. Noted by Coleman ; but perhaps *B. racemosus* was intended by the name.]

5. Roadside near Somerton, towards Langport ; *J. G. Baker*. On the moor below Compton Dundon.

8. Near Burnham ; *D. Fry*.

10. Keynsham ; Queen Charlton ; Stanton Drew ; *D. Fry*.
Cornfields on Lansdown ; *T. B. Flower*.

Europe, except Russia ; Algeria.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

9. *B. MOLLIS*, *L.* (*Serrafalcus mollis*, Parl.). *Lob-grass* ;
W. Somerset.

Native : meadows, pastures, and waste places. Very common, and generally distributed. Noted in every district. June, July.

The variety *glabrescens*, Coss., has been reported to me by Mr. White from (8) meadows at Burnham ! and by Mr. Fry from (9) Berrow, and (10) Corston and Keynsham.

A variety *pseudo-racemosus* is noted by Coleman as occurring near Minehead.

Europe ; W. Siberia ; Algeria ; Canaries ; Azores (*a var.*).
(N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

10. *B. ARVENSIS*, *L.* (*Serrafalcus arvensis*, Godr.)

Casual or alien ; possibly a colonist, according to *F. B. C.*
Fields and waste places. Very rare. July.

10. Cornfield between Bedminster and Bishport ; *F. B. C.*
Clover-fields at Whitchurch ; *W. H. Painter*. Swainswick ; *L. Blomefield*.

Europe.

[England. Scotland.]

XXIX. BRACHYPODIUM, Beauv.

1. *B. SILVATICUM*, *Roem. et Schult.* (Mr. Druce thinks that an earlier name, 1812, was *B. gracile*, Beauv.)

Native : hedge-banks and bushy places. Very common. Noted in every district. July, August.

Europe ; N.W. Himalaya ; Algeria ; Canaries ! Azores.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *B. PINNATUM*, *Beauv.*

Native : dry pastures on limestone. Rare. July.

5. (and probably 8). Polden Hills, near Butleigh Monument.
9. In plenty on Crook's Peak ; *F. B. C.* And in one or two places near Clevedon.
10. Near Clifton House, Bedminster ; *Sweete.* Charlcombe ; *Fl. Bath.*
Europe ; Siberia ; Algeria.
England.
Devon ?

XXX. LOLIUM, *L.*

1. *L. PERENNE, L.* *Rye-grass.* *Eaver* ; *Devon Eaver* ; *W. Somerset.*

Native : meadows, pastures, and roadsides. Very common. Noted in every district. June, July.

var. italicum (Braun), said to be a cultivated form, unknown in a wild state, is common in fields, and by roadsides, and in waste places. It has been noted in districts 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10. "A very curious form, assuming a stoloniferous habit, grows in sea-sand at Kewstoke (9), and also at Burnham" (8) ; *F. B. C.*

Europe ; W. Asia : Algeria ; Madeira ; Azores. (N. America).

England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *L. TEMULENTUM, L.*

Casual : generally in cornfields. Rare. June to August.

7. Near Wincanton ; *W. Galpin.*

9. Barley-field near Nailsea, in 1880 ; Roadside at Ken, 1881 ; *F. B. C.*

10. Cornfields near Bath ; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Philip's Norton ; *T. B. Flower.*

Europe ; W. Siberia ; India ; Algeria ; Madeira ; Canaries ! (N. America.)

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XXXI. AGROPYRON, *Gaertn.*

1. *A. CANINUM, Beauv.* (*Triticum caninum, L.*)

Native : hedge-banks and bushy places. Rather rare. July.

3. Bridgwater ; *H. S. Thompson.*

4. Near Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby.*

9. Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*. Wookey Hole and Ebbor rocks ; *J. G. Baker*. Portishead ; Walton and Weston-in-Gordano ; Yatton ; *D. Fry*.
10. Brislington ; *F. B. C.* Between Keynsham and Queen Charlton ; Marksbury ; Newton St. Loe ; *D. Fry*. River-side at Batheaston ; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Langridge Lane ; *L. Blomefield*. Frequent near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons*. Bushy hedge-bank near Nettlebridge.
Europe ; Siberia ; Himalaya ; Iceland ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
2. *A. REPENS*, *Beauv.* (*Triticum repens*, L.) *Couch. Twitch* ; W. Somerset.
Native : fields, hedge-banks, and waste places. Abundant throughout the county. July, August.
The awned variety, *barbata* is probably not uncommon, though very seldom recorded. I have seen it near Crewkerne in district 4, and it is noted in *F. B. C.* as occurring at Portbury, Congresbury, and elsewhere in district 9.
- SUB-SPECIES. *A. pungens*, *R. et S.*
10. Banks of the Avon below Bristol ; *F. B. C.*, which adds that the forms *littorale* and *pycnanthum* are well represented.
- SUB-SPECIES. *A. acutum*, *auct.*
2. Noted by Coleman.
9. Kewstoke sands ; *J. W. White* in *B. R. C. Report* (1884-6) ; "not quite typical, but not *eu-junceum*."
Europe ; Siberia ; Himalaya ; Algeria ; Canaries ; Azores. Faroe ; Iceland ; Greenland ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
3. *A. JUNCEUM*, *Beauv.* (*Triticum junceum*, L.)
Native : on sandy shores. Locally common. July.
2. Steart ; *J. C. Collins*. Minehead.
8. Sandhills at Būrnham.
9. Kewstoke ; *F. B. C.* Weston-super-Mare ; *St. Brody*. Berrow. Brean.
Europe ; Siberia ? Algeria.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

XXXII. LEPTURUS, *Br.*1. *L. FILIFORMIS*, *Trin.*

Native: salt-marshes and muddy places by the sea. Rather common. July.

2. Kilve; Porlock; *W. Tutckwell*. Steart; *J. C. Collins*.

5. Bank of the Parret.

8. Burnham; *J. C. Collins*. Banks of the Brue below Highbridge; *F. B. C.* Huntspill.

9. Marshy sands near Berrow; *F. B. C.* Mud-flats near Clevedon; *D. Fry*. Uphill.

10. Bank of Avon at Rownham; *F. B. C.*

Coasts of Middle and Southern Europe, not reaching Russia; Algéria.

Coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

XXXIII. NARDUS, *L.*1. *N. STRICTA*, *L.*

Native: on moors and commons. Rather rare. June, July.

1. Haddon Hill; *W. H. Trott*.

2. On the slopes of Exmoor. Oare. Porlock.

3. Barren heaths on Quantock. Blackdown Hills.

7. Blackslough.

9. Bogs on Blackdown; *F. B. C.* Mendip Hills, near Priddy.

10. Failand; *J. W. White*.

Europe; Azores; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XXXIV. HORDEUM, *L.* *Barley-grass.*1. *H. SECALINUM*, *Schreb.* (*H. pratense*, *Huds.*)

Native: in meadows and pastures. Common throughout the less elevated parts of the country. July, August.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. Between Langport and Curry Rivel.

4. About Yeovil; *J. Sowerby*. Beer Crowcombe. Ilminster.

5. Fields about Ilchester.

7. Henstridge Marsh. Abundant near Wincanton.

8. Abundant in moist pastures. Baltonsborough. Burnham. Wells.

9. Weston-super-Mare; *St. Brody*. Brean; Nailsea; Yatton; *F. B. C.* Wookey. Yarley.

10. Bedminster Meads ; Bishport ; Long Ashton ; Queen Charlton ; *F. B. C.* Common about Bath and Frome. Europe, from Gothland southwards ; Siberia ; N.W. India ; N. America.

England, Ireland (*local*).

2. *H. MURINUM*, *L.*

Native : in dry waste places, especially near the sea. Common? June, July. I have no detailed notes for this species, and cannot recollect seeing it in districts 1, 3, 6, and 7. It is abundant in many places along the coast ; “common” in districts 9 and 10 (*F. B. C.*) ; “not uncommon on waste ground” near Bath. (*Fl. Bath.*) ; and “frequent” near Frome (*H. F. Parsons*). But it seems to have been unknown in the neighbourhood of Bath before the present century, since Sole writes in an unpublished folio (1799) in the keeping of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution :—“We are lucky in having neither Darnell, Wall Barley, nor this species of couch [*Holcus mollis*] about Bath.” Underneath, however, he adds :—“I am sorry to find, since writing the above, that Wall Barley has found its way hither, and established itself in Brett’s timber-yard, Bath ; it is to be feared it will flourish too well in the vicinity.” According to the Rev. L. Blomefield the species is not now to be found near Bath, and the statement in *Fl. Bath.* is no longer correct.

Europe, from Gothland southwards ; Algeria ; Madeira ; Canaries ; Azores.

England, Scotland, Ireland (*very rare*).

3. *H. MARITIMUM*, *With.*

Native : salt-marshes and waste places by the sea. Rather rare. June.

2. Steart ; *J. C. Collins.* Blue Anchor.

8. In plenty at Highbridge, by the Brue ; *H. S. Thompson.* Burnham.

9. Berrow ; *J. C. Collins.* Clevedon ; *D. Fry.* Weston-super-Mare ; *Thwaites* in *herb. Watson.*

Europe, south of the Baltic, excluding Russia ; Algeria ; Canaries.

Coasts of England.

XXXV. *ELYMUS*, *L.*

1. *E. ARENARIUS*, *L.*

Native : sandy shores. Very rare. July.

2. Steart ; *J. C. Collins.*

8. Burnham sandhills in 1873; *J. C. Melvill*.
 9. Berrow; *J. C. Collins*. Very sparingly near Sand Point in 1890; *T. Allin*. Cove near Woodspring Priory; *J. W. White*. But this station is believed to have been destroyed between 1881 and 1884.
- Europe; Siberia; Faroe; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.
Coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.
Not in Devon (nor Wilts nor Gloucestershire).

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

- PANICUM CRUS-GALLI, *L.* Casual near Batheaston (10).
 SETARIA VIRIDIS, *Beauv.*, occurs rarely as a casual. It has been noted in districts 8 (Baltonsborough) and 10.
 S. GLAUCA, *Beauv.* A garden weed at Wookey Vicarage.
 PHALARIS CANARIENSIS, *L.* Casual where 'canary-seed' has been scattered.
 POA BULBOSA, *L.*, has been reported from Weston-super-Mare by St. Brody, and from Newton St. Loe by 'Mr. Dyer.' Errors, doubtless.
 FESTUCA SILVATICA, *Vill.*, is said to have been found by the canal at Bathampton by Mr. C. E. Broome. Casual, probably. Not seen again.

Cryptogamia.

FILICES.

I. HYMENOPHYLLUM, *Sm.*

1. *H. TUNBRIDGENSE*, *Sm.*

Native : on moist, shaded, mossy rocks. Very rare.

2. Allfoxdown Glen, Holford, where it was detected by Collins, in 1860. Glen near Porlock! *R. Blakiston*.
"plentiful in 1890."

[8. "In a lane near Shipton Mallet" ; *Blackstone* in *B. G.*
Probably a mistake.]

Belgium ; France ; Germany ; Italy ; Croatia ; Madeira ;
Canaries ; Azores ; S. Temperate regions.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Dorset, Wilts, nor Gloucestershire.

II. PTERIS, *L.*

1. *P. AQUILINA*, *L.* *Bracken.* *Oak fern* ; W. Somerset.

Native : commons, heaths, moors, woods, etc. Very common. Noted in every district, reaching almost to the summit of Dunkery (1700 feet).

"All Temperate and many Tropical regions."

England, Scotland, Ireland.

III. CRYPTOGRAMME, *Br.*

1. *C. CRISPA*, *Br.* (*Allosorus crispus*, Brnh.) *Parsley Fern.*

Native : on a stone wall. Very rare, and perhaps extinct.

1. Simmons bath. "In Somersetshire, Mr. Nathaniel Ward found a few plants about a mile from Simon's Bath, growing on a stone wall at Challicombe, in company with *Polystichum alpinum*" ; *Newman, British Ferns*, 38. "At an elevation of 1000 or 1200 feet (on Exmoor ?), Somerset. June, 1872. Locality discovered by Dr. M. M. Bull" ; *Herb. Watson*.

"N. Temperate and Arctic regions."

England, Scotland, Ireland (*rare*).

Devon ? Not in Dorset, Wilts, nor Gloucestershire.

IV. LOMARIA, *Willd.*

1. L. SPICANT, *Desv.* (*Blechnum boreale*, Sw.) *Hard Fern.*
Comb Fern (Dulverton).

Native : heaths, woods, and hedge-banks. Common, yet not everywhere in the county.

1. Dulverton.
2. Leighland ; *W. M. Rogers.* Dunkery.
3. Blackdown Hills.
4. Buckland St. Mary.
6. Plentiful near Chard.
7. Gasper Common. Pen pits.
8. Kingsettle Hill ; *H. F. Parsons.* Stony bank near Wells ; *Miss Livett.* Scarce, and dwarfed on Glastonbury Moor.
9. Weston Hill ; *St. Brody.* Blackdown ; sparingly in Cleeve Combe ; Norton Wood, Clevedon ; *F. B. C.* Burrington Combe. King's Wood, Yatton.
10. Leigh Woods ; *Swete.* Formerly in St. Anne's Wood, Brislington ; *F. B. C.* Berkeley Hill ; *H. F. Parsons.* Edgar Hill Wood ; *E. S. Payne.* Woods near Ashwick. Downhead Common.

"Lonchitis altera . . . lyke unto ceterache . . . but greater . . . I have sene ye herbe . . . in divers places of Somerset-shyre . . . it may be called combe ferne ;" *Turner's Herball.*

Europe ; N.E. Asia ; Madeira ; Canaries ! Azores ; N.W. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

V. ASPLENIUM, *L. Spleenwort.*

1. A. LANCEOLATUM, *Huds.*

Native : rocks, walls, and hedge-banks. Very rare.

2. Noted by Coleman. Selworthy ; *Moore*, '*Nature-printed Ferns.*' "Common in Somerset" ; *Syme, E. B.*, but this is certainly not the case.

Southern Europe ; Algeria ; Madeira ; Azores.

England, chiefly Western and Southern ; Yorkshire ; Ireland (Cork).

Not in Dorset nor Wilts.

2. A. ADIANTUM-NIGRUM, *L. Black Spleenwort.*

Native : on hedge-banks, walls, and rocks. Common, and generally distributed ; scarce in Mid Somerset. I have no

record for district 6, but believe I have seen it there. It seems unnecessary to give a detailed list of localities.

Europe ; W. Asia ; Himalaya ; Algeria ; Canaries ; Azores. Abyssinia (*Milde*).
England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *A. MARINUM*, *L.* *Sea Spleenwort.*

Native : rocks and caves by the sea. Very rare.

2. Hurlstone Point! *Mrs. Archer Thompson.*

9. Rocks near Birnbeck Island ; *St. Brody.* Formerly at Clevedon and Portishead in great abundance ; *Newman.* Sparingly, and mostly very small, from Clevedon to Blacknore, 1884 ! *D. Fry.* Walton-in-Gordano ; *F. B. C.* Sparingly on rocks at Brean Down ; *T. F. Perkins.*

Coasts of Europe, from Norway to Greece ; Algeria ; Madeira ; Canaries ! Azores ; N. America.

Coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

4. *A. TRICHOMANES*, *L.* *Wall Spleenwort.*

Native : on rocks and walls. Very common, and generally distributed. Noted in every district.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Japan ; Algeria ; Faroe ; N. America ; S. Temperate regions.

The closely allied, if not identical *A. anceps*, Solander occurs in Madeira ; Canaries ; Azores.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

5. *A. RUTA-MURARIA*, *L.* *Wall Rue.*

Native : on rocks and walls. Very common. Noted in every district.

Europe ; Siberia ; N.W. Himalaya ; N. and S. Africa ; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

6. *A. SEPTENTRIONALE*, *Hull.*

Native : on rocks and walls. Very rare.

2. Culbone ! "Mr. N. Ward found it plentifully on loose stone walls in the parish of Culbone, about six miles from the boundary of the county, and at an elevation of about one thousand feet above the sea." It has also been found in profusion by the Rev. W. S. Hore, on a loose stone wall, two miles north of the parish church of Oare ; *Newman.—British Ferns.* On loose shale by the side of a path leading up the hill by

Lord Lovelace's woods at Porlock Weir: fairly plentiful about 1875; *Mr. Jeffcott*. The plant has now (1893) become very rare, and it would be inexpedient to indicate exactly the station where it still exists in small quantity.

Europe; N. and W. Asia: Himalaya; Iceland; Greenland; N. America.

England, Scotland.

Not in Dorset, Wilts, nor Gloucestershire.

VI. ATHYRIUM, *Roth*.

1. A. FILIX-FOEMINA, *Roth*. (*Asplenium Filix-foemina*, Bernh.). *Lady Fern*.

Native: in damp woods and on the banks of streams and rivers. Common and generally distributed. Occurs in all the districts.

Europe; N. and W. Asia; Himalaya; Algeria; Madeira; Azores; Faroe; Iceland; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

VII. CETERACH, *Willd*.

1. C. OFFICINARUM, *Willd*. (*Asplenium Ceterach*, L.) *Scaly Spleenwort*. *Rustyback*.

Native: on rocks and walls. Very common throughout the greater part of the county. Perhaps not found in district 1. My most westerly records for this fern are (2) Porlock; (3) Wiveliscombe and Chipstable; and (4) Chard.

Middle and Southern Europe; W. Asia; N.W. Himalaya; Algeria; Canaries!

England, Scotland, Ireland.

VIII. SCOLOPENDRIUM, *Sm*.

1. S. VULGARE, *Symons*. *Hart's Tongue*. *Lamb's Tongue*; W. Somerset.

Native: in damp shady places. Very common. Noted in all the districts.

Europe, from Norway and Gothland southward; W. Asia; Japan; Algeria; Madeira; Azores; N.W. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

IX. CYSTOPTERIS, *Bernh.*1. *C. FRAGILIS*, *Bernh.* *Bladder Fern.*

Native : on rocks and walls in hilly districts. Not uncommon in the north of the county ; very rare elsewhere.

1. Dulverton, on the churchyard wall. Still there ?
- 2 ? On Exmoor (Somerset side), at an elevation of 1,000 or 1,200 feet ; *Bull* in *herb. Watson*. This locality may be in district 1.
8. Dulcote Hill, Wells. Walls at Shepton Mallet.
9. Common on Mendip. Brockley ; *W. B. Waterfall*. Dolberry ; Yatton ; *F. B. C.* Cheddar. Draycot. Ebbor. Shipham, etc.
10. Formerly in Leigh Woods. Plentiful on Dundry Hill ; East Harptree ; Emborrow ; Stone Easton ; *F. B. C.* Abundant at Chewton Mendip ; *E. S. Payne*. Between Chew Magna and Stanton Drew ; *D. Fry*. Quarries on Hampton Down ; rocks above Bathford ; wall near the top of Widcombe Hill ; *Fl. Bath*. Underneath some projecting rocks on Lansdown, in considerable plenty ; *L. Blomefield*. [It is to be feared that the plant has been destroyed in most, if not all, its stations near Bath.] Orchardleigh ; *H. F. Parsons*. Binegar. Truddoxhall.

"Arctic, N. and S. Temperate regions."

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Dorset ?

X. POLYSTICHUM, *Roth.* *Shield Fern.*1. *P. ACULEATUM*, *Rth.* (*Aspidium aculeatum*, Sw.)

Native : hedge-banks and bushy places. Rather common, especially in the north of the county.

2. Nettlecombe ; *C. Elworthy*.
3. Occasionally near Wiveliscombe ; *W. H. Trott*.
4. Near Barwick.
6. Chard ; Winsham ; *Z. J. Edwards*.
7. Templecombe.
8. Alford. Wells.
9. Kewstoke ; *St. Brody*. Bourton ; *Swete*. Compton Martin ; Portishead ; Clevedon ; Cheddar ; *F. B. C.*
10. Leigh Woods ; Claverton ; Dundry ; Kelston ; Great Elm ; *F. B. C.* Clutton ; Stanton Drew ; *D. Fry*. Friary Wood ; *T. B. Flower*. Asham Woods. Binegar.

I have not attempted to distinguish the variety or form *lobatum*, which seems to me to graduate insensibly into the type.

Middle and Southern Europe ; W. Asia ; N. America ;
S. Temperate regions.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *P. ANGULARE*, *Newm.* (*Aspidium angulare*, Willd.)

Native : woods and hedge-banks. Common.

1. Dulverton.

2. Abundant near Minehead and Porlock. Nettlecombe.
Selworthy.

3. North Curry. Kingston. Spaxton. Wellington.

4. Frequent near Chard and Yeovil.

5. Sandford Orcas.

6. Near Chard.

7. Gasper. Pen Selwood.

8. Baltonsborough.

9. Banwell ; Clevedon ; Clapton ; *F. B. C.* Kewstoke ;
St. Brody. Yatton ; *W. E. Brown.* Churchill. Dol-
berry.

10. Leigh Wood ; Long Ashton ; *Swete.* Wood near
Ham Green ; Failand ; *F. B. C.* Stanton Drew ; *D.*
Fry. Beechen Cliff ; Friary Wood, Hinton ; Mells ;
Wood on Lansdown ; *T. B. Flower.* East Harptree.
Laverton. Kilmington.

Middle and Southern Europe ; W. Asia ; Himalaya ;
Algeria ; Madeira ; Canaries ! Azores.
England, Scotland (rare), Ireland.

XI. *LASTRÆA*, *Presl.*

1. *L. THELYPTERIS*, *Presl.* (*Nephrodium Thelypteris*, Desv.)
Marsh Fern.

Native : in boggy places. Very local.

8. Abundant on the peat-moor from Glastonbury to Burtle.

9. Once seen in a boggy spot between Portishead and
Clevedon ; *R. V. Sherring* in *F. B. C.*

Europe ; Asia ; Africa ; N. America ; New Zealand.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Devon ? Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

2. *L. OREOPTERIS*, *Presl.* (*Nephrodium Oreopteris*, Desv.)
Mountain Fern.

Native : moors, commons, and woods. Rather common.

1. Dulverton. Haddon Down. Moor near Spire's Cross.
 2. Luxborough.
 3. Blackdown Hills. Common on Quantock. Huish Champflower.
 4. Between Chard and Chaffcombe—about Avishay ; near Crewkerne ; *Z. J. Edwards*. Buckland Down.
 6. Beer Chapel ; Wayford ; Otterford, very common ; *Z. J. Edwards*.
 7. Gasper Common.
 8. Kingsettle Hill ; *H. F. Parsons*.
 9. Kewstoke ; *St. Brody*. Sparingly on Blackdown ; *J. W. White*. Norton's Wood, Clevedon ; *R. V. Sherring*. Combe between Cleeve and Brockley ; Portbury² ; *F. B. C*.
 10. Sparingly in Leigh Wood ; *S. Rootsey*. Ashton Manor Woods ; *Miss Atwood*. Berkeley Hill ; *H. F. Parsons*. Hurdleston Wood ; *G. Horner*. Downhead Common. Witham Park.
- Europe, except Sweden ; W. Asia.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
3. L. FILIX-MAS, *Presl*. (*Nephrodium Filix-mas*, Rich.)
Male Fern.
- Native : woods and hedge-banks. Very common. Noted in all the districts.
- var. affinis, Bab.*
7. Woods near Stourton.
- var. paleacea, Moore (Borreri, Newman)*.
1. Common near Dulverton.
 3. Blackdown Hills.
 7. Woods near Stourton.
 9. Mendip Hills. Cheddar. Shipham.
 10. Berkeley Woods ; *H. F. Parsons*.
- N. Temperate regions ; India ; Africa ; Andes.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
4. L. SPINULOSA, *Presl*. (*N. spinulosum*, Desv.)
- Native : boggy places in woods and copses. Rather common.
1. Frequent near Dulverton.
 2. Noted by Coleman.
 4. Wet wood between Chaffcombe and Avishay ; *Z. J. Edwards*.
 6. Chard Common.

7. Blackslough Woods ; *W. Galpin*. Plentiful on Gasper Common.
8. About plantations and old decoy ponds on the peat-moor ! *T. Clark*.
9. Mineries bog ; *Miss Livett*.
10. Leigh Woods ; *W. H. Painter*. Dundry ; *L. H. Grindon*. Berkeley Woods ; *H. F. Parsons*. Frome East Woodlands ; *T. B. Flower*.
Europe ; N.E. Asia ; S. Africa ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
Wilts ?

5. *L. DILATATA*, *Presl*. (*Nephrodium dilatatum*, Desv.)
Native : in woods, hedge-rows, and shady places. Common, and noted in every district, except 5, where it can hardly be altogether absent. Too common to need a detailed list of localities.
Europe ; W. Asia ; Azores ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

6. *L. ÆMULA*, *Brackenbridge*. (*Nephrodium foenisecii*, Lowe. *Lastræa recurva*, Bree.)
Native : woods and hedge-banks. Locally common.
2. Abundant in woods above Porlock Weir.
6. Winsham ; Baymoor copse ; *Z. J. Edwards* (reported to). See *Ferns of the Axe*.
Europe ? probably in Brittany (Pontivy) ; Madeira ; Azores.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
Not in Wilts nor Gloucestershire.

XII. POLYPODIUM, *L.*

1. *P. VULGARE*, *L.*
Native : on rocks and walls, and on the trunks and branches of trees. Very common. Noted in every district.
var. cambricum, *Willd.*
2. Bossington Woods ; *Miss Gifford*.
Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; N. and S. Africa ; Faroe ; Iceland ; N. America ; Madeira ; Canaries ! Azores.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

XIII. PHEGOPTERIS, *Fée.*

1. *P. DRYOPTERIS*, *Fée.* (*Polypodium Dryopteris*, L.) *Oak Fern.*

Native : on a rocky bank. Very rare.

1. Rocks by the Barle above Landacre Bridge.

[10. Leigh Wood, sparingly, in 1839, according to Mr. Flower. Not there now. This plant has been frequently reported from N. Somerset, but there can be little doubt that the next species had been mistaken for it, at least in most cases.]

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Himalaya ; Iceland ; Greenland ; N. America.

England, Scotland, N. Ireland.

Not in Dorset nor Wilts.

2. *P. CALCAREA*, *Fée.* (*P. Robertiana*, A. Br. ; *Polypodium Robertianum*, Hoffm.)

Native : on limestone rocks. Locally common.

9. Brockley ; Burrington ; Cleeve ; *F. B. C.* Plentiful in the upper part of Cheddar gorge. [Planted at Ebbor, and perhaps now lost.]

10. Formerly in Leigh Wood (*Shiercliff's Guide*, 1789). Friary Wood, Hinton Abbey ; *T. B. Flower*. Mells ; *G. Horner*. A single plant once found at Frome ; *H. F. Parsons*. Tor Hole, Chewton Mendip, an isolated specimen ; *E. S. Payne*. Several plants in ledges of the lias in the G. W. R. cutting at Saltford ; *D. Fry*. Walls, south of Batheaston ; *S. T. Dunn*.

Europe ; Siberia ; Thibet ; N. America.

England, Scotland (Perth).

Not in Devon nor Dorset.

3. *P. POLYPODIOIDES*, *Fée.* (*Polypodium Phegopteris*, L.) *Beech Fern.*

Native : along the mossy margin of a rill. Very rare.

8. [Near Alfred's Tower ; *F. Arnold Lees*. Probably this is the locality referred to in *Topographical Botany*. According to Mr. Flower (*Journal of Botany*, 1880, 374) the fern was planted there some fifty years since.] Plentiful and very fine for several yards by a tiny rill near Wells.

Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Faroe ; Iceland ; Greenland ; N. America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Wilts.

XIV. OSMUNDA, L.

1. O. REGALIS, L. *Royal Fern.*

Native : in boggy places. Very local.

4. Reported to Z. J. Edwards from a boggy wood near Avishay, and from a copse in Combe Wood, Combe St. Nicholas (*Ferns of the Axe*).

6. Buckland ; in a ditch at the east end, near Otterford ;
Z. J. Edwards.

8. Plentiful on the peat-moor.

9. Formerly in a wet copse on Walton Moor ; F. B. C.

[10. Said to have formerly grown in Leigh Woods.]

Europe ; Asia ; Africa ; America.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Wilts ? Not in Gloucestershire.

XV. OPHIOGLOSSUM, L.

1. O. VULGATUM, L. *Adder's Tongue.*

Native : in damp pastures. Rather rare.

2. Shurton Bars.

3. Chipstable ; A. Capel. Maunsel ; J. C. Melvill.

4. Chard, in meadows between the Reservoir and the Crewkerne Road ; Z. J. Edwards.

6. Reported to Z. J. Edwards from Otterford (fields above the Whatley Lime Quarries).

7. Batchpool Farm, near Wincanton ; W. Galpin.

8. On the peat-moor, towards Meare ; T. Clark. Plentiful in some pastures near Wells ; E. S. Marshall. Butleigh.

9. Thickets near Worle Lodge ; St. Brody. Abundant in fields between the Bridgwater Road and Dundry Hill ; Kewstoke ; Compton Martin ; Winscombe ; Yatton ; F. B. C. Between Priddy and Chewton. Roadside near Shipham.

10. Brislington ; C. F. Fox. Roman Camp in Leigh Wood ; Failand ; Chew Stoke ; F. B. C. "Frequent" near Bath and Frome. Mells ; G. Horner.

Europe ; W. Asia ; Himalaya ; Madeira (*Milde*) ; Azores ?

Iceland ; N. America ; S. Temperate regions.

England, Scotland, Ireland.

XVI. BOTRYCHIUM, *Sw.*1. *B. LUNARIA*, *Sw.* *Moonwort.*

Native : on heathy land and in hilly pastures. Rare.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. In very small quantity close to the Wellington Monument.

8. "In a place called Carey, two miles from Bruton, in the next close unto the churchyard" ; *Gerarde* (1597). Pen Hill, near Wells ; *Kelway*. By Alfred's Tower ; *G. Horner*.

9. Callow Hill, Sidcot ; *herb. Stephens*. Clevedon ; *E. Green*. Hills about Winscombe ; one plant in a field on Tining's Farm, above Cheddar ; *F. B. C.* Brean Down ; *H. S. Thompson*. Heathy ground near the Mineries, Mendip.

10. Field near Claverton ; *R. C. Alexander*. Formerly at Frome East Woodlands ; *H. F. Parsons*. Mells ; *G. Horner*. Hinton Blewet ; *Wright*.

Europe ; "N. and S. Temperate and Cold regions." England, Scotland, Ireland.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

ADIANTUM CAPILLUS-VENERIS, *L.*, has been reported from Cheddar, Clevedon, Combe Down, near Bath, and Compton Dando. It is supposed to have been planted near Cheddar (where it no longer exists), and the evidence in the other cases is insufficient.

LASTRÆA RIGIDA, *Presl.* 10. Quarries on Hampton Down, very sparingly ; *Flower*. Supposed to have been planted there by Potter, a well-known fern collector, now dead. Not there now. (See *Phytologist*, iv, 1101, 1134).

EQUISETACEÆ.

I. EQUISETUM, *L.*1. *E. MAXIMUM*, *Lam.* (*E. Telmateia*, *Ehrh.*).

Native : in wet woodlands, shady lanes, etc. Common.

2. Noted by Coleman. Otterhampton.

3. Common near Wellington.

4. Near Yeovil ; *J. Sowerby*. Plentiful in lanes below Windwhistle.
 5. Copsleigh, Kingweston. Roadside west of Somerton.
 6. About Chard.
 7. Stoke Trister. Wood near Templecombe.
 8. Bruton ; *H. F. Parsons*. Burnham ; *W. B. Waterfall*. Keinton Mandeville. West Pennard.
 9. Roadside between Cheddar and Draycott ; Lodge Hill ; *J. G. Baker*. Clevedon ; Kewstoke ; Woodborough ; Yatton ; *F. B. C*.
 10. Wet hollow in Leigh Wood ; Maes Knoll ; Chew Magna ; *F. B. C*. Frequent near Bath. Beckington. Frome East Woodlands.
- Europe south of the Baltic ; N. and W. Asia ; Algeria ; Madeira ; Azores ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

2. *E. ARVENSE, L.* *Joint-weed* (gentry) ; *Mare's-tails* ; *Old man's beard* ; W. Somerset.

Native : in damp, clayey places by roadsides, and in fields and cultivated ground. Sometimes in very sandy ground. Very common. Occurs in all the districts.

Europe ; Siberia ; Himalaya ; N. Africa ; Faroe ; Iceland ; Greenland ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

3. *E. SILVATICUM, L.*

Native : in wet, generally shady, places. Rare and Local.

3. Blackdown Hills above Blagdon.
 4. Buckland Down.
 8. Between Blackslough and Alfred's Tower.
 10. Damp places near Batheaston ; *Miss Lonsdale* in *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Frome East Woodlands ; *H. F. Parsons*.
- Europe ; Siberia ; Faroe ; Iceland ; Greenland ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

4. *E. PALUSTRE, L.*

Native : in wet places. Common.

1. Dulverton.
2. Noted by Coleman. [warren.
3. Ash Priors Common. North Curry. Norton Fitz-
4. Brympton ; *J. Sowerby*. Buckland Down. Chard.
6. Chard Common (*b. polystachium*).
7. Templecombe.

8. Batcombe. Wells.
 9. Ditchbanks between Berrow and Brean ; Clevedon ; Winscombe ; Yatton ; *F. B. C.*
 10. Bedminster Meads ; *Swete*. Abbot's Leigh ; *F. B. C.*
Frequent about Bath and Frome. Chewton Mendip.
Europe ; N. and W. Asia ; Faroe ; Iceland ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.
5. *E. LIMOSUM, Sm.*
Native : in ditches and watery places. Common.
2. Noted by Coleman.
 3. North Curry. Norton Fitzwarren.
 4. Beer Crowcombe.
 5. Walton Drove.
 6. Chard Common.
 7. Batchpool brook ; *W. Galpin*.
 8. Abundant on the peat-moor.
 9. Walton Drove, Clevedon ; marsh ditches in the Cheddar Valley ; Yatton ; *F. B. C.* Kewstoke (*var. fluviale*) ; *D. Fry*. Ponds on Mendip.
 10. Pond in Leigh Wood ; *herb. Stephens*. Bedminster Meads ; *Swete*. Abundant below the reservoirs under Dundry Hill ; *F. B. C.* In the canal ; *Fl. Bath*. Bog near St. Catharine's ; *L. Blomefield*. Orchardleigh ; *H. F. Parsons*. Emborough Ponds.
Europe ; Siberia ; Faroe ; Iceland ; N. America.
England, Scotland, Ireland.

EXCLUDED SPECIES.

EQUISETUM HYEMALE, *L.*

10. "On the canal bank—Dr. Davis. This plant has not been found for many years."—*Fl. Bath. Suppl.*
Probably a misnomer.

E. VARIEGATUM, Schleich.

6. Som. north ? "*arenarium*." "Top. Botany." I have no further information.

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

I. LYCOPodium, *L.* Club-moss.1. *L. SELAGO, L.*

Native : on wet moorland. Very rare.

2. Dunkery ; *Coleman* in *herb.* Watson.

3. Brendon Hill, near Chipstable! *Z. J. Edwards*. In the parish of Staple Fitzpaine; *C. Parish*. Sampford Point.
 9. Near Clevedon. A single plant was found in May, 1884 by Mr. Mason, head gardener to Sir E. H. Elton, Bart. The specimen was seen by Mr. Fry.
 "Temp. and cold N. and S. regions."
 England, Scotland, Ireland.
 Not in Gloucestershire.

2. *L. INUNDATUM*, *L.*

Native: on wet moorland. Very rare.

2. Noted by Coleman.

3. In the parish of Staple Fitzpaine, about 1850; *C. Parish*.

"Temp. and trop. N. and S. regions."

England, Scotland, Ireland (*very rare*).

Not in Gloucestershire.

3. *L. CLAVATUM*, *L.* *Stag's-horn-moss*. *Lady's knives and forks*; W. Somerset.

Native: on moors and commons. Rare.

1. Moors above Dulverton.

2. Dunkery, plentiful towards the summit; *Dr. Murray*. Porlock Hill; *Miss Gifford*.

3. Brendon Hill, near Huish! *Miss F. Elworthy*. Blackdown Hills, near 'Holman Clavil.'

4. Blackdown, in the parish of Staple Fitzpaine; *C. Parish*.

9. Clevedon, abundant; *S. Freeman* in *Phytol*, i, 328.
 In fair quantity on the Court Hill, Clevedon, in 1885; *D. Fry*.

"Arctic, and N. and S. Temp. and cold regions."

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Gloucestershire.

4. *L. ALPINUM*, *L.*

Native: on moorland. Very rare.

2. Dunkery; *W. H. Coleman*.

"N. Temp. and Arctic regions."

England, Scotland, Ireland.

Not in Devon, Dorset, nor Wilts.

- [*L. COMPLANATUM*, *L.* "adest ad Exmoor, Somersetsh. (rev. Lawson ex Baker 1885)." *Nyman*; "Conspectus Fl. Europ," Suppl. ii, 350. No doubt the same as Coleman's Dunkery *L. alpinum*. At present it seems very doubtful whether we have the true *L. complanatum* in Britain.]

MARSILEACEÆ.

I. PILULARIA, *L.*1. *P. GLOBULIFERA*, *L. Pillwort.*

Native : on the margins of streams and pools. Very rare.

3. Wet places on Blackdown ; *Sole.*

10. Somerset Coal Canal, at Monckton Combe ; *H. F. Parsons.*

Europe, north of the Alps.

England, Scotland, Ireland (*very rare*).

Not in Gloucestershire.

CHARACEÆ.

I. CHARA, *L.*1. *C. FRAGILIS*, *Desv.*

Native : in ditches. Rare.

3. Bridgwater and Taunton Canal ; *H. S. Thompson.*

5. Moor ditches below Compton Dundon.

9. Near Clevedon, in brackish water ; *W. Joshua.* (*H. Groves in litt.*)

10. In the Canal basins ; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* (*C. Hedwigii.*)

2. *C. ASPERA*, *Willd.*

Native : in ditches. Very rare.

9. Ditches near Portbury ; Clevedon ; Yatton ; *F. B. C.*

3. *C. HISPIDA*, *L.*

Native : in ponds and ditches. Rare.

9. Walton-in-Gordano ; *J. W. Hooker in herb. Kew.*

10. In the Canal ; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Frequent near Frome ; *H. F. Parsons.*

4. *C. VULGARIS*, *L.*

Native : in ponds and ditches. Common.

3. Bridgwater ; *H. S. Thompson.*

4. Beer Crocombe. Long Load.

5. Kingweston.

7. Roadside pond near Pen Selwood.

8. Burnham ; *W. B. Waterfall*. Ditches on the peat-moor.
9. Clevedon ; *D. Fry*. Brean.
10. In the Canal ; *Fl. Bath. Suppl.* Midford Ponds ;
L. Blomefield.
var. longibracteata, Kuetz.
7. Pond at Templecombe.
10. Pool between Bedminster and Whitchurch ; *F. B. C.*
var. papillata, Wallr.
9. Ditch between Portbury and Portishead ; *J. W. White*.

II. NITELLA, *Ag.*

1. *N. FLEXILIS, Agardh.*
Native : in deepish water. Very rare.
10. In the Canal ; *H. Gibbes* in *Fl. Bath. Suppl.*
2. *N. OPACA, Agardh.*
Native : in a ditch. Very rare.
2. In a broad ditch by the roadside between Minehead and Porlock. Not in fruit, and some slight doubt attaches to the naming. "Probably *N. opaca*" ; *J. Groves*.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 11, line 14 from bottom.—Ham Green should have been recorded under district 10.

Page 31, line 14 from bottom.—Mr. White tells me that I am mistaken in quoting him as the authority for the Bridgewater station of *Lepidium latifolium*.

Page 56, line 6 from bottom.—For *Gall* read *Gull*.

Page 61, line 9 from top.—Erase “Not in Gloucestershire.”

Page 72, line 15 from bottom.—For *Hill* read *Mill*.

ADDENDA.

(Page 1)

I am indebted to the Rev. E. F. Linton for the following note on *Thalictrum* "*minus*":—

"The *Thalictrum* of the slopes and rocks of the Cheddar gorge has been variously named, and more than one good botanist has fancied that there were two forms rather than one. It is represented in many herbaria, and stands as *T. minus*, Linn.; *T. montanum*, Wallr.; and *T. flexuosum*, of Bernhadi and Rehb. Putting aside *T. minus*, Linn., as too uncertain, though probably as an aggregate including the Cheddar plant, it has for many years been regarded as representing *T. flexuosum* (the plant which Reichenbach received from Bernhadi, and figured in *Icon. Fl. Germ. et Helv.*, vol. 3, p. 14 t. 28). On the applicability of this name to our plant some doubt has been recently thrown; and it is pointed out by Mr. A. Bennett that *T. collinum*, Wallr., is an older and also undoubted name for the plant in question. This will therefore be adopted now as the oldest fitting name.

Boswell Syme experienced some difficulty at times in deciding whether specimens from Cheddar should go to *T. flexuosum* or *T. montanum*, Wallr. I think that Mr. N. E. Brown is right in regarding Syme's *montanum* as a synonym of *T. flexuosum*; in other words, that Syme mistook a rock form or state of *T. flexuosum* for *T. montanum*, Wallr.

The Cambridgeshire plant, which was supposed by Prof. Babington to be *T. saxatile*, DC., is undoubtedly not that species; and I find that the Rev. W. H. Purchas, who has known both plants for a long while, is of the same opinion as myself, that it and the Cheddar plant are one; in which case *T. saxatile*, Bab., must rank as another synonym, a place which I see it has been assigned in the *Suppl. Syme E. B.* (part I, 3). *T. Jacquinianum*, Koch, is another not so familiar to British botanists, but still apparently in use on the continent."

E. F. L.

(Page 4)

RANUNCULUS DROUETHI, *Godron.*

7. Frequent ; *W. Galpin.*

(Page 5)

R. PSEUDO-FLUITANS, *Bab.*

8. Plentiful in the Brue near Cole Station ; *W. Galpin.*

(Page 6)

R. LENORMANDI, *F. Sch.*

The record for district 10 must be cancelled. Mr. Fry tells me that Oldlands Common is in Gloucestershire.

(Page 9)

R. PARVIFLORUS, *L.*

5. Moorlinch ! *T. Clark.*

(Page 15)

NYMPHÆA ALBA, *L.*

9. Mr. J. W. White informs me that the white water-lily grows in a bog between Barrow Gurney and Brockley Combe, where he thinks it may be native.

(Page 37)

[LEPIDIDIUM DRABA, *L.*, has been reported from (9) Portishead by Mr. Fry.]

(Page 39)

VIOLA PALUSTRIS, *L.*

6. Chard Common.

(Page 40)

V. REICHENBACHIANA, *Bor.*

7. Templecombe.

(Page 46)

SILENE CONICA, *L.*

Native : in sandy ground by the sea. May to July. Very rare.

2. Minehead Warren ! *Miss May.* (June, 1894). In no great quantity, and only seen in one spot. If really native, this is a most interesting addition to the county flora, and a great extension of the range of the species in Britain.

Middle and southern Europe ; W. Asia ; Siberia ; India : Algeria.

England (Sussex, Kent, Suffolk, Norfolk), Scotland (Haddington, Forfar).

(Page 50)

STELLARIA MEDIA, *Cyr.* d. umbrosa (*Opiz.*).

8. In fair quantity by the footpath leading from Wells to Dinder (1883).

(Page 54)

SAGINA CILIATA, *Fr.*

10. Abundant at Brislington, in one or two places near the G. W. Railway ; *D. Fry.*

(Page 59)

HYPERICUM DUBIUM, *Leers.*

- 4 and 6. Roadside between Combe St. Nicholas and Buckland St. Mary.

(Page 68)

GERANIUM COLUMBINUM, *L.*

- 4 and 6. Near Chard.

(Page 70)

[OXALIS CORNICULATA, *L.*

Alien : an escape from gardens. Summer.

2. Abundantly on walls near Minehead ; *Miss May.*]

(Page 73)

GENISTA ANGLICA, *L.*

6. In small quantity on Chard Common.

(Page 88)

VICIA GRACILIS, *Lois.*

2. Roadside south of Holford ! *W. F. Miller.*

(Page 93)

LATHYRUS MONTANUS, *Bernh.*

var. tenuifolius (*Roth.*).

2. Woods near Glenthorn. St. Audries ; *H. W. Thompson.*

(Page 96)

PRUNUS AVIUM, *L.*

7. Several trees in Holbrook Woods ; a fine tree near Sutton Grange ; one near Pen Selwood ; *W. Galpin.*

(Page 99)

4. RUBUS PLICATUS, *Wh. et N.*

6. Cancel the station given for this species near the 'Merry Harriers.'

(Page 100)

5. *R. OPACUS*, *Focke*.

6. Cancel the record for this district.

- 5.* *R. ROGERSII*, *Linton* (*J. of Bot.*, 1894, 214).

Native: in heathy places. Very rare. July.

6. Roadside near the Wellington Monument, and at 'Forches Corner,' near the 'Merry Harriers.'

This is a very interesting addition to the county list. I have known the plant for some time, but had been content to leave it (though with some misgivings) under *R. opacus* or *R. plicatus*, from one or other of which I suspect that it has been derived in comparatively recent times. The Somerset plant agrees exactly with Mr. Linton's type specimens, so far as the characters derived from the leaves and barren stem are concerned, but the panicles (at least those collected at 'Forches Corner') can hardly be distinguished from those of *R. plicatus*.

England, Ireland.

(Page 102)

11. *R. NEMORALIS*, *P. J. Muell.*

Mr. Ley would place our plant under his var. *Silurum*.

(Page 104)

14. *R. RHOMBIFOLIUS*, *Wh.*

2. Roadside near Oare.

15. *R. VILICAULIS*, *Koehl.*

Cancel the records for districts 1 and 2, and for 3, so far as the Quantock Hills are concerned. Few British plants have been more misunderstood than this. Most of the specimens in our herbaria labelled 'vilicaulis' are, I believe, referable to *R. pyramidalis*, Kalt.; some to *R. argentatus*, P. J. Muell. On the other hand, the plant formerly familiar to us, under the name of *R. calvatus*, Blox. (sometimes confused with *R. affinis*), is now known to be *R. vilicaulis*, var. *Selmeri*. It is most probable that *R. Selmeri* is as common in districts 1 and 2 as in the rest of the county, but a year ago I had not fully grasped the extent of the confusion, and so trusted to my earlier notes.

(Page 105)

16. *R. GRATUS*, *Focke*.

Add Denmark to the continental distribution.

(Page 106)

19. *R. ERYTHRINUS*, *Genev.*

Cancel the record for district 6.

var. argenteus, *Wh. et N.*

It seems to be most uncertain whether the variety recorded under this name on page 106 is identical with the German plant so named. So far as I can judge from dried specimens kindly given to me by Mr. Fry, the differences between his plant and the type are hardly sufficient to justify separation.

20. *R. ARGENTATUS*, *P. J. Muell.*

1. Dulverton.

8 or 9. Between Wells and Wookey; *C. Bailey* (fide *Focke*).

10. Brislington! *D. Fry*.

(Page 107)

23. *R. SILVATICUS*, *Wh. et N.*

Cancel the records for districts 2, 4, and 10.

6. Chard Common.

(Page 108)

25.* *R. QUESTIERII*, *Lefv. et Muell.*

Native: woods and bushy places. Very rare. July, August.

6. Hedges near Chard Common.

Until very lately we have treated this plant as a marked form of *R. erythrinus*. It is extremely abundant in many of the woods near Bailey Gate, in the county of Dorset, where I had the pleasure lately of showing it to Dr. Focke, to whom I am indebted for the correct name. Our plant seems to me identical with that from Dorset, which, Dr. Focke says, is 'exactly' what he has received from France. He has seen what he believes to be 'forms' of the same species from Devon, Gloucester, and Hereford.

Jersey, Middle and Western France.

27. *R. PYRAMIDALIS*, *Kalt.*

3. Quantock.

6. A very characteristic species on Blackdown, abundant in many places: both the type and the glandular form.

(Page 110)

[29. *R. BORÆANUS*, *Genev.*

Further study shows that the St. Audries plant which was at first placed under this species cannot be so referred. It is a curious plant, looking like a barren state of *R. leucostachys*, or possibly of hybrid origin. *R. Boræanus* has not yet been detected in the county.]

30. *R. OIGOCADOS*, *Lefv. et Muell.*

3. Hedges between Kingston and Broomfield, not quite typical, but best placed here.

31. *R. ANGLOSAXONICUS*, *Gelert.*

var. setulosus, *Rogers.*

6. Not unfrequent on Blackdown: a very extreme form, which Mr. Rogers thinks best placed here. I agree to the name *setulosus*, but think that it would be better placed under *R. Koehleri* than in its present place. No doubt the *var. raduloides* is a connecting link with *R. anglosaxonicus*.

(Page 111)

32. *R. INFESTUS*, *Wh. et N.*

10. Edford! *D. Fry.*

34. *R.* [DREJERI, *G. Jensen.*]

The English plant now proves to be different from the German plant thus named, and has received the name of *R. Leyanus*, *Rogers.*

6. Near Buckland St. Mary and, I believe, in many places on Blackdown. I have seen it plentifully near Churchstanton, just across the border in Devon.

35. *R. RADULA*, *Wh.*

3. Hedges on the moor below Curry Rivel (the type).

(Page 112)

37.* *R. BABINGTONII*, *Bell Salt.*

Native: in hedges. Rare and local. July, August.

6. Hedges on Blackdown.

38. *R. SCABER*, *Wh. et N.*

Cancel the record for district 8.

(Page 114)

42. The name *R. rhenanus* must be cancelled on two grounds. Firstly, the plant intended by it (a native of Western Germany, *not* of Eastern France) was wrongly identified with ours; and, secondly, because it is merely a 'nomen nudum,' *i.e.*, a name without any published description attaching to it. Our plant will take the name of *R. thyrsiger*, Bab.

(Page 117)

48. *R. KOEHLERI*, *Wh. et N.*

The typical plant is not known to occur in Somerset, where the species is only represented by the *var. pallidus*. My own record for district 6 refers to the plant now called *R. setulosus* (see under *R. anglosaxonicus*); those of Messrs. Fry and White for districts 9 and 10 refer partly to the *var. pallidus*, and partly to *R. infestus*.

(Page 119)

- 53.* *R. SERPENS*, *Weihe*.

Native: in woods. Very rare. July, August.

2. Woods near Culbone, in no great quantity. I give this determination with some reserve, as my specimens are not typical, but Dr. Focke named them with no hesitation, and Mr. Rogers made a similar suggestion on another occasion.

Hilly woods in Central Germany.

- 54.* *R. OCHRODERMIS*, *Ley. (J. of Bot., 1893, 15).*

Native: on the peat-moor. Very rare. July, August.

8. Shapwick moor! *J. W. White*. This is the plant which was formerly placed under *R. scaber*.

Herefordshire, Radnorshire.

(Page 126)

ALCHEMILLA VULGARIS, *L.*

Mr. Linton has kindly looked through my few Somerset specimens of this species. He refers plants from (1) Withypool and (2) Glenthorn to the type; others from (2) Cothelstone and (9) Wookey Hole to the *var. filicaulis*, Buser.

(Page 128)

ROSA INVOLUTA, *Sm.*

Considerable doubt attaches to the Dulverton plant. It may very probably belong to *R. tomentosa*. If Crépin be correct in thinking that all *involuta* forms are hybrids of *R. spinosissima* with other species, it is certain that no such hybrid can occur near Dulverton. The fragment in my possession is too small to found any opinion upon.

(Page 145)

SEDUM FORSTERIANUM, *Sm.*

2. I have seen what I suppose to be this form near Glen-thorn, by the path leading to Culbone.

(Page 165)

CENANTHE PIMPINELLOIDES, *L.*

10. Compton Dando ; *J. W. White* and *D. Fry*.

(Page 170)

[CORIANDRUM SATIVUM, *L.* Casual at (7) Horwood ; *W. Galpin*.]

(Page 197)

ARCTIUM MAJUS, *Schk.*

6. Whitestanton.

(Page 235)

MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS, *L.*

var. strigulosa, M. et R.

9. Max ! *W. F. Miller*.

(Page 238)

LITHOSPERMUM OFFICINALE, *L.*

5. Maperton ; *W. Galpin*.

(Page 243)

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER, *L.*

7. Horwood ; *W. Galpin*.

(Page 244)

VERBASCUM THAPSUS, *L.*

6. Common. The sentence on p. 243, ll. 5 and 6 from bottom "except 6, where it no doubt occurs" should be erased.

FESTUCA TRACHYPHYLLA, *Hack.* (Mon. Fest. p. 91).

Of this grass Mr. Druce writes in his *Flora of Oxfordshire*, p. 348—"This well-marked plant occurs on wall-tops and dry banks . . . Its rigid narrow leaves, with scabrid laminæ and scaberulous culms, well distinguish it. Gramen incog. spica sparti foliis reflexis glaucis striatis radice fungosa of Dillenius from Brean Down is probably the same thing." Mr. Druce quotes it also from Berks, Glo'ster, and Wilts. I suppose this will be a form of *F. fallax*, *Thuill.*

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